

HISPANIC NOTES
& MONOGRAPHS

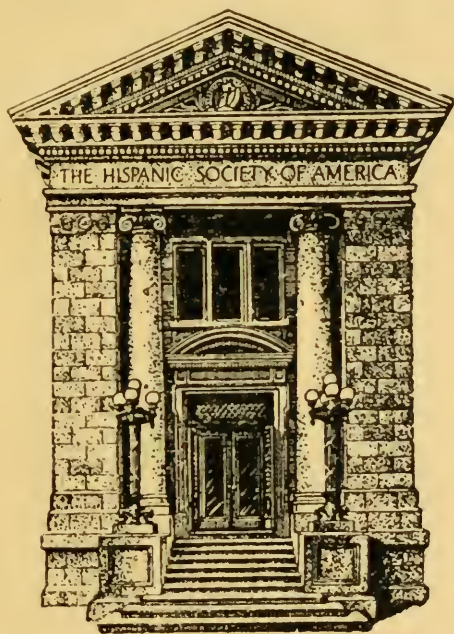


HISPANIC



HISPANIC SOCIETY

AMERICAN SERIES



OF AMERICA

HISPANIC NOTES & MONOGRAPHS

ESSAYS, STUDIES, AND BRIEF
BIOGRAPHIES ISSUED BY THE
HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA

VII



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Entrance to the Museum of the Hispanic Society of
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URUGUAYANS OF TO-DAY

BY

WILLIAM BELMONT PARKER

*Corresponding Member of the Hispanic Society of America,
Author of "Life of Edward Rowland Sill," etc.,
Editor of "Cubans of To-day," "Argentines of To-day," etc., etc.*



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FOREWORD

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FOREWORD

“URUGUAYANS OF TO-DAY” is the seventh book in the series planned by The Hispanic Society of America to make better known to the English-speaking world the representative living men of Hispanic America.

The two hundred or more persons whose biographies are collected in this volume may be taken as fairly representative of Uruguay. They are drawn from all parts of the country and from all walks of life; although, as is common in Latin countries, where every one feels the pull of the capital, there is a disproportionate number of residents of the seat of government and what may seem an excessive number of members of the two learned professions, medicine and the law. This will necessarily be true of a country in which every one aspires to have at least a residence in the capital, and in which the way to the high places in government,

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which are the general goal of ambition, so often lies through the professions. There are, therefore, to be found a large number of lawyers and physicians, government officials, diplomats, soldiers, and teachers, and but a comparatively small number of those engaged in industry and commerce.

It is impossible to expect that the list is complete; doubtless there are some omitted who should have been included, but in justice it should be added that in nearly every case such omission was due to lack of the necessary data. Yet it is to be hoped that the biographies here printed will convey a just impression of the character and attainments of Uruguayan civilization. It will be plain to the reader that no attempt has been made to render the classification final—a thing which would be difficult in view of the fact that so many of the subjects of these biographies have won distinction, not in a single, but in several fields of national service—nor has the editor tried to proportion exactly the length of the biography to the importance of the subject.

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The alphabetical arrangement, adopted for the first time in this volume, was made practicable by the publication of the book in London rather than in Montevideo. It may be proper for the editor to remind his readers that it is very usual in Spanish names to give the family names of both father and mother. Pedro Álvarez y Medina, for example, being the son of Juan Álvarez and Rosa Medina, comes under the letter A. In accordance, too, with the Spanish practice a married woman will be found indexed under her maiden name, to which that of her husband is coupled.

In the preparation of this book the editor has to acknowledge great and exceptional obligations to Señor Arturo Scarone of Montevideo, whose labours in the field of Uruguayan biography are well known; he desires also gratefully to record his indebtedness to Don Zorilla de San Martín and Señor Narciso Binayán.

W. B. P.

*London,**October 1, 1921.*

AND MONOGRAPHS

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ACEVEDO

I

EDUARDO ACEVEDO

Lawyer ; writer.

EDUARDO ACEVEDO, the son of Don Eduardo Acevedo, a well-known jurist, and of Joaquina Vázquez, was born in Buenos Aires in the year 1858, but in his early youth he took advantage of the privilege of choosing Uruguayan citizenship. In the year 1882 Acevedo graduated with the degree of Advocate, on presenting a thesis on Municipal Government which met with well-merited praise.

For some years he occupied himself as a journalist: he was editor of *La Razón* in 1888; editor of *El Siglo* from 1889 to 1902; and in 1907, 1908, and again in 1915, of *El Tiempo*. From 1904 to 1906 he was Rector of the University, and during 1911 and 1912 held office as Secretary of State for the Department of Industry,

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revealing in both positions his eminent aptitude for high public duties. At the present time he is Professor of Political Economy and Finance in the faculties of law and science. In August, 1920, he was appointed President of the commission organized by various distinguished Uruguayans to collect and edit the works of the great publicist Juan Carlos Gómez.

The following works are from his pen : *Una cuestión de derecho internacional privado*, 1899; *Economía Política y Finanzas*, 1903; *Notas y Apuntes, contribución al estudio de la historia económica y financiera de la República*, 2 vols. 1903; *El libro del pequeño ciudadano*, 1907; *Artigas, jefe de los orientales y protector de los pueblos libres*, 1909; *Temas de legislación obrera*, 1914; *Temas de legislación financiera*, 1915; *La propaganda de El Siglo en 1915*, 1916; *Proyecto de ley de minería*, 1916; *Manual de historia uruguaya*, 1916-20; *Ideas de actualidad*, 1917—all published in Montevideo.

EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ

Diplomatist ; writer.

EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ was born on the twentieth of April, 1851, in the town of Unión, but was educated at Montevideo, where he obtained his Bachelor's degree at the University in 1869. He then began to study law, but soon abandoned it for politics and journalism.

He began his political career in 1870 by taking part in the revolution of Timoteo Aparicio, with whom, when the movement broke down, he was exiled. After the peace of 1872, he returned to Montevideo, ended his studies, founded *La República*, and joined the staff of *La Democracia*. In 1875, when Ellauri was ousted, Acevedo published violent protests against the exercise of personal autocratic power, for which he was imprisoned and exiled. He

afterwards took part in the revolution of Colonel Julio Arrue, whom he served as secretary. When this revolution broke down he betook himself to Rio Janeiro, from there he passed to Buenos Aires, and thence to Dolores in the province of Buenos Aires. In the following year he returned to Montevideo, and became political editor of *La Democracia*, but certain violent articles from his pen in regard to a political assassination forced him to withdraw to Buenos Aires, where he remained for the next eight years, and did not return to Montevideo until 1895.

Since that time he has held many important public posts, among others the following: Member of the Council of State, 1898; Senator, from 1898 to 1903, during which period he was President of the Senate; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Mexico, and Cuba in 1903. In 1905, while occupying this post, he drew up a report, at the request of the General Board of Education, on Public Education in the United States. In 1906 he was transferred to the post of

Minister to Argentina and Paraguay; in 1908 he was sent in a similar capacity to Italy and Switzerland; in 1911 he was promoted to be Minister to Brazil; in 1916 he was transferred to Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, and there reached the prescribed term of years in government service and retired from active life in 1920.

Señor Acevedo Díaz has a well-deserved reputation as a journalist and an author. As a journalist he was a member of the staff of *El Nacional* of Montevideo, *La Democracia*, *La República*, *La Revista Uruguaya*, and *La Época* and *La Constitución* of Dolores, Argentina. As an author his reputation rests on the following novels: *Nativa*, Montevideo, 1890; *Grito de Gloria*, La Plata, 1893; *Brenda*, Montevideo, 1894; *Ismael*, Montevideo, 1894; *Soledad*, Montevideo, 1894; *Minés*, Rome, 1910; *Lanza y Sable*, 1911; and *El mito del Plata*, 1916.

FEDERICO E. ACOSTA Y LARA

Journalist; public man.

FEDERICO E. ACOSTA Y LARA, the son of Antonio Acosta y Lara and Carlota Reynoso, was born on the twentieth of September, 1858, in Argentina, in the town of Gualeguay, but is a citizen of Uruguay by adoption. He was educated at Montevideo, where he took his degree as Advocate at the University, in 1885, on presenting a thesis entitled *Los Partidos Politicos*.

Soon after his graduation he was appointed Professor of International Law and the Philosophy of Law, and in 1886 served on the University Council during the reorganization projected by Dr. Alfredo Vázquez Acevedo. As was usual among the vigorous men of his generation, he added to his academic studies the labours of a journalist and politician. Since 1897 he has served almost continuously in the

House of Deputies, and has not refused to share in the revolutions of his time. He gave proof of disinterested courage in 1898 when, after the assassination of President Borda, he sustained the constitutional rule of succession, although the beneficiary was Cuestas, his political opponent. He showed courage again as a member of the permanent commission in opposing the decrees of banishment made by President Cuestas against Drs. Herrera y Obes, Martín Aguirre, and Ángel Bran. His action in this episode resulted in his being drawn into the revolution against Cuestas in 1898 and deported to Argentina.

On his return to Uruguay he resumed his labours as journalist and as public man, held various offices, and in due course became editor-in-chief of the newspaper *El Deber*, where he continues.

Señor Acosta y Lara has written much, both in the daily press, in periodicals, and in more permanent form: among the books published by him are two text-books: *Filosofía del Derecho*, and *Lecciones de Derecho Constitucional*.



Adolfo Agorio

ADOLFO AGORIO

Man of letters.

ADOLFO AGORIO, the son of Enrique Agorio and Isabel Irigoyen, both of Uruguay, was born on the fifteenth of September, 1888, at Montevideo, and was educated partly at the University there, partly at that of Buenos Aires.

He began to acquire a reputation in 1914 by his contributions to the daily paper *El Día*, of Montevideo, in which he discussed the events associated with the European War, taking the side of the Allies. His work showed breadth of ideas and a capacity for analysis, which favourably impressed his readers in *El Día*, in *La Nación* of Buenos Aires, and in other periodicals both in South America and Europe, where several of his articles have been translated into various European

languages. For a time he taught philosophy, but is now a member of the council of administration of Posts and Telegraphs. In 1920 he made a voyage to Europe to represent his Government at the seventh Universal Postal Congress, held at Madrid.

Up to the present time Señor Agorio is the only writer in South America who has obtained the honour of being appointed a member of the Academy of Men of Letters of France. Of the eighty foreign members of this body he is the youngest.

He is the author of the following works : *La Fragua*, questions relating to the European War, 1915; *Fuerza u Derecho*, moral aspects of the Great War, 1916; *La Sombra de Europa*, 1917; *L'Amérique Latine et la France*, 1917; *La Bicki Ubura*, 1920.

JUAN AGUIRRE Y GONZÁLEZ

Lawyer ; public man.

JUAN AGUIRRE Y GONZÁLEZ, the son of Juan Aguirre and Clotilde González, was born in Montevideo on the twenty-second of August, 1870. Finishing his studies at the University of Montevideo, he obtained the degree of Advocate in 1894 on presenting a thesis dealing with the Basis of Extradition. Soon afterwards he established himself in San Fructuoso, where he began the practice of the law, but removed to Rocha, where he filled the positions of Collector of Taxes, 1895, and Governor of the district, 1896-97.

After returning to Montevideo he took no part in politics for more than fifteen years, devoting himself to the practice of his profession, but during the second administration of President Batlle y Ordóñez, he

was elected a member of the City Council of the Capital, and also of the Departmental Board of Education, becoming President of both bodies. In 1915 he was proclaimed Senator for Río Negro, a post he filled up to August, 1918, and then resigned to occupy the position of Director of Primary and Normal Instruction. In politics he is affiliated with the Colorado Party, being a member of the "Radical," or "Vierista," group.

JUAN JOSÉ DE AMÉZAGA

Jurist ; public man.

JUAN JOSÉ DE AMÉZAGA, the son of Juan José de Amézaga and Josefa Landavado, was born at Montevideo on the twenty-eighth of January, 1883. After finishing his primary studies, he entered the University of Montevideo, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Sciences and Letters, and, continuing in the school, graduated as Advocate in 1905. The high rank which he won in the University was rewarded with a travelling scholarship for European study, and on his return he became allied in marriage to Celia Alvarez Muliá, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Montevideo.

Dr. de Amézaga has had a varied and successful career, in which he has won distinction as a teacher, legislator, and

diplomatist. Among the numerous positions he has occupied are: Professor of Philosophy in the Department of Secondary Instruction; Lecturer on Criminal Law in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences; Director of the Department of Labour; Deputy for the Department of Durazno in two legislatures. As a Deputy, he took an active part in the general discussion of such laws as were sanctioned from 1908 to 1914, and himself introduced, among others, the following projects: Old Age Pensions; Industrial Accident Insurance; an act to safeguard the salaries of married women, and the reorganization of national public charities, collaborating, as far as this last project was concerned, with an extra-parliamentary commission.

He also served as Delegate to the Fourth International American Conference at Buenos Aires, 1910; Minister of Industries; Ambassador to the Argentine Government in 1916; Vice-President of the Ateneo; Member of the Councils for Secondary Instruction, for National Public Charities, and for the Protection of Children. He is

AMÉZAGA

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at present President of the Board of Directors of the Bank of State Securities, appointed in January, 1918; Honorary Director of the Library of the Faculty of Law and Member of the Council of the same Faculty. He is a member of the Uruguayan Society for International Law. Among his numerous published works are: *Nulidades en Derecho Civil*, *Culpa Aquiliana*, and *Enseñanza del Derecho Civil*.

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VII

L. ENRIQUE ANDREOLI

Journalist and public man.

L. ENRIQUE ANDREOLI, the son of Enrique Andreoli and Julia Vidart, was born at Montevideo on the first of July, 1881. While still a very young man, he entered the arena of metropolitan journalism and became associated with the staffs of various daily papers, among them *La Democracia* and *El Siglo*. In 1905 he also edited the *Revista Comercial*. He was one of the charter-members of the Press Club and occupied on its committee of control, in successive periods, the offices of Secretary, Vice-President, and Member of the Tribunal of Honour.

His political affiliations are with the National Party. He has served as a member of three legislatures, occupying a seat in the House of Representatives,

and also took part in the General Constitutional Assembly. In 1905 he joined the Young Men's League presided over by Carlos Roxlo, and in 1907 he was made a titular member of the Electoral Board of Montevideo. He was a member of the Convention in various periods for the Departments of Colonia, Río Negro, Artigas and Montevideo; on several occasions he served as delegate to the Electoral Congress of Deputies and Boards. He was a leading figure in the organization of the Argentine-Uruguayan Assembly which was brought about in 1906, and also in that one which was inaugurated by the Radical Party in Argentina.

He took a prominent part in the successful campaign against the law proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, in 1912, for restraining the liberty of the Press. He was secretary of the University Committee to celebrate the centenary of the battle of Las Piedras. He is a Director of the Society of Mutual Aid; member of the Uruguayan Commission for erecting a monument to Francisco Pi y Margall,

presided over by Dr. Súnier y Capdevilla; was promoter and organizer of the testimonial presented to President Roque Sáenz Peña, in appreciation of his patriotism in defence of electoral freedom, and organizer of the great national meeting of the twenty-fifth of August, 1911, in which the armed forces of England, Argentina, and Brazil participated. He took an active share in the organization and unification of the Uruguayan Nationalist Party, was a member of the commission for the wounded in the revolutionary movement in 1910, and a member of the National Board for Subsistence which met in 1908.

Señor Andreoli has contributed to many foreign papers, including *La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, and to a number of literary reviews. He has acted as President of the Journalistic Committee of Propaganda, also of the Uruguayan League against Tuberculosis; he is a member of the governing board of the National Club, of various committees for civic propaganda, and of the National Aviation Committee;

he is Honorary President of many political clubs both in Montevideo and in the interior of the country.





F. Bonfante

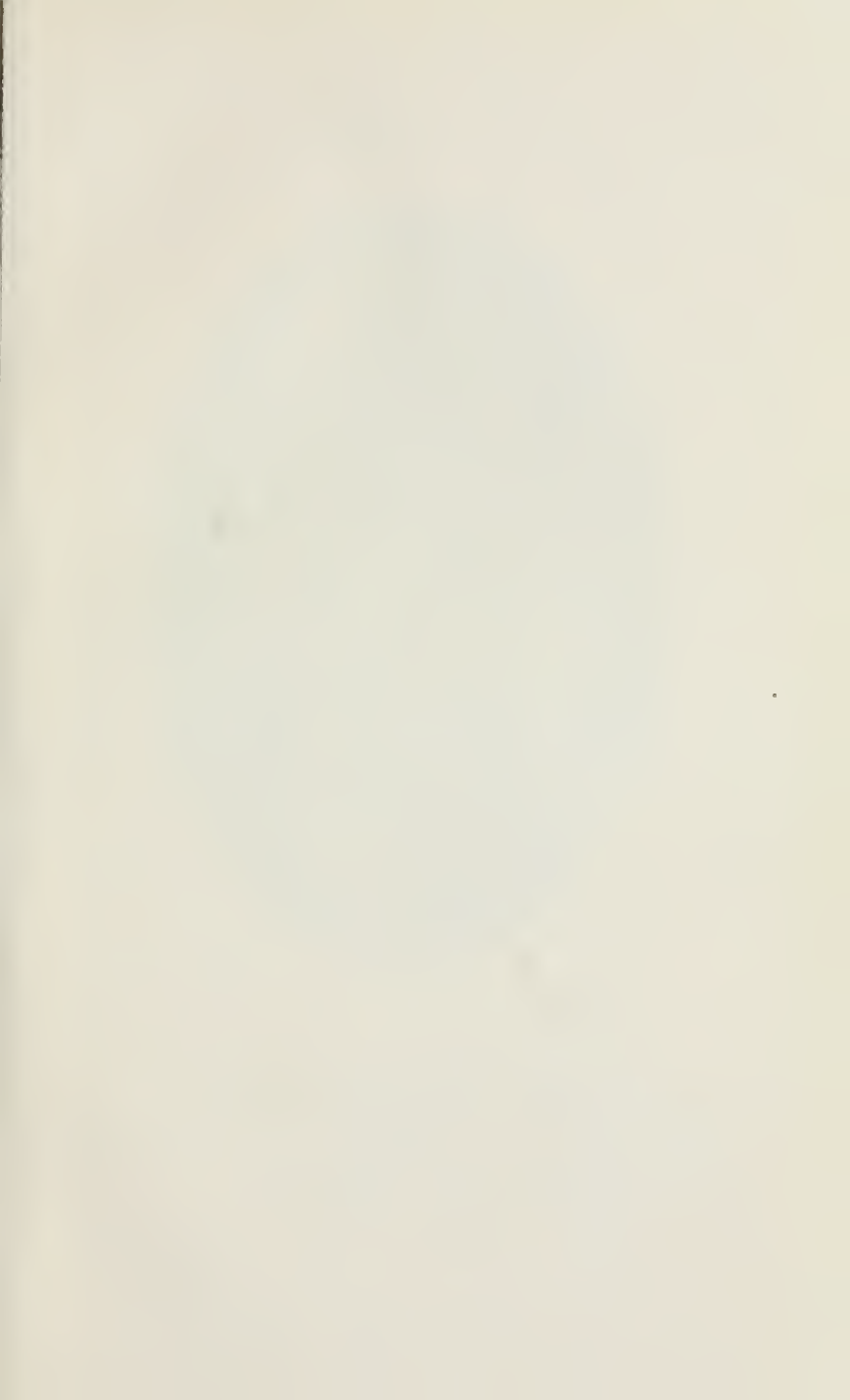
FLORENCIO ARAGÓN Y ETCHART

Jurist ; public man.

FLORENCIO ARAGÓN Y ETCHART was born at Montevideo, on the fourteenth of May, 1878, his parents being Juan Aragón and Juana Etchart. After pursuing studies in the University at Montevideo he obtained the degree of Advocate in March, 1905.

He has acted as legal adviser to the Department of Customs of Paysandú, Representative for Montevideo and for Paysandú, Vice-President of the Chamber of Representatives, and at the present time is Senator for Maldonado for the period 1916 to 1922. The members of his party, "The Colorado," appointed him to take part in the Constitutional Assembly, which held its sessions in the years 1916-17. In January, 1917, he was elected

Senator for the Department of Maldonado for the term ending 1923. He is a financier of the first rank and represented Uruguay at the Economic Congress which met in New York in 1920. He has taken a significant part in the politics of his country and at the present time he is attached to the group known as the "Fighting Section" of the Colorado Party. In the legislature he has been responsible for numerous measures, many of which have already found their place on the Statute book of Uruguay.





+ Juan Francisco
Ayob - de Mont -

JUAN FRANCISCO ARAGONE

Archbishop of Montevideo.

JUAN FRANCISCO ARAGONE was born on the twenty-fourth of May, 1883, in the town of Carmelo, Department of Colonia. There he had his early schooling, but when he was fifteen he entered the conciliar seminary of Montevideo, in which he studied zealously, but after four years his education was unfortunately interrupted by a serious illness. On recovering his health he went abroad to Rome, where for six years he attended the Colegio Pio Latino Americano, completed his ecclesiastical studies, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1908. For the next two years he travelled and studied in Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, devoting himself to the study of social

questions and of the Catholic working-men's organizations in those countries.

In 1910 he returned to Montevideo and began his clerical career as parish priest at Santa Lucía, whence he was transferred to Pando and some years later was promoted to take up the work of Visitor of Parishes, which office he held simultaneously with that of the Director of the Social Union. In June, 1919, while he was visiting Argentina, he received news that he had been appointed by the Holy See to the Archbishopric of Montevideo, a position which had been vacant since 1908, and he was consecrated in November of the same year in the Metropolitan Church of Montevideo.

This was the year in which the separation of the Church and the State came into effect, in accordance with the revision of the Constitution of the Republic, which provided that after the first of March, 1919, the Archbishop should receive no other material support than that contributed by his fellow Catholics. The severance of the government connexion

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with the Church imposed heavy demands upon the Archbishop for diplomacy. He is said to have met the situation with fine tact and to have bridged over a difficult episode without friction with the secular power.

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VII





Ignacio Arcos Pérez

IGNACIO ARCOS PÉREZ

Physician.

IGNACIO ARCOS PÉREZ, the son of Pascual Arcos, a retired Spanish merchant, and of María Pérez, also of Spanish origin, was born at Montevideo, where he was chiefly educated, although he received his first schooling in Spain. Afterwards he went to Paris and studied under such famous surgeons as Tuffier, Potain, Dieulafoy, Doyen, Reclus and Terrier.

As student-interne of the Maciel Hospital, after a most brilliant career he was awarded the highest distinction given by the University, namely a degree *summa cum laude*.

He entered the clinic of Dr. Pugnolini, where, although he was then only a student, he conducted the first operation known in Uruguay for laminectomy—heart disease

with paralysis—with such success that the patient was able to move his extremities in twenty-four hours. Besides that, he conducted the first operation of nefrectomia, for renal tuberculosis, the very delicate operation of re-section of the maxilla for malignant tumour, and the first exploration of a pancreatic tumour of a neoplastic character.

These noteworthy operations attracted the attention of the medical profession and secured Dr. Pérez a place as one of the most brilliant of Uruguayan surgeons. He was chosen to represent his country at various congresses in the Old World, among others, in the company of Dr. Aznárez, the Hygienic Congress of Madrid. On his return, he became Head of the Sanatorium of the Fraternidad Society, and there carried through, for the first time in Uruguay with success, the Cæsarean operation, the details of which were published in the medical reviews.

After being established at Montevideo, he acted as director of several surgical institutions and took a notable part in the

foundation of the Spanish Hospital, of which he may practically be considered the founder. The foundation stone of the hospital was laid twenty-five years ago, when Depuy de Lome was Minister to Uruguay. Owing to financial difficulties the work was interrupted, and it was decided to dissolve the association established to found it, and to sell the property. This was opposed, however, by the parents of Dr. Pérez, in the hope of reviving the work at a more propitious season. Then arrived on the scene the new Spanish Minister, Germán María de Ory, who started a movement in the Spanish colony to complete the construction of the hospital. Knowing the zealous sympathies of Dr. Pérez for Spain, and his professional competency, he summoned him to take the direction of the hospital construction. To this humanitarian and national work Dr. Pérez gave up ten years of his life; the hospital became the pride of his existence, and his labours even extended to the law courts of the country, where his championship of the hospital is still remembered.

In 1920 he was named Director-General of the Health Commission and Head of the Medical Staff of the Galician Home. Recently, the Cámara del Libro Español, founded by Altamira, Cajal, Maura, and other eminent Spaniards, entrusted him with a mission to promote Spanish culture in the intellectual circles of Uruguay. The auspicious results he attained in this have been noticed by different reviews in Madrid and Barcelona, from which he has received praise for his repeated proofs of love for the mother country.

Though not an active politician, he became affiliated with the National Party, in which he was chosen President of the Abstentionist Committee, whose activities prolonged the revolutionary movements of January and October, 1910, and whose policy would have given triumph to the cause which it served, but for the lack of zeal of some of the members of the party. He has filled various positions in the organization of his party, on electoral commissions, and in recent years as a delegate from various districts of the

country. He was a member of the National Constitutional Convention for the Department of Florida.

In 1904 he married María Dina Starrico.

Dr. Pérez has contributed numerous articles on surgery to Uruguayan and European reviews, among them papers on the abdominal surgery of tumours of the liver and the treatment of diseases of the kidney; his doctor's thesis dealt with Cranial Traumatism; at the Congress of Madrid he presented a work on Demographic Hygiene; while residing in Spain he wrote various articles on medical subjects; he also described the different establishments visited by him in Santiago de Compostela, Madrid, Barcelona, and other cities.





Ricardo Julio Areco

RICARDO JULIO ARECO

Lawyer ; public man.

RICARDO JULIO ARECO, the son of Plinio Areco and Juana Tocanier, was born in the capital of the Republic on the third of May, 1866, and, after finishing his studies at the Montevideo University, obtained his degree of Advocate when he was still a very young man.

When he was twenty years old, he was on the revolutionary side in the Quebracho rising, but served with the loyal forces of the country in the revolutionary movements of 1896 and 1897. While in charge of the prefecture of Florida, he was a member of the armed forces of this department, and at the same time filled an editorial post on the newspaper *El País*.

He has held many public positions,

being teacher of Geography in the section of Secondary Instruction in 1888; member of the Departmental Commission for Primary Instruction at Montevideo; Secretary General of the General Division of the Post Office, 1894; President of the Administrative Board of Treinta y Tres and Governor of Florida, 1897; Representative for the same Department, 1902; Senator for Treinta y Tres, 1907; Deputy for Cerro Largo, 1913; Deputy for Duranzo, 1914; and Senator for Salto, 1915-21. He was President of the Chamber of Representatives in 1914 and filled the same position in the Senate from 1915 to 1919, when he was elected a member of the Council of Administration for the space of six years. Since the year 1913 he has twice filled the presidency of the National Committee of the Colorado Party. He is the author of the following proposed acts of legislation, some of which are already on the Statute book: Legitimation of Natural Children, Tacit Recognition of Natural Children, Conditional Sentences, Divorce by Mutual Consent, Divorce by Sole Will of

the Woman, the law authorizing inspectors and assistant-inspectors of schools to celebrate marriages gratuitously for the poor, suppression of investigations of paternity, and a law compelling publicity in court proceedings.



Domingo Arena

DOMINGO ARENA

Lawyer ; journalist.

DOMINGO ARENA was born in Italy of Italian parents, on the seventh of April, 1870. Yet, for many reasons, it can be said that his only real fatherland is Uruguay. He was hardly seven years old when his parents emigrated to South America and took up their home in Montevideo. There he finished his primary studies, and when he reached the age of adolescence found occupation as book-keeper in the city government of Montevideo. Later he entered the University, took his Bachelor's degree, studied for a time in the Medical School, where he took a degree as Pharmacist, and then returned to the section of secondary education and took his Bachelor's degree in Science and Letters, passing thence to

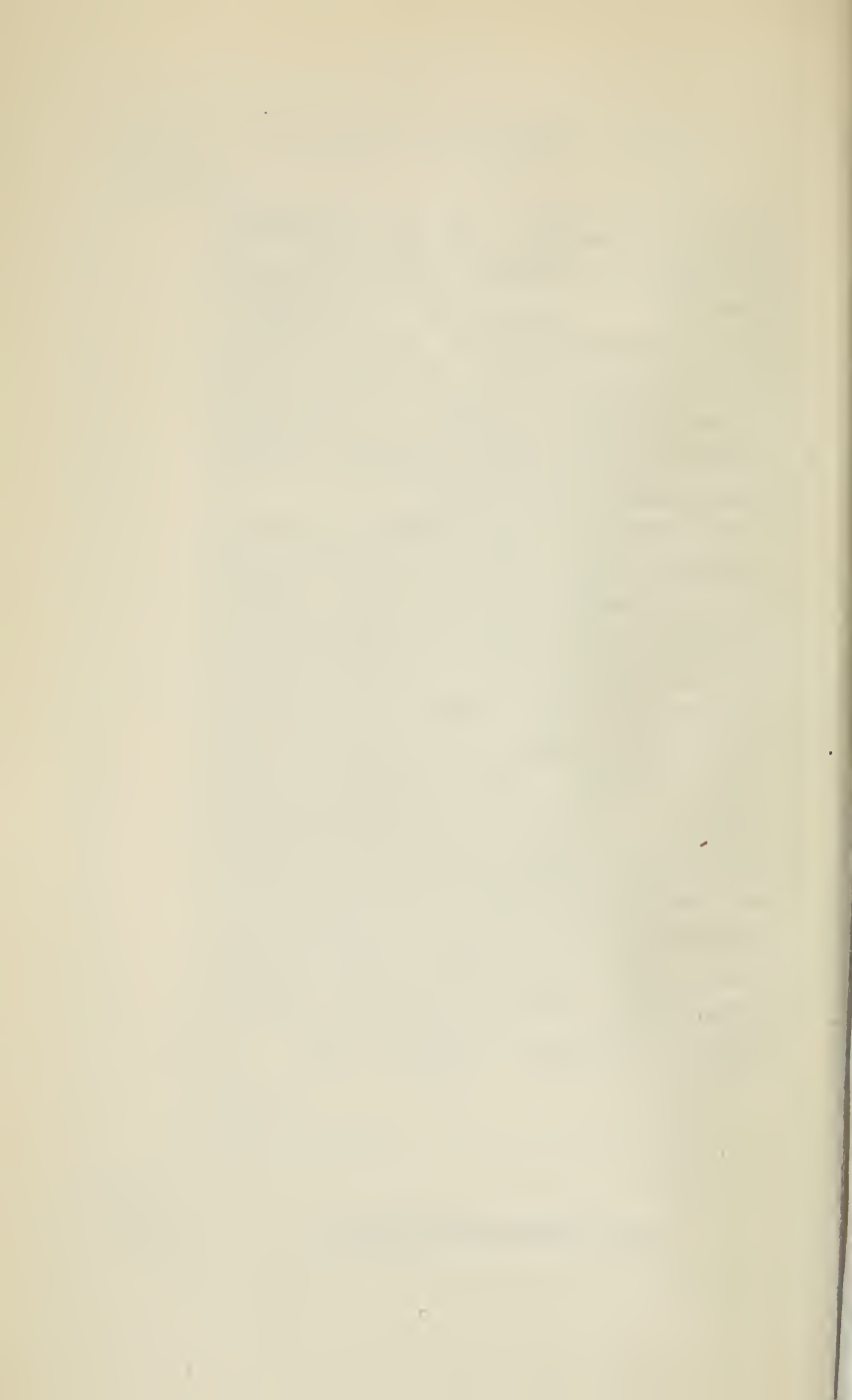
the Faculty of Law, where, some years later, he graduated with the degree of Advocate.

When he had reached the age fixed by law, he obtained his citizenship papers and began to take an active part in political life in the ranks of the Colorado Party. He has twice been Deputy for the Department of Tacurembó; two years Representative for the Department of Soriano; Senator for Montevideo (replacing Señor Batlle y Ordóñez, who resigned this position to accept the Presidency of the Republic), and in 1917 was again elected Deputy. During these two periods he was President of the House of Representatives.

As legislator he introduced several measures, among them amendments to the Divorce Law and a bill exempting members of the army from the penalty of death. After the new constitution came into operation, replacing that of 1830, he was elected by the General Assembly as member of the Council of Administration, a body which, together

with the Presidency of the Republic, exercises, in Uruguay, the executive functions of the country. A life-long member of the Colorado Party, he adheres, at the present time, to the principles of the "Batllista" group. On repeated occasions he has held a prominent place in the councils of his party.

As a journalist, Señor Arena has been a member of the staff of *El Día* and has passed through all the various stages from that of reporter to editor-in-chief, a position which he now fills jointly with Senator Julio María Sosa. He is one of the leaders in defence of the project of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez for a Collegiate Executive, in support of which he has given various addresses. Among his published works are the following: *Comentarios a los artículos 190 y 196 del Código Civil*, 1910; *La presunción de legitimidad*; *Divorcio y matrimonio*, 1912; *Batlle y el Ejecutivo Colegiado*, 1913.







Alfredo Arocena

ALFREDO AROCENA

Man of affairs.

ALFREDO AROCENA, the son of Ramón Arocena and Matilde Artagaveytia, was born in Montevideo in December, 1869. He took his secondary and superior studies at the University of Montevideo, and graduated with the degree of Advocate in 1896. He has been first secretary of the Bank of the Republic, director and legal representative of various banking, commercial, and industrial institutions, and served as member for Montevideo in the Constitutional Convention of 1916-17.

His activities have been especially concerned with progressive programmes and enterprises. He took an important part in the electrification of the Montevideo surface tram line and in the transformation of various marine beaches, being the promoter

and founder of the Carrasco bathing establishment. He has drawn up schemes for public flower gardens on a large scale, and some of these have been put into effect. He is a member of the board of control of the Rural Association of Uruguay, of the Uruguayan Club, and of the Jockey Club. He acted as honorary secretary of embassy in the mission of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bachini, to the governments of Great Britain, Italy, and Spain during the year 1910. Although he was chosen to organize the Administrative Council, and was appointed President of the Board of Education of Montevideo in 1916, he declined both appointments. He is the author of a work entitled, *Los Actos Juridicos en el Derecho Internacional Privado*, and of various studies dealing with commercial legislation, political economy, and literature.

ABDÓN AROSZTEGUY

Journalist ; public man.

ABDÓN AROSZTEGUY, the son of Dr. Manuel Aroztegui, a native of the province of Guipuzcoa (Spain), who served as surgeon in the celebrated Basque Battalion in the Great War, and of Bernarda López y Saravia, was born on the thirtieth of July, 1853, in el Paso del Molino.

He has had a highly adventurous career. Before he was seventeen years old he began to take part in public life, by sharing in the revolution of 1870, a movement led by General Timoteo Aparicio. Earlier than this he had received his baptism of fire at the taking of Montevideo. He served in the revolution until it was terminated by the compact of April, 1872, when he migrated with various companions to Buenos Aires, where he and his party

arrived only after many adventures in the mountains of Rosario and after being obliged finally to seize a whaler which brought them to the neighbouring city. In 1874 he returned to Uruguay, and a little time afterwards took part with the Principista party in the election of the tenth of January, 1875, which was held in the Plaza de la Constitución. At the beginning of the government of Pedro Varela, he found it necessary again to take refuge in Buenos Aires. A short time afterwards, however, he returned to Montevideo, to remain there until the outbreak of what is called the Tricolour Revolution, with which he associated himself from beginning to end. At its close he took up his residence in Montevideo, where, within a few months, on the initiation of General Aparicio, he was named Deputy for the Department of Canelones, in accordance with the compact of 1872, which was ratified in 1875.

The revolutionary movements which began during the Government of General Santos obliged him once more to seek safety in Buenos Aires, after he had re-

signed his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on his own initiative. While in Argentina he began a violent agitation through the Press against the Santos Government and took a leading part in the first conspiracy and afterwards in the so-called Quebracho Revolution. In the revolution of 1897 he was named a delegate of the revolutionary committee of Buenos Aires, which originated the movement. At the end of this struggle he resided for a short time in Buenos Aires, when he returned to Uruguay and was restored to the exercise of his Uruguayan citizenship, which he had previously lost because of his acceptance of positions under the Argentine Government. He now took part in the agitation against the legislative assembly and the law courts, which produced the *coup d'état* of the tenth of February, 1898. After the suspension of constitutional order he again became a refugee in the Argentine Republic, where he resides at the present time, and where he has held various public positions.

He has acted as editor-in-chief of three papers in Montevideo—*El Pueblo*, *El*

Diario, and *La Reacción*. He has contributed to almost all the papers and reviews of Uruguay, Argentina, and Brazil, and has written a large number of dramatic works, including *Julián Jiménez*; *Heroísmo*; *Ituzaingó*; *Personajes en América*; *Las hijas del virrey*; *Sobrinos de don Anacleto*, and *Con amor y sin amor*. He is the author also of meritorious books, among which are *Revolución Oriental de 1870*; *Un sueño dantesco*; *Ensayos dramáticos*; *Conferencias políticas y económicas, discursos, artículos literarios, políticos, y económicos*, and *Viajes por la América del Sur*.



Hugo D. Barbagelata

Paris, 1920

HUGO DAVID BARBAGELATA

Author ; editor.

HUGO DAVID BARBAGELATA, the son of Luis Barbagelata and Anunciación Figari, was born on the second of July, 1886, in Montevideo. There also he had his early education in the city schools and the University, but for his later studies went to Paris where he attended the School of Political Science in 1911.

He had given early promise of his native bent toward the literary career which he has since followed. While he was a student at Montevideo, in 1903, he had been one of the editors of the *Revista Estudiantil*, and in 1907 he was made editor-in-chief of *La Razón* of Montevideo. In the same year he was sent to Paris as a member of the Legation staff. There, while pursuing his studies, he joined the staff of *La Revista*

de América; he became also a member of the Society of Americanists and a corresponding member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay.

In addition to his multitudinous labours for periodicals, Señor Barbagelata is the author of *Páginas Sudamericanas*, with prefatory letters by Ricardo Palma, Luis Melián Lafinur and Manuel Ugarte, Barcelona, 1909; *Bolívar y San Martín*, with a prologue by Rubén Darío, Paris, 1911, *Artigas y la Revolución Americana*, with a prologue by José Enrique Rodó, Paris, 1914; *Frontières*, Paris, 1911; *La Literatura Uruguaya*, Paris, 1917; *L'Influence des Idées Françaises dans la Révolution et dans l'Evolution de l'Amérique Espagnole*, Paris, 1917; *Pages Choisies de Rodó*, Paris, 1918; *Una centuria literaria*, in collaboration with Ventura García Calderón, Paris, 1920.

LORENZO BARBAGELATA

Lawyer ; historian.

LORENZO BARBAGELATA, the son of Luis Barbagelata and Anunciación Figari, was born on the eleventh of July, 1867, at Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, which he entered when he was fifteen years old and which granted him the degree of Advocate when he was twenty.

He entered at once upon the practice of his profession and also began to interest himself in public affairs. In the struggles and intrigues of a political life, however, he found no pleasure, so that, although he was elected Deputy for the Department of Montevideo in 1896, he gave up his seat as soon as the House met. In 1910 he was appointed a member of the commission, which included also Drs. Carlos

Traneso, Alberto Guani, Mateo Magariños, and Colonel Manuel M. Rodríguez, sent by Uruguay to the Government of Brazil for the purpose of presenting the official acknowledgment of Uruguay at the proclamation of the law establishing the co-dominion of the two countries over the Merim Lagoon and the River Yaguarón. In 1908 he was a member of the board of editors of the *Revista Histórica*, and for the past fourteen years has acted as an Associate Justice of the High Court. His many contributions to the historical literature of his country are to be found scattered in various reviews and periodicals.

EMILIO BARBAROUX

Public man ; Rector of the University.

EMILIO BARBAROUX was born in the town of Trinidad, in the Department of Flores, in 1876, and began his education in the Liceo of the Colonia Valdense, where his parents were living. Later he entered the University of Montevideo, and after taking the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters, took the Law School, graduating as Advocate in 1904.

For some years he taught Physics in the division of secondary instruction, but resigned to occupy a seat in the House of Representatives, to which he was elected in 1905 by the Department of Río Negro. During the presidency of Dr. Claudio Williman he acted as Secretary from 1907 to 1910; he was Minister of Foreign Affairs from March to September, 1910,

and again held the same position from December, 1910, to February, 1911, when he was appointed Minister to Belgium and in 1912 was given a similar appointment in Holland.

During the second Presidency of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez he was again appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, an office which he held from June, 1913, until February of the following year. In 1916 he was appointed Rector of the University, but resigned in the following September to fill the post of Minister of Public Instruction. This position he retained, however, for only a short time, and again became Rector of the University, where he remains at the present time. He is one of the leaders of the Colorado Party and is a member of the Committee of Physical Education and of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.



Robert B. Foster

JULIO BASTOS

Magistrate.

JULIO BASTOS, the son of Emanuel Bastos and Buana Fortet, was born on the eighteenth of July, 1863, in Montevideo, where he was educated at the English and French Institute and at the University, which granted him the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws in 1885.

He has won distinction both as a jurist and as a teacher. Soon after graduating he was appointed substitute Professor of Judicial Procedure in the Law School, where later he was made Professor of Forensic Practice, which he still teaches.

His career in the magistracy began early: he was appointed Judge at Artigas in 1892-94; in 1894 he held a similar position in the Department of Durazno; in 1897 he was made Judge of the Criminal

Court at Montevideo, and in 1903 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Commerce. In 1907 he was designated State Attorney in Civil Cases, and in the same year Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1908, by a unanimous vote of both houses of the legislature in joint assembly, he was chosen Judge of the High Court of Justice, which began its functions in that year.

Dr. Bastos has been honoured by election to many social, literary, and learned societies ; he is a member of the Council of the Public Ambulance and Dispensary Service ; during the space of four years he was President of the Montevideo Ateneo, Grand Master of the Uruguayan Masons, Vice-President of the Law Association, and from the beginning of the European War acted as Chairman of the Pro-Ally Committee and of that to further American solidarity. He is a corresponding member of the Ateneo of Santiago in Chile, of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, and of the American Historical and Numismatic Society of Buenos Aires.

BASTOS

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He was appointed by the Government to draft a law dealing with Court organization and reforms in the code of civil procedure. He is also the author of various monographs on legal subjects.

AND MONOGRAPHS

VII





José Batlle y Ordóñez

JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDÓÑEZ

*Journalist ; man of affairs ;
ex-President of the Republic.*

JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDÓÑEZ, the son of General Lorenzo Batlle, who was President of Uruguay from 1868 to 1872, and Minister of War in the defence of Montevideo during the long siege of the city in the Paraguayan War, and of Amalia Ordóñez, was born on the first of May, 1856, in Montevideo. There he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, but when he had reached the fourth year of the law school, he went abroad to continue his studies and visited the principal cities of Europe.

As a political figure he began to come into prominence in 1881 at the age of twenty-five, when in conjunction with Dr. Anacleto Dufort Alvarez, he assumed the editorship of *La Razón* to oppose the

government of General Santos. In this position he was exposed to all kinds of threats until one night his house was assaulted and an attempt made against the life of his father, a man advanced in years, at whom shots were fired which fortunately missed their mark.

In 1885 he returned to the journalistic field in company with the famous journalist Dr. Teófilo D. Gil. As the political atmosphere was not propitious to the success of serious propaganda, he, as well as Gil, devoted themselves especially in this campaign to preparing the public sentiment for a revolutionary outbreak. Hardly had the opportunity arrived when Batlle, who had started with Rufino T. Domínguez the organization of the first battalion of volunteers, abandoned the pen of the journalist, emigrated to Buenos Aires, and devoted himself exclusively to the work of a soldier, until the unfortunate issue of the struggle at Quebracho.

After being held a prisoner in Palmares de Soto, Batlle returned to Montevideo, and there established the newspaper

El Día, which took the line of violent opposition to the government and attacked all the irregularities and abuses of the period. For this he was twice imprisoned.

In 1886 Battle undertook a campaign in the same newspaper in behalf of the children in the orphan asylum, and of pauper maniacs in the insane asylum, a campaign which had the excellent result of depriving the City Council of Montevideo of the control of public charity and entrusting it to a commission of distinguished citizens. When a new revolutionary movement started at Buenos Aires, Battle removed there to act as secretary to Colonel Galeano, but the movement died in its inception. Returning to Montevideo, he again assumed the editorship of *El Día*, which he retained until he was appointed political head of Minas, a position he filled for a brief period.

From this time his career was definitely political: at the end of 1889 he started for the second time the newspaper *El Día*, to promote the candidacy of Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes for President of the Republic, a

campaign which had a successful issue, and he then directed his efforts to the organization of the Colorado Party. In 1891 he was elected Deputy for El Salto and soon afterwards started a campaign of opposition against President Borda, which he maintained until August 25, 1897, on which date that eminent citizen was shot down in the street and killed. In 1898 Batlle became a member of the Council of State, and in December of the same year was elected Senator for Montevideo. In 1899 the Senate elected him its President, and for a brief period in virtue of this position he was Chief Executive, resigning this charge to Juan Lindolfo Cuestas when the latter was elected President.

In 1903 he himself was elected President of the Republic. He had been in office only a few days when revolutionary movements began under the leadership of Aparicio Saravia, which continued until the twenty-second of March, when peace was brought about by the mediation of Dr. José Pedro Ramírez and Alfonso Lamas. On the first of January, 1904, Saravia started a new

revolution which took on an extensive and bloody character, and only ended on the twenty-fourth of September, after Saravia had been mortally wounded in the battle of Masoller.

Peace being made, Batlle governed the country until his term ended on the first of March, 1907, and handed over the administration to his successor, elected by the General Assembly, Dr. Claudio Williman, during whose term of office Batlle resided in Europe and represented Uruguay at the International Congress of The Hague. At the beginning of 1911 he returned to his native country, was again chosen candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and was elected by the Assembly on the first of March. The four years of his new presidency were passed without peace being disturbed.

In 1912 Batlle brought forward his project of constitutional reform, which has for one of its leading propositions a joint or collegiate executive. This programme is opposed not only by the National Party, but also by a wing of the Colorado Party.

The project was still under discussion when he ended his second term and transferred the executive functions to Dr. Feliciano Viera. In July, 1916, were held the elections for membership in the constitutional convention, on the basis of secret ballots and proportional representation. Those in favour of a collegiate executive failed to secure a majority. Thereupon Batlle, who had been put forward as a presidential candidate for the 1919-23 term, declined the nomination. After the sessions of the constitutional convention had begun, he was again urged to accept the candidacy for the presidency, but he gave it up as soon as the agreement was made between the National and Colorado Parties to carry through the constitutional reforms. He was a candidate for a seat in the National Council of Administration and was chosen by a great majority in the election of the twenty-eighth of November, 1920.





Julio A. Bauzá

JULIO ANTONIO BAUZÁ

Surgeon.

JULIO ANTONIO BAUZÁ, the son of Antonio Bauzá and Julia Stagnaro, was born on the twenty-second of April, 1881, at Montevideo, where he studied at the University and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906.

He had already begun to teach. He had charge of the laboratory work in Chemistry in 1904, and on his graduation as Doctor in 1906 he was commissioned to visit the chemical laboratories in the secondary schools in Europe. When he returned home in 1907 he presented a comprehensive report on methods in France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. He was then appointed Lecturer in the Chemistry Department at the University in 1907, and later became Head of the

Pediatric Clinic, Physician of the Larrañaga Asylum, and head of the laboratory of the Pediatric Clinic. He was director of the first milk-testing board, founded in Montevideo in 1908, and Vice-President of the Society of Pediatrics. At the present time he is head of the bureau for the protection of infants and also of the nurses' bureau.

Dr. Bauzá has written much, contributing freely to the *Revista Médica de Uruguay*, and to the *Arcivos latino-americanos de pediatría*, particularly on the subject of infant mortality. Among his articles on this subject are the following: *La mortalidad infantil en el Uruguay en el decenio 1901-10*; *La tuberculosis en la primera infancia y su profilaxia en la ciudad de Montevideo*, 1914; *La mortalidad por difteria en Montevideo y la Seroterapia antidiftérica*, 1920.





Hamlet Bazzano

HAMLET BAZZANO

Astronomer ; meteorologist.

HAMLET BAZZANO, the son of Francisco Bazzano, was born on the fifteenth of June, 1876, at Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University which granted him the degree of Surveyor in 1895.

In the same year he began his official career by obtaining a post in charge of the Observatory. Later he served on the commission to study the port of Montevideo and was promoted to be Head of the Meteorological and Hydrometrical bureaus. Since 1905 he has been Director of the National Meteorological Institute and is Professor of Physical Geography at the University of Montevideo. At the present time he is organizing the cinematographical section in the institute, which is under his

charge, and preparing films of a scientific character. He is a member of the astronomical societies of France, Great Britain, and Spain.

He is the author of many meteorological studies—among them: *Estudio del Río de la Plata*, presented in 1901 to the Second Scientific Latin American Congress; *Influencias Meteorológicas sobre el Estuario*; *Organización de las Oficinas Científicas del Estado*; *Fundamentos para la notación horaria de 0 a 24*; *Nacionalización del servicio semafórico y su anexión*; *Creación del servicio de la Hora Oficial*; *Estudios Meteorológicos y del Río de la Plata*, in nine volumes, which obtained the first grand prize in the navigation section at the World's Exposition at Turin.

SEGUNDO BAZZANO

Soldier.

SEGUNDO BAZZANO was born in the Department of Canclones on the ninth of October, 1859. In 1876, when he was only seventeen years old, he entered the army as a private in the Seventh Battalion of Cazadores. He was soon transferred to the Second Battalion, and then to the Fourth Battalion. In December, 1877, he was appointed acting Sub-Lieutenant, and in 1879, was confirmed in this rank; in 1880 he was appointed Second Lieutenant; in 1881, First Lieutenant; in 1883, Captain; in 1886, Major; in 1890, Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1894 he was given brevet rank of Colonel, and in 1903 was promoted full Colonel.

He has been a member of various technical commissions, being named in 1896 a

member of the Committee on Armament and the same year Director of the National Park. In 1912 he became Major-General, served thereafter as Chief of Staff of the Army until 1915, when Dr. Feliciano Viera, who was then elected to the Presidency of the Republic, appointed him Secretary of War and Marine. In this position he remained only a few months, resigning because of differences arising between himself and the Chief of Staff.

Other positions which he has held are: Professor of Tactics and Ordnance in the Military School in 1886, in which year he was also 2nd in command of the Fourth Regiment of Chasseurs; in 1891 he was Assistant Director, and in 1896 Director of the Military Academy, a post which he held till 1900; he was appointed Commandant of the Penitentiary, in 1900.





B. de Souza
M.

MIGUEL BECERRO DE BENGOA

Physician and journalist.

MIGUEL BECERRO DE BENGOA, the son of Dr. Julián Becerro de Bengoa and Isabel Bermúdez de Castro, was born in San José on the twenty-second of January, 1880. He was educated partly in Montevideo, partly in Europe and in the United States of America. He did not actually take his medical degree at the University till 1913.

In his earlier years he was an active journalist. He was on the editorial staff of *La Paz* of San José in 1897; from 1899 to 1901 foreign news editor of *Rojo y Blanco*; one of the founders and editors of *La Ilustración Uruguaya* in 1905, and in the same year of *Evolución*; and from 1908 to 1912 he was on the editorial staff of *Revista de los Hospitales*, another review which he helped to found.

Meanwhile in 1908 he had been one of the Uruguayan Delegates to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress which met at Santiago de Chile in that year; and in 1910, Uruguayan Chief Commissioner at the Health Exhibition held at Buenos Aires during the celebration of the Centenary of Argentine Independence. Two years later he again represented Uruguay abroad, this time at the Congress of Demography and Hygiene at Washington, U.S.A., and remained in that capital as Scientific Attaché to the Uruguayan Embassy until 1913, when he was sent to Madrid in the same capacity. During his stay in Spain, which lasted until 1914, he attended the Congress of Obstetrics and Gynæcology held in Valencia in April, 1913. In the midst of these many distractions Dr. Becerro managed, nevertheless, as a medical man to fulfil several important functions in connexion with his profession. From 1913 to the present time he has been connected with the Gynæcological Clinic in Montevideo, and has also been Medical Inspector to the

Social Police. From the same year on he has also been a member of the Executive Council of the National Public Dispensaries, and has executed several commissions to report on matters of hygiene and health, particularly in connexion with the methods of the social police in his own and in European countries.

He has written a good deal on medical subjects, more especially those dealing with his special department, and has invented several useful surgical instruments. On the lighter side he has published *Perfiles pérfidos*, being caricatures of professors and students, *Friso faraónico*, and *Los 16 profesores de Clínica de la Facultad de Montevideo en caricatura*.

JOSÉ L. BELLONI

Artist.

JOSÉ L. BELLONI, the son of José Belloni and Martina Garaicoechea, was born in 1882, in Montevideo, but was educated abroad. He studied at schools in Switzerland and in the Academy of Fine Arts at Munich up to 1912, when he returned to his native country, and in 1915 was appointed Director of the Academy of Fine Arts. In 1918 he became Professor of Modelling and Drawing from Nature and the Living Model in the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Montevideo.

Though his works are not very numerous, they have obtained high recognition. He was awarded a silver medal at the Universal Exposition of the Centenary of Buenos Aires in 1910, and won a similar award at the Universal Exposition of San

Francisco in 1915. His portrait of Artigas hangs in the Hall of American Heroes at the Pan-American Union at Washington.



Albino Benedetti

ALBINO BENEDETTI

Teacher.

ALBINO BENEDETTI, the son of Juan Benedetti and Carolina Landini, was born on the fourth of June, 1848, in Comano, Italy. He had his early schooling at the Colegio Tolomei de Siena and there also he obtained his Bachelor's diploma.

In 1868 he came to Uruguay and was so well grounded in education that he was able to secure, four months after his arrival, the rank of teacher of the lower grades, and after five years that of teacher of the upper grades. In 1870, after a competitive examination, he obtained the post of Superintendent of the Elbio Fernández School, and was the first to put into practice there the reforms proposed by José P. Varela. He was one of the founders of the Military School and

helped to draw up its first regulations and scheme of studies. Other posts he has filled include that of Superintendent of the Superior School of the Department of Soriano; Inspector of Schools for the Department of Durazno; Professor of Latin and Geography in the School of Arts and Crafts and also in the Military School; head of the National School of the Patriotic League of Instruction, and Technical Inspector to the Board of Primary Education.

In 1913, he was designated a member of the Commission to report on textbooks, and in the same year was assigned, together with others, the duty of co-ordinating, formulating, and modifying the programmes of instruction. In the same year he celebrated his jubilee as technical inspector.

He is the author of the following works : *Nociones de Geografía Física; Usos y costumbres de los pueblos de Asia, Africa y Oceanía; Libro primero y segundo de lectura; Ejercicios de Gramática Castellana.*

FRANCISCA BERETERVIDE

Teacher.

FRANCISCA BERETERVIDE, the daughter of José Beretervide and Francisca Torterolo, was born at Montevideo and educated there, at the University, which she attended from 1902 to 1906, when she received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately afterwards she entered the Medical School, which granted her the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. She then entered the Law School, where she won the degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences.

Upon the foundation of the University for Women she was appointed to the chair of Mathematics, which she afterwards resigned to take the chair of Chemistry, her favourite subject. She has filled the following positions: Professor of Mathe-

matics in the Women's University, Professor of Chemistry in the same institution, Assistant Professor in the Law School, Secretary of the National Council of Women, and Dean of the University of Women, to which she was appointed in 1918.



Cesáreo L. Berisso

CESÁREO L. BERISSO

Military aviator.

CESÁREO L. BERISSO, the son of Cesáreo Berisso, who is at the present time Civil Governor of Canelones, was born on the sixth of November, 1887, at Montevideo and was educated there at the military school, and at the first aviation school in Uruguay.

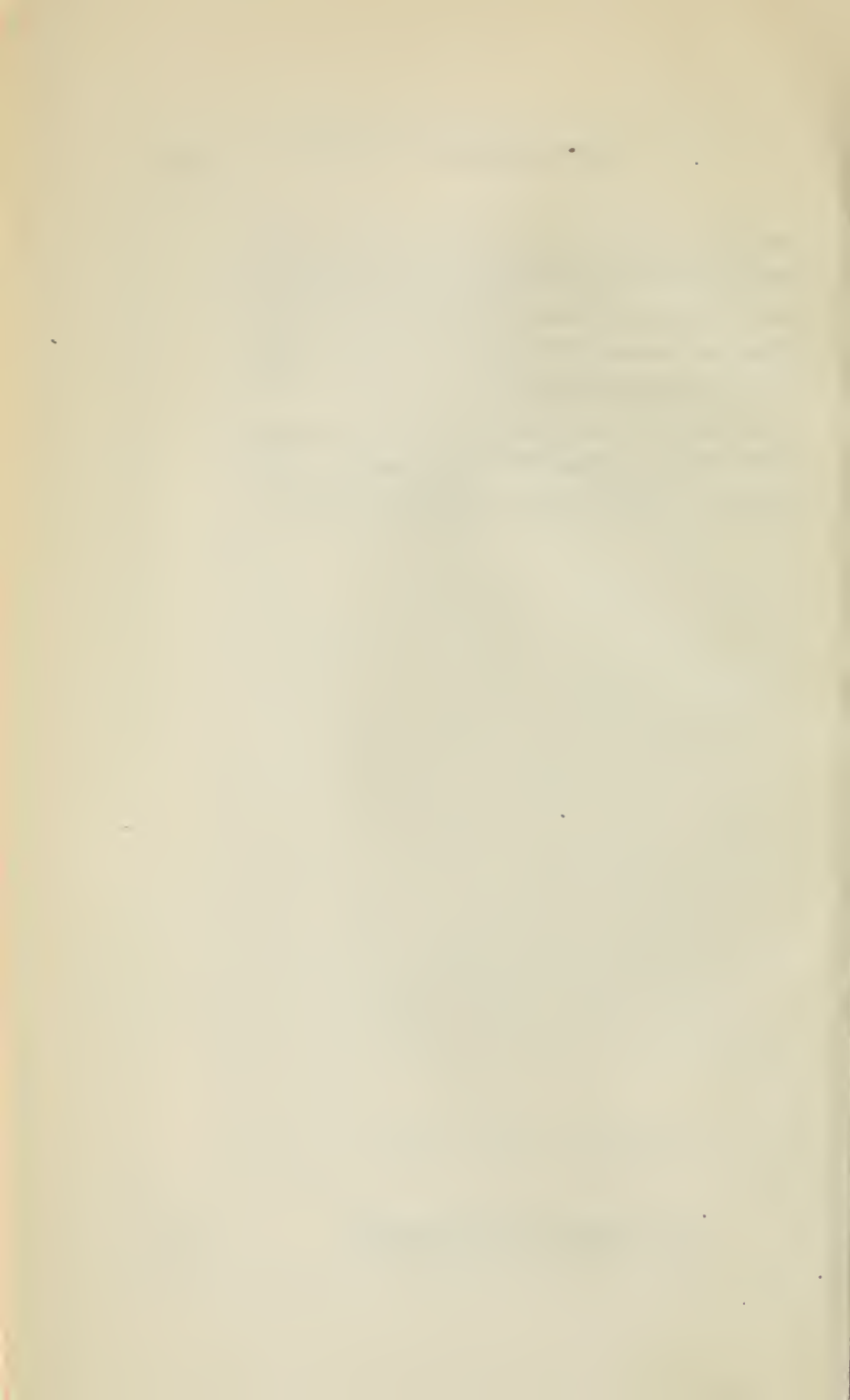
He was the first Uruguayan to make a flight on national territory, which he did in an aviation contest at Los Cerrillos, Playa Malvín, 1913. He entered the University, but left it in 1915 to take one of the scholarships offered by the Uruguayan Government at the military aviation school of Argentina. There he received the first civilian certificate of Pilot Aviator in October of the same year, and that of Military Aviator in 1916.

He was the winner in the first military International American flight, from Buenos Aires to Mendoza, to celebrate the commemoration of the Tucumán Centenary, July 17, 1916. At the end of the flight just mentioned he was the victim of an accident which resulted in a broken rib. He was also the first Uruguayan to cross the Río de la Plata in a free balloon, the flight beginning at Buenos Aires and ending in Las Sierras de Mal Abrigo, Department of San José, Uruguay, in May, 1917. He was also the first to cross the Río de la Plata in a biplane, the flight being made from El Palomar to the military aviation school in Montevideo in July, 1917. He was the first of the military aviators from the Uruguayan aviation school, after it was finally established, to finish a flight involving endurance and reconnaissance tests, and the first officer of the Uruguayan army given a rank for special merit under the law of 1917 governing flights.

In 1920, under the auspices of Luis Conte and Andrés Carril, a public subscrip-

tion was opened to give Berisso an aeroplane, and resulted in securing the sum of nearly \$10,000, with which an Avro machine was acquired in which he has made several important flights.

Berisso holds the rank of First Lieutenant in the Army Aviation Service and is also Professor in the Military Aviation School.



SERGIO WASHINGTON BERMÚDEZ

Journalist ; lexicographer.

SERGIO WASHINGTON BERMÚDEZ, the son of Washington Pedro Bermúdez and Fátima Acevedo Díaz, was born on the twelfth of October, 1883, in Montevideo. There he went to school and entered the University, but when the flag of revolution was unfurled in 1897 by Aparicio Saravia, he left his books to join the insurgents. Very early in the struggle, however, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner, and when the revolution came to its unsuccessful end he returned to his studies.

The second attempt of Saravia found Bermúdez equally ardent, and as soon as the signal was given in 1903 he again left the University class-room for the field. This second revolution was of longer dura-

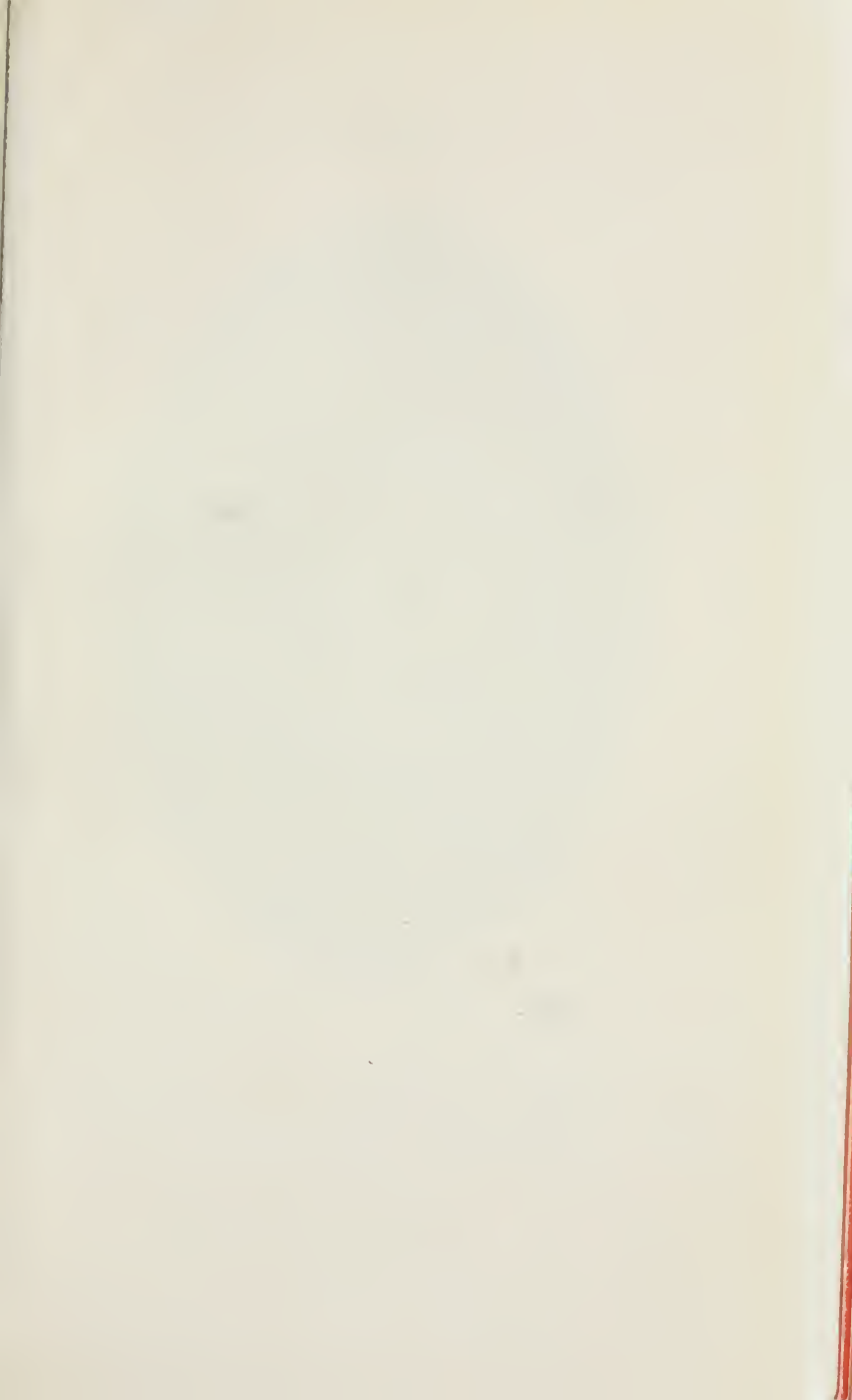
tion and of more doubtful issue, but Bermúdez followed the fortunes of his leader with unquestioning zeal, sharing every vicissitude of the field. He was three times taken prisoner and as many times escaped; he took part in most of the actions, and at the very end afforded by his desperate courage one of the most memorable exploits of the time, for, with the aid of a dozen companions, he held a whole regiment of government troops at bay.

This revolution, however, having likewise failed, he turned to journalism, to which he devoted himself with similar zeal and energy for the next ten years.

In 1905 he bade farewell to Montevideo and Uruguay to settle in Buenos Aires, which has been his home ever since. There in 1913, on the death of his father, he took upon his shoulders the heavy task of completing the work to which the elder Bermúdez had given years of labour—an exhaustive dictionary of the words and phrases peculiar to Argentina and the River Plate region, to be entitled *Lenguaje del Río de la Plata*. It was an enormous

task: it is still uncompleted, but is said to reach proportions which would fill twenty-five volumes. The undertaking has been highly praised by men of letters of many countries, but its dimensions have so far prevented its publication.







Manuel Bernart
Rio - 1920.

MANUEL BERNÁRDEZ

Diplomat ; author.

MANUEL BERNÁRDEZ, who has won a creditable place among South American writers, was born in Spain on the thirteenth of August, 1868. His parents, Juan Ramón Bernárdez and Dolores Filgueira, brought him to Uruguay when he was six years old, and he became naturalized as soon as he reached the legal age. He never went to either school or college, but was entirely educated by his father.

In his youth he wrote poetry and sentimental prose, held office as a clerk in the Department of Education, and won election to the House of Deputies. He was eighteen when he published his first volume, entitled *Confidencias, A una joven amiga*, and from that time literature

has been his central interest. He served for years on the staffs of newspapers and periodicals both in Montevideo and abroad; in 1898 he was one of the editors of *El Diario* of Buenos Aires and resided for some time in the Argentine capital. Thence he went to Brazil, writing on the way a book of travel entitled, *De Buenos Aires al Iguazú*, and on his return celebrating the growth and prosperity of Argentina in two volumes: *Viajes por la República Argentina, La nación en marcha*, 1904; and *Jornadas del progreso Argentino, Hacia las cumbres*, 1905.

The visit to Brazil had, however, implanted the fascination of the great republic in his mind and he returned to Río Janeiro, where he has spent more than a decade. There he became, first, Consul in 1910, and later, in 1916, Minister of Uruguay, and there he has written his more recent books.

In 1894 he married Carmen Martínez Thedy.

His list of works, besides those already mentioned, includes: *Claros de luna*, 1886;

BERNÁRDEZ

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25 dias de campo, 1887; *Ave, Maria!* 1890; *La muerte de Artigas*, 1891; *La Patria en la Escuela*, Montevideo, 1894; *Himno a Joaquín Suárez*; *Tambos y Rodeos*; *El Brasil, su vida, su trabajo, su futuro*, 1908; *Río Branco*, 1909.

AND MONOGRAPHS

VII





Juan Bernassa y Jerez

JUAN BERNASSA Y JEREZ

Soldier.

JUAN BERNASSA Y JEREZ was born on the second of August, 1856, and entered upon his military career in 1874, when he was only eighteen years old. Since that time he has risen step by step in the service, finally attaining the rank of Major-General in 1915, a few days before President Batlle y Ordóñez completed his second term. During his long service he has held many commands, including that of the First Artillery and the Fourth Chasseurs; he was founder and director of the Military Academy, called at the present time the Military School; he has acted as Civil Governor of La Colonia and held the same position in the Department of Montevideo during the Presidency of Cuestas and the first administration of

Señor Batlle; during the second administration of Señor Batlle he held the post of Minister of War and Marine, and at the present time he is Presiding Judge of the Supreme Military Court.

General Bernassa y Jerez was the founder and editor of the following magazines: *Regimiento de Artillería*, *El Ejército Uruguayo*, and *La Colonia*, which is still being published at the city of the same name. In the year 1919, while he was presiding over the Supreme Military Court, he fell victim to a severe disease which both endangered his life and forced him to withdraw from active service. During his term of office as Minister of War, he distinguished himself by putting through important military measures.



Carlos A. Berro

CARLOS A. BERRO

Public man.

CARLOS A. BERRO was born in Montevideo, but spent the greater part of his childhood in Chile, where he was educated, taking in due course the degrees of Bachelor and Advocate.

On his return to his native country in 1873, he was immediately appointed Magistrate of Colonia, and in the following year held the same position at Salto, in which place, having resigned his position as Magistrate, he opened a law office in 1880. He remained in Salto until 1885, when he joined Colonel Máximo Lallera in an unsuccessful revolutionary attempt against the Government of General Máximo Santos. After the battle of Quebracho in 1887 had put an end to the revolution, Berro was elected Deputy for the Depart-

ment of Minas, a position which he held until 1890, when, on the election of Julio Herrera y Obes as President, he became a member of his cabinet as Minister of Justice, Worship, and Education.

From 1891 to 1896 he represented the Department of Treinta y Tres in the Senate; in the following year, 1897, he took an active part in the revolution led by Aparicio Saravia and Diego Lamas, by whom he was commissioned in company with Drs. Eustaquio Tomé and Aureliano Rodríguez Larreta, to negotiate a peace, and in due course signed, as delegate of the revolutionary forces, the treaty of La Cruz (September 18, 1897). Six years later he took a similar part in the agreement reached in March, 1903, at Nico Pérez. Meantime, after the revolution of 1897 and the rising of February, 1898, he served as a member of the Council of State during the dictatorship of Cuestas.

Upon the return to a constitutional régime he entered the Chamber of Deputies, in which he successively represented the Departments of Rivera and Cerro Largo.

Since then he has been Deputy in several legislatures and was re-elected for the Department of Montevideo in 1917. In this post he remained until 1919, when he was elected by the General Assembly to membership in the National Administrative Council. He served in the Constitutional Assembly of 1916-17; on various occasions he has been President of the Nationalist Party, and he is an active member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

ROBERTO BERRO

Physician.

ROBERTO BERRO, the son of Adolfo Berro and Herminia García, nephew of Bernardo P. Berro, and great-nephew of Pedro Francisco de Berro, President of the Republic from 1860 to 1864, was born on the sixteenth of April, 1886, in Montevideo. There also he was educated at the University, entering the Medical School in 1904 and taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1909.

While he was still a student he served as interne of the Luis Piñeyro del Campo Asylum and the Maciel Hospital, both of which positions he obtained as a result of competitive examinations; in 1910 he was appointed Head of the Clinic for Children, and in 1912 won the post of Physician to the Pereira-Rossell Children's Hospital, which he still retains; he was *interim*

Lecturer on Hygiene in the Medical School in 1910, and has also served as Lecturer on Natural History in the University.

Dr. Berro has likewise won a place as a public man: he belongs to the National Party, which made him its candidate for Deputy in the Department of Montevideo, and he was elected to both the 26th and 27th legislatures, 1917-23. He was secretary to the First National Medical Congress in 1916; Vice-President of the organizing committee of American students presided over by the lamented Héctor Miranda and of which the secretary was Baltasar Brum; and Uruguayan member of the committee which reported the Second American Child's Congress which was held in 1918.

He is the author of many medical articles such as: *El método de Bier*, 1906; *Sanatorio para tuberculosis*, 1908; *Portadores de gérmenes*, 1910; *El calomel en la terapéutica infantil* (*Revista Médica del Uruguay*, 1909); and of several books, including *Prolegómenos de Biología*, 1907; and *Clasificación de las afecciones gastro-intestinales de niños*, 1918.

EDMUNDO BIANCHI

Author ; dramatist.

EDMUNDO BIANCHI, the son of Antonio Bianchi and Angela Frizzera, was born on the second of November, 1880, in Montevideo, where he was educated at the University.

He chose a literary career, and has won a creditable place among Uruguayan writers, both for the Press and for the theatre. He has served as editor on various Montevidean newspapers, including the magazine *Futuro*, a review devoted to science and letters ; he has also held Government positions as Clerk in the Ministry of the Interior and as Inspector-General of Internal Revenue, which post he now holds. As a dramatic author he has had great success, his works having been presented for many nights on the stage, not

only in the Uruguayan theatres, but also in those of the Argentine Republic. He is the author of *La Quiebra*, a drama in two acts; *Orgullo de pobre*, in three acts; *Perdidos en la luz*, in four acts; *Montevideo*, in one act; *La esposa de mármol*, also in three acts; *Viaje de cinco átomos*. He has also translated Maeterlinck's *Blue Bird*, and has written the books of several musical comedies, farces, etc. In addition to his work in these forms he has contributed a number of articles on sociological and literary subjects; he has also published many poems in newspapers and magazines. In 1920 he was appointed manager of the National River Plate Stock Company, which met with great success in the Montevidean theatres and in many theatres in Argentina.

Señor Bianchi is also President of the Uruguayan Society of Authors.

JUAN CARLOS BLANCO
ACEVEDO*Jurist ; diplomat.*

JUAN CARLOS BLANCO ACEVEDO, the son of that Juan Carlos Blanco who played so prominent a part in public life and was candidate for the Presidency of the Republic in 1903, was born on the sixth of December, 1879, in Montevideo. There he was educated at the University and took the degree of Doctor of Laws.

While he was a student he joined the National Guard, in which he was Lieutenant in 1897 and Captain in 1904. From 1901 to 1907 he was Secretary of the Montevideo Harbour works ; he served also as Professor of Literature and substitute Professor of Law in the University ; in 1906 he was chosen to act as secretary to the Hon. Elihu Root, Special Plenipotentiary of the United States.

From 1907 to 1912 he was a member of the House of Deputies, elected by the Colorado Party. From 1912 to 1915 he was Minister of Public Works, a position which he left in 1915 to fill the post of Minister to France. Meantime, in 1914, while still Minister of Public Works, he had served as plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Government of the United States at Washington; in 1919 he represented his country, along with the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Antonio Buero, at the Peace Conference at Versailles, and in 1920 he was appointed delegate to the League of Nations. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour.

Señor Blanco is the author of various works inspired by the important posts which he has filled in the public service.

PEDRO BLANES VIALE

Artist.

PEDRO BLANES VIALE, generally regarded as the foremost living painter of Uruguay, was born in the city of Mercedes, capital of the Department of Soriano, on the nineteenth of May, 1879. While still a boy he accompanied his family to Europe, where he attended the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando in Madrid. Thence he went to Paris and studied under the supervision of Benjamin Constant. Later he went to Italy, where he visited the museums and galleries of Rome, Florence, and Venice, and in 1899 returned to Montevideo, where he resided for three years.

In 1912, in a competitive examination, he obtained a scholarship which enabled him to resume his studies in Europe, and

he returned to Paris, where he worked for three years with the famous artist Antonio de la Gándara. During this time he made a tour of London, Madrid, Toledo, and other cities, to study the works in their Art Galleries. On appearing again in Montevideo, he won success in several expositions, but again transferred his residence to Europe, and this time visited Spain, France, Holland, Belgium, England, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy, giving special attention to landscape.

His canvases have been exhibited in Montevideo at the Autumn Salons, in Buenos Aires, and at the exhibitions of the Société des Beaux Arts in Paris. His work is fully appreciated in Uruguay. In the Uruguayan Museum of Fine Arts there are seven of his paintings, the property of the Museum, and two belong to the Municipal Museum.

Since 1917 he has been National Inspector of Industrial Schools. In April, 1918, he gave an exhibition of his works at Buenos Aires under the patronage of the Commission of Fine Arts; in 1919 he ob-

tained one of his most noted successes by his picture *Artigas dictando a su Secretario*. This painting was acquired by Dr. Alejandro Gallinal and given to the Government, which placed it in one of the apartments of the National Council of Administration. In 1920 he finished a new picture, *Artigas y las Instrucciones del año XIII*, painted for the Government, for which he received the sum of 20,000 pesos. Among other notable paintings from his brush are: *El pájaro azul*; *Jardín de Saint Cloud*; *Castillo de Chazera*; *Palma de Mallorca*; *El cerro de Arequita* and his views of Iguazú, which have been highly praised by Chiappori, the Argentine critic.







Juan Blengio Rocca

JUAN BLENGIO ROCCA

Public man.

JUAN BLENGIO ROCCA, the son of Juan Blengio and María Rocca, was born on the fourth of July, 1867, at Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, which granted him the degree of Advocate in 1890.

After winning for himself an assured position in his profession, the law, he entered upon an active political career, in which also he has attained distinction and has held many honourable offices. In 1899 he was elected Deputy and re-elected for two subsequent terms; in 1895 he was elected Senator, and in 1909 was chosen President of the Senate; during the second presidency of Batlle y Ordóñez he was a member of the Cabinet as Minister of Education. He has also served as Member

of the Council of State. As a member of the National Constitutional Assembly he proposed several amendments to the Constitution of 1830, but resigned from the Assembly because of his unwillingness to submit to political bargaining. In 1918 he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic, a position he has filled for the space of three years. His interest in athletics led him to accept the Presidency of the National Football League, to which he has recently been re-elected.



Luis Bonasso

LUIS BONASSO

Physician.

LUIS BONASSO, the son of Benito Bonasso and Maria Queirolo, both Italians, was born on the fifteenth of September, 1851, at Montevideo. When he was twelve years old he went to Italy, where he was educated, first at Rapallo, then at Novi in Liguria, and finally at Naples, where he got training in the celebrated Medical School, which granted him his diploma as Physician and Surgeon in 1879.

From Naples he returned to Montevideo in 1880. In 1883 he took up his residence in Tacuarembó, where he was appointed successively Physician to the Italian Society, Physician to the Hospital, Physician to the Northern Railway Company, and, in 1901, Physician to the Police Force. In 1902 he returned to Montevideo as

Deputy for the Department of Tacuarembó, and continued to serve as Deputy during the first Presidency of Batlle y Ordóñez until 1905. From 1911 to 1913 he held the post of Physician to the School of Arts and Crafts, taking the place of his brother, Manuel Bonasso, who was in Europe on leave of absence.

TELÉMACO BRAIDA

Soldier ; author.

TELÉMACO BRAIDA, retired Colonel of the National Army, was born on the seventeenth of February, 1855. In 1871, when he was not yet sixteen years old, he enlisted in the military service of the Republic, and has spent nearly forty-two years in the service on active duty and at headquarters. During that time he has taken part in numerous engagements, first as a private and afterwards as an officer. In 1894 he attained the rank of full Colonel. The various ranks through which he has passed are as follows : Ensign, 1871 ; Second Lieutenant, 1873 ; First Lieutenant, 1875 ; Captain, 1875 ; Brevet-Major, 1883 ; Major, 1886 ; Lieutenant-Colonel, 1889 ; Colonel, 1894.

For some years he was a member of the Military Court of Appeals, and finally

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	<p>took advantage of the retiring law in 1919. He is the author of the following works : <i>Código Militar de la República Oriental del Uruguay</i>, 1905; <i>Manuel de procedimientos militares</i>, 1915, a work recommended as useful for the army by decree of the Minister of War and Marine.</p>
VII	HISPANIC NOTES

JAIME F. BRAVO

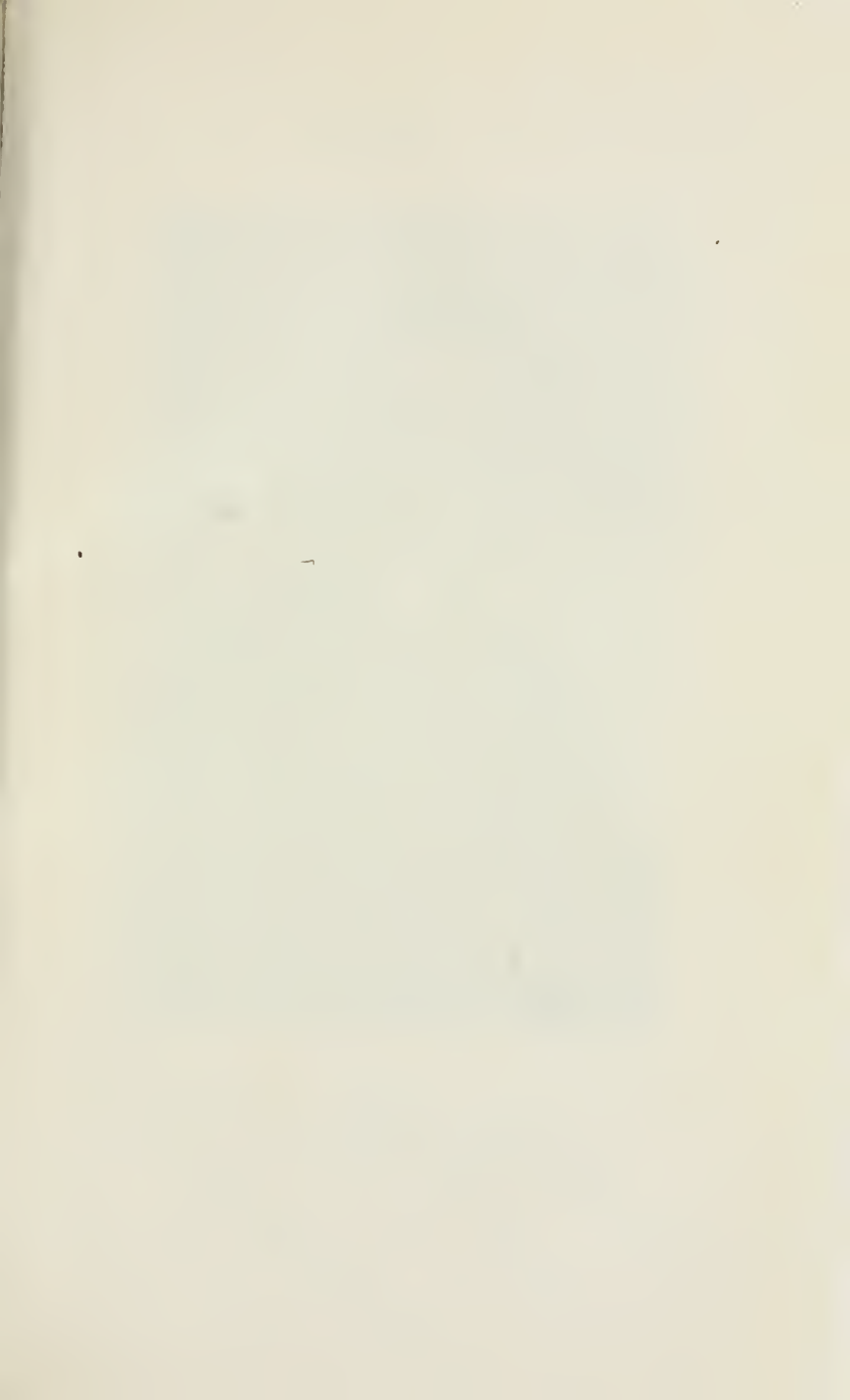
Soldier.

JAIME F. BRAVO was born on the thirtieth of November, 1872, and was not more than fifteen years old when he devoted himself to a military career. His record shows thirty-one years of service, practically without interruption, on active and staff duty. Only during an interval of five months and fifteen days has he enjoyed any relief from active duty.

His long service has been signalized by appointments to many posts and missions of honour, among them the Vice-Directorship and the Directorship of the naval school. His advancement to the rank of brevet Colonel was received on the basis of length of service in 1908, and he became full Colonel in 1917.

In September, 1910, Colonel Bravo was

appointed a member of the commission to represent Uruguay at the celebration of the First Centenary of Chilian Independence. He holds the degree of Engineer of Bridges and Highways ; he acts as delegate on the Council of Control of the Engineering Faculty, and at the present time commands the Third Battalion of Infantry stationed in the Department of Salto.





P. P. [unclear]

BALTASAR BRUM

President of Uruguay.

BALTASAR BRUM, the son of José Brum, one of the wealthy landed proprietors of Northern Uruguay, and of Auristela Rodríguez, was born on the eighteenth of June, 1883, in the Department of Artigas near the city of Salto. There he began his education, but for his higher studies passed on to the University of Montevideo where he read Law, and in the year 1908 won his degree as Doctor of Jurisprudence.

He returned at once to his native Department and began to practise his profession in Salto, but was soon called upon to leave this and enter the public service. In 1913, at the age of thirty, the youngest permissible under the constitution of Uruguay, President Batlle y Ordóñez selected him as a member of his

Cabinet and made him Minister of Education. There his talents as a public man were at once manifest and a few months later he was made Minister *pro tempore* of Foreign Affairs. Among the duties which fell to him in this post was that of heading the embassy to Argentina on the occasion of the state funeral of President Roque Sáenz Peña. In 1915 he was again called into the Cabinet under the Presidency of Dr. Feliciano Viera to serve as Minister of the Interior, with which office he took over, in addition, soon afterwards that of Minister of Finance. In 1916 he was recalled to the responsible duties of the Foreign Office, which he filled until his election as President of the Republic in the Joint Session of Congress on the first of March, 1919. During these three years while he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addition to the many important matters which engaged his attention at the Capital, he made two visits abroad—the first at the head of the Mission to Brazil to return the visit made by the Brazilian Minister, Dr. Lauro Müller; the

second, at the special invitation of President Wilson, to the United States, in the Uruguayan cruiser *Montevideo*.

In the same period Dr. Brum negotiated a number of treaties, including one with the United States, two with Germany, four with Paraguay, four with Belgium, one with Chile, one with Japan, one with Argentina, four with France, two with England, four with Russia, four with Sweden, four with Switzerland, four with Norway, four with Holland, four with Austria-Hungary, and one with Italy. With Brazil he arranged an unrestricted treaty of arbitration. He also issued a decree to secure the position of non-belligerent for Uruguay in case of war between nations of other continents.

Dr. Brum is the youngest President ever elected in Uruguay and represents advanced and liberal views, not only in matters of domestic policy, but also in international affairs, in which he is an earnest champion of arbitration.

Notwithstanding his youth, he has held, in addition to the official posts that he

has filled, important commissions: he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1919, and he is a member of the Uruguayan Association of International Law.

President Brum's writings have been confined for the most part to official papers, but he has contributed a considerable number of articles to the Press and has delivered many notable addresses (for he has a well-established reputation as an orator) of which two have been published as pamphlets: *La doctrina del arbitraje amplio*, Montevideo, 1915, and *Solidaridad Americana*, Montevideo, 1920.

ANA BRUZZONE DE SCARONE

Educationist.

ANA BRUZZONE DE SCARONE, the daughter of Juan Bruzzone and Maria Chiarlone, was born on the twenty-second of February, 1885, at Montevideo, and was educated there, receiving her certificate of schoolmistress at twenty years of age, and later the title of Normal Teacher at the Normal School and that of Instructor of Deaf-Mutes at the National Institute in Buenos Aires. She has been teacher in the common schools, teacher in the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Buenos Aires, and Principal of the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes in Montevideo from its foundation in 1910.

Señora Scarone presented papers before the American Childs Congress, and before the International Deaf-Mute Congress which

met in Rome in 1911. She was a member of the Uruguayan Committee at the first American Childs Congress held at Buenos Aires in 1916, at which she presented a paper on the benefits which deaf-mutes can hope to secure from the modern school. In the last American Childs Congress, held at Montevideo in 1919, she was a member of the pedagogical section and presented a paper on the kind of instruction society can furnish the deaf-mute after school age. Finally, in 1920, on the occasion of the separation of the boys' and girls' branches into two distinct institutions, the Government gave its official sanction to the nomination of Señora Scarone as Director of the Girls' School. She is the wife of Arturo Scarone.





Enrique Eduardo Buero

ENRIQUE EDUARDO BUERO

Lawyer ; public man.

ENRIQUE EDUARDO BUERO, the son of Enrique Buero and María Thévenet, was born on the tenth of January, 1891, at Montevideo, where he was educated and where, in 1914, he obtained the degrees of Advocate and Doctor of Laws at the University.

His public career began early : in 1911, while he was still an undergraduate, he was appointed Librarian of the Ministry of Public Works ; in 1913 he was made Assistant District Attorney ; in 1914 Chief of Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ; in the same year he became First Secretary of the Embassy at Washington ; in 1916, First Secretary of the Embassy to the Argentine Republic, and later in the same year was appointed

Assistant Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs, a position he occupies at present.

Dr. Buero has also held the following public offices: President of the first Consular Convention of the Republic, and Assistant Secretary of the International Bureau of South American Students. He is a member of the Academy of Cadiz, and of the Uruguayan Society of International Law. He holds the chair of Civic Instruction in the University of Montevideo, and is a member of the faculty of the Women's University. In 1918 he was appointed a member of the Commission to advise the Government on adjusting the divergencies of International Private Law, in order, so far as possible, to bring them into accord with the legal principles followed by the Montevidean Government. On the thirtieth of July, 1918, he was elected Deputy for Montevideo.



J. A. Suenoy

JUAN ANTONIO BUERO

Public man.

JUAN ANTONIO BUERO, the son of Enrique Buero and María Thévenet, was born in Paris in 1888. His family took up their residence in Montevideo while he was a child and on reaching the usual age he received his citizenship papers. Meantime he pursued his studies in France, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, and took his degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Montevideo. During his student years he started, in co-operation with Héctor Miranda, Baltasar Brum, and others, the organization of the first congress of South American students, held in Montevideo in 1908, in which he took part as delegate. He was also a delegate to the congresses held at Buenos Aires in 1910 and at Lima in 1912. In 1910 he acted

as vice-director of the students' bureau created at the Congress of Montevideo. While he was still a law student, the University appointed him Professor of Literature in the faculty of preparatory studies. After being admitted to the Bar, he was appointed Professor of International Law in the Upper School of Commerce, and now teaches this subject at the University.

Dr. Buero began his administrative career in the Ministry of Industries, from which, in 1913, he was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he rose to be head of the department. He was soon afterwards elected Deputy for the Department of Treinta y Tres, and re-elected to represent the Department of Paysandú. He was a member of the Embassy sent to the Argentine Republic on the occasion of the death of President Sáenz Peña in 1914; he was also sent to Brazil on a diplomatic mission in 1916.

As a legislator he is responsible for the law incorporated in the new constitution, by which army men are allowed to become

members of parliament. Other laws for which he is responsible deal with the organization of the consular service, the repression of espionage, preservation of national documents, modification of divorce procedure, measures for the re-organization of the diplomatic service, and projected laws affecting the political rights of women. He is a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law, Honorary Associate of the Association of Brazilian Students, member of the Order of Advocates of Brazil, and of the International Union of Jurists of Paris. He married Alda Brum, a sister of President Brum.

In 1916 he was elected a member of the National Constitutional Assembly for the Department of Montevideo, and became a member of the commission which drew up the final constitutional programme. In 1918 he was nominated *interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he held until the end of President Viera's term, and in the same year was made Minister of the Depart-

ment of Industry. In 1919 he became President of the Uruguayan delegation at the Peace Conference and was one of the signatories of the Treaty of Peace; in March of that year he was confirmed as Minister of Foreign Affairs, an office he held for a time together with that of Minister of War and Marine. In November, 1919, he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to England and on his return was once more appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He has seen service as a journalist: he was editor-in-chief of *El Tiempo*, and later, with Martínez Thédy, was co-editor of *La Razón*; in 1908, he edited the student review called *Evolución*. He is the author of a work entitled *El Uruguay en la vida internacional*, 1919.



Sebastian Buquet

SEBASTIAN BUQUET

Soldier ; public man.

SEBASTIAN BUQUET was born on the fifth of April, 1870. In 1885, although he was not more than fifteen years old, he entered the army, in which, after thirty-two years' service, he rose to the rank of Major-General in 1919. General Buquet was a member of the first class to be formed at the Military Academy, which he joined on the twenty-fifth of August, 1885. Passing out in 1889 he obtained the rank of Ensign, was promoted Second Lieutenant in December, 1890, First Lieutenant in 1892, Captain in 1895, Major in 1898, Lt.-Colonel in 1908, Colonel in 1909, Brigadier-General in 1911, and, as stated above, Major-General in 1919.

He has held the following appointments:—Instructor at the Military Aca-

demy, head of the Artillery Training School, which he organized, head of the Artillery Regiment, Commandant of Fort General Artigas, Commandant of the Marine Corps, Political Prefect of Salto, Officer Commanding Military Zone No. 1, etc.

His career has been one of almost unbroken service; only nine days are entered in his record as unmarked by active duty and but six months and ten days were passed in service of a civil character. He has taken part in various military actions: he was one of the commanders of the Government forces in the campaign of 1897, in the mutiny of 1898, and in the ensuing revolutionary movements, in which much blood was shed. During the term of Dr. Brum's presidency, he was designated Director of the Military School, a position which he resigned in April, 1920, to occupy the post of Minister of War and Marine.

FÉLIX BUXAREO ORIBE

Cattle-breeder.

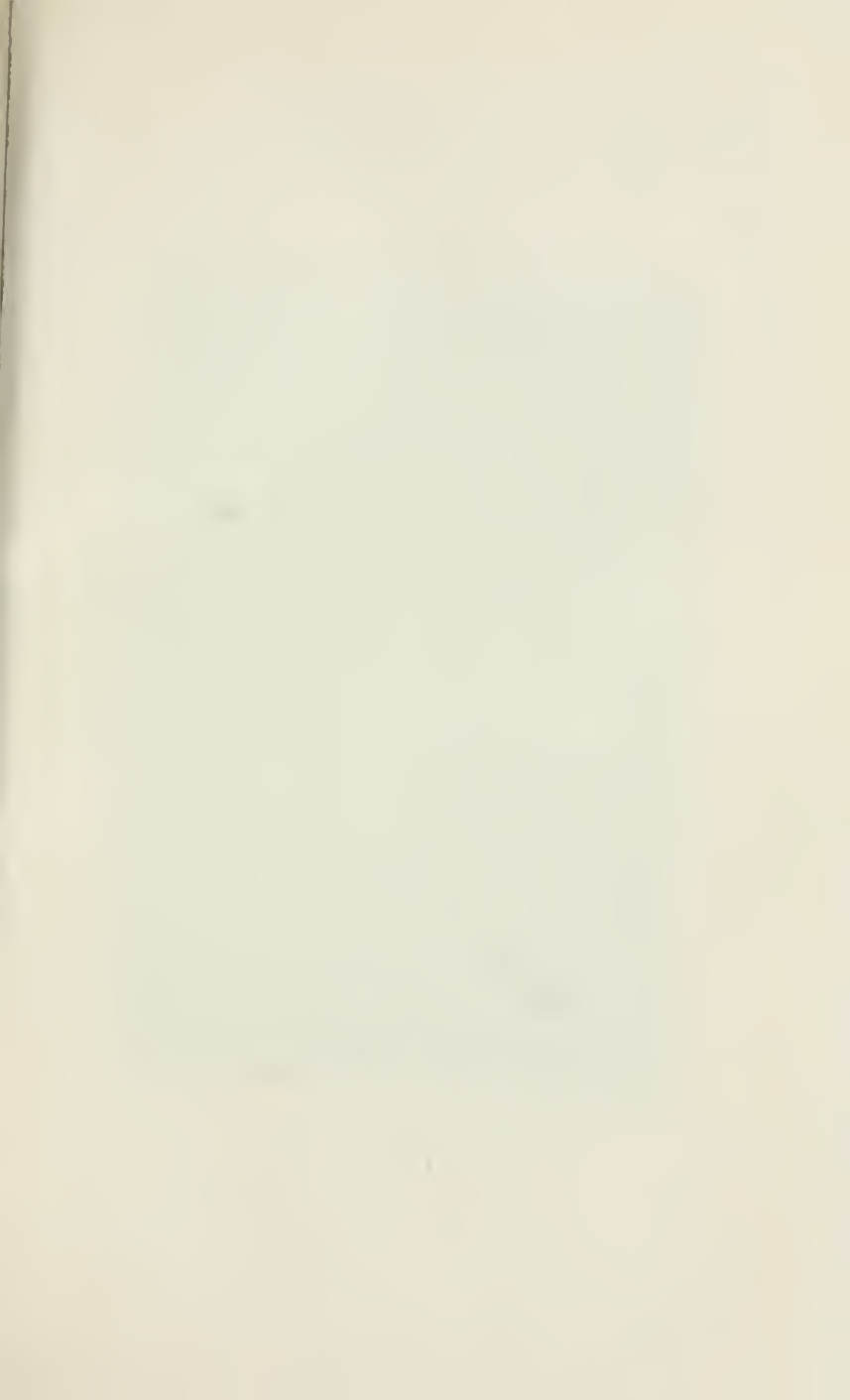
FÉLIX BUXAREO ORIBE, the son of Félix Buxareo and Josefa Oribe, was born on the ninth of February, 1858, in the city of Montevideo, and there had his early education in the school of the Bayonne Fathers, but for his advanced studies he went to Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, and Santiago de Chile. Later he pursued professional studies in Europe, at the Normal Agricultural Institute of Beauvais, in the National School of Agriculture of Grignon, in the School of Drainage and Irrigation at Lezardeau, and in the School of Forestry at Nancy.

In 1896 he again went to Europe, to fulfil a mission entrusted to him by his government to study the progress of cattle-breeding and agriculture in the

Old World, and on his return he wrote a number of articles which appeared in the *Revista de la Asociación Rural*, in *El Bien*, and in other periodicals and papers of the Capital.

As evidence of his humanitarian interests it may be noted that he has founded, at his own expense, an asylum school for poor children on his ranch at Melilla.

Señor Buxareo is the author of the following works: *Cartilla agrícola*, 1897; *Bovinotecnia: Métodos de mejora, Descripción de las principales razas bovinas de Europa* (various editions); *Criterium de las razas vacunas según el método de medición del doctor Lidtin*, 1901; *Enseñanza popular agrícola en las escuela primaria*, 1901; *Ganado lanar, Descripción de sus principales razas*, 1900; *La vacuna antituberculosa*, 1906.





Tomás Gregorio Camacho

TOMÁS GREGORIO CAMACHO

Bishop of Salto.

TOMÁS GREGORIO CAMACHO was born on the sixteenth of February, 1868, in the city of San José, where he had his early education under the direction of Fernando Stigliani. From there he went to Montevideo to study under Carlos Vanuzzini, and in 1880 he entered the Conciliar Seminary of Montevideo, where he read theology with the Jesuit Fathers, Professors Antillac, Chorro, Sanfuentes, Planes, and Quiles. In 1891 he was ordained Priest by Archbishop Soler.

After serving as curate in various parishes he was at the beginning of 1893 nominated vicar in charge of Carmelo; in 1914 he was appointed chaplain to the hospital of Vilardebó; from 1897 to 1902 he was curate of Nueva Helvecia, when

he was made rector of the parish of Nuestra Señora del Carmen de la Aguada, where he remained until 1905. In 1908 he was appointed chaplain of the Hortus Conclusus of San José de Mayo, and in 1909 locum tenens of the same parish, where he stayed until 1914, when he was nominated vicar in charge of Santa Lucía by the Bishop, Dr. Ricardo Isasa.

More recently the activities of Father Camacho have been devoted to the sphere of social service, and he became the first Director of the Federation of Youth. In June, 1919, the Holy See designated him Bishop of Salto and he was consecrated and assumed charge of his diocese in November of that year.

JUAN CAMPISTEGUY

Journalist ; public man.

DR. JUAN CAMPISTEGUY was born at Montevideo in 1859, his parents being Martín Campisteguy and María Osolis, both of Basque descent. His father, who had first established himself in Buenos Aires, abandoned that city when Rosas assumed the dictatorship and migrated to Uruguay, where he enlisted in the French Legion and, in 1846, took part in the capture of Paysandú, where he was seriously wounded.

Dr. Campisteguy received his elementary education at the college of the Bayonne Fathers. At the age of fifteen, however, he enlisted as a volunteer in the Third Battalion of Chasseurs, in which corps he rose to the rank of Second Lieutenant;

but on the fall of the Ellauri Government he resigned his commission. After leaving the army he again devoted himself to study and entered the University in 1877, whence four years later he graduated as Bachelor of Science and Letters. At this period of his life he took part in the foundation of various scientific and literary societies, such as the University Society, of whose committee of control he was a member, and the Rifle and Gymnastic Club of Montevideo. During 1883 and later he taught, without fees, classes in history, philosophy, mathematics, and geography, at the same time studying law at the University and graduating as Advocate in 1886 with a thesis entitled, *Breves consideraciones sobre nacionalidad y ciudadanía*.

His academic career had hardly terminated when the government of Maximo Santos commenced, in which took place the so-called Revolution of Quebracho. Dr. Campisteguy, who already enjoyed much consideration, followed the lead of the most influential men of Montevideo

in emigrating to Buenos Aires. There he took part in organizing the First Battalion of Revolutionary Troops, in which regiment he served as adjutant. In the battle of Quebracho, the captain of the first company being wounded, Dr. Campisteguy led his men during the rest of the action. At the end of the Revolution in 1886 he founded, with Batlle y Ordóñez, *El Día*, and devoted himself to journalism, in which he became prominent owing to his active campaign against the government of Maximo Santos. During the administration of Tajes y Herro y Obes he was elected deputy for Río Negro.

In this period of his parliamentary career he achieved prominence as a member of the Financial Committee of 1891 by inaugurating various projects of considerable importance connected with the currency. In 1895 he gave a new impulse to charitable enterprises by fathering a plan for subsidizing the hospital of Río Negro. In this year too he suggested plans, later favourably acted upon, for promoting viti- and vini-culture and for

the defence of viticulture against its natural diseases.

In 1896 he was re-elected member of the Financial Committee, and in 1897 Dr. Juan Lindolfo, President of the Senate, appointed him Secretary to the Treasury. In 1898 he was given the command of the Third Battalion of the National Guard. In 1899 he was nominated member of the Council of State and President of the Council of Administration of the Electric Light Company, which post was given him because, as Secretary to the Treasury, he had bought the entire stock of this company, thus enabling the State to become its owner. In the same year he was again nominated deputy for Río Negro, but was not able to accept, as he was for the second time put in charge of the Treasury Department by President Cuestas, which office, however, he later resigned.

After a journey to Europe he was appointed Minister of the Interior by President Batlle y Ordóñez. At the elections of July, 1916, he was chosen by the Colorado

CAMPISTEGUY

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Party as its candidate for the Presidency of the General Constitutional Assembly. He was candidate in the elections of 1920 for membership in the General Council of the Administration and was duly elected.

AND MONOGRAPHS

VII



FRANCISCO DEL CAMPO

Magistrate ; public man.

FRANCISCO DEL CAMPO, the son of Juan del Campo and Petrona Meneses, was born on the eighth of August, 1857, in Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, which granted him the degree of Advocate in 1880.

He has held the following positions: Judge of the Departments of Cerro Largo, Durazno, and Florida; Attorney for the poor in criminal cases; Deputy in the legislatures of 1891 and 1902, and Member of the Constitutional Assembly for the Department of Florida. In politics he belongs to the National Party, and since the year 1887 has served his party as a local leader. On numerous occasions he has been a member of the local executive

committee, and at various times has been chairman of the committee of finance of the party, honorary president of the Convention and member of the National Committee.

As far back as the year 1882 he gave up his judgeship in Florida because of a conflict between the courts and the executive power, which ended with the closing of the courts. On the thirtieth of November, 1919, he was again elected a Deputy. He is the author of a manual for election officers entitled, *Instrucciones prácticas para los actos preparatorios del sufragio, durante el año 1901, tanto para los delegados a las mesas inscriptoras, calificadoras y receptoras de votos, cuanto para los miembros de éstas.*

ALFREDO R. CAMPOS

Architect ; soldier.

ALFREDO R. CAMPOS, the son of Ramón Campos and Eulalia Calp, was born in the city of Montevideo on the eighteenth of February, 1880. In 1895 he entered the Military Academy and passed out as Ensign in 1897. Some years later, in 1906, the University of Montevideo conferred upon him the degree of Architect.

He served in the government forces in the campaign of 1897 directed by the Blancos against President Borda, and on peace being restored was appointed Artillery Officer to the First Regiment of the Army. Subsequently, after a period of duty at the Military Arsenal, he served successively as Instructor in Mathematics and Adjutant of the Military Academy. In 1903 he was appointed

officer in charge of instruction to the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard. In the campaign of 1904 he saw much active service as Transport Officer; in 1910 he was in command of the First Battalion of Volunteers, and in 1917 attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery. At the present time he is in command of the Third Division of the General Staff of the Army.

Apart from his military duties he has worked on administrative questions dealing with the control of real estate in Montevideo. He is at present Professor of Architecture at the University, and teaches in the section of primary and secondary instruction. He is a member of the Council and of the Directorate of the University; he was sectional President of the Uruguayan Commission to the First American Congress of Architects; he is Honorary Librarian of the Montevideo Ateneo, and member of the committee of arrangements for the Child's Congress.

In 1919 he travelled in Europe and North America on a Government mission,

taking the opportunity at the same time to pursue his technical studies in the countries visited.

As architect he has been responsible for the erection of several important public buildings, notably the Military Academy and the barracks at Blandengues, Mendoza, and Colonia, and has served on various juries appointed for the selection of plans for public monuments and buildings, such as the Artigas Monument and the Government palace. He has contributed widely to technical newspapers and reviews.

The first part of the book discusses the history of the subject and the various methods used to study it. It covers the development of the field from its early beginnings to the present day, highlighting the contributions of key figures and the evolution of theoretical frameworks. The text also explores the practical applications of the research and the challenges faced by researchers in this area.

The second part of the book focuses on the current state of the field and the emerging trends. It examines the impact of new technologies and interdisciplinary approaches on the study of the subject, as well as the role of the field in addressing contemporary social and environmental issues. The author concludes by offering perspectives on the future of the field and the potential for further discoveries.



Juan Francisco Canessa

JUAN FRANCISCO CANESSA

Surgeon.

JUAN FRANCISCO CANESSA was born in Montevideo on the fifth of November, 1868. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters in 1887, entered the Charity Hospital in 1890, and after serving in the Surgical and Obstetric Departments, graduated in 1893 with the degree of Doctor of Surgery and Medicine.

In 1896 he was made Assistant to Dr. Fleury at the Charity Hospital, and in 1898 was promoted to be Doctor in Charge. In the same year he was elected a member of the Medical Society and Honorary Member of the National Council of Hygiene; in 1900 he was appointed Army Surgeon, and in 1907 Vice-President of the Surgical Section of the first Latin-American Medical Congress which met

at Montevideo; in 1910 he was official delegate from Uruguay to the National Congress of Medicine and Hygiene at Buenos Aires, and in the same year was elected a Member of the Council of the Medical School, to which he was re-elected in 1914. In 1915 he was a delegate to the Second Scientific Pan-American Congress held at Montevideo; and in 1918 he was made Director of the Surgical Polyclinic at the Maciel Hospital.

He has published the following works : *Las artropatías tuberculosas* (Anales del Congreso de Buenos Aires de 1910); *Torción axial del mesenterio* (Anales del Congreso Internacional de Montevideo de 1907); *La oclusión intestinal en la peritonitis tuberculosa* (Anales del Congreso de Lima de 1913), *La luxación posterior del cúbito en la articulación radio-cubital inferior* (Archives Générales de Medicine, 1911).

He has also contributed frequently to the *Journal de Chirurgie* of Paris, to the *Revista Médica del Uruguay*, to the *Revista de los Hospitales*, Montevideo, etc.

JOSÉ CARRASCO GALEANO

Naval officer.

JOSÉ CARRASCO GALEANO, the son of José Gumersindo Carrasco and Dolores Galeano, both natives of Uruguay, was born at Pueblo Río Branco on the twenty-fifth of February, 1871. He entered the navy and after varied service, which included the revolutionary outbreak of 1897 when he was mentioned in dispatches, he was in 1902 appointed Secretary to the Minister of War and Marine. In 1903 he served on the Lighthouse Commission, saw active service again in 1904, was again mentioned in dispatches, and was re-appointed Secretary to the Minister of War and Marine. In 1910 he attained the rank of Captain.

He is the author of several regulations connected with the organization of the

naval forces. He has also contributed articles on military subjects to various Montevidean newspapers.

ROBERTO DE LAS CARRERAS

Poet ; Government official.

ROBERTO DE LAS CARRERAS was born in Montevideo in the year 1873. He entered the consular service in 1907, and has served successively at La Plata, Paraguará, Asunción, and Villa Encarnación.

His first poems, in which he imitated the styles of the Portuguese poet, Guerra, and the Italian, Stachetti, were published in the year 1892 in the anthology compiled by Jorge Kostar.

His health since 1906 has been permanently affected by wounds which he received in that year in a street quarrel.

He has published, among others, the following works, often writing under the pseudonym "Q":—*Sueño de Oriente*, Montevideo, 1900; *Oración pagana*, Montevideo, 1904; *Parisianas*, Montevideo,

1904; *Psalmos a Venus Cavalieri*, Montevideo, 1905; *La onda azul*, Montevideo, 1905; *El amor y el divorcio*, Montevideo, 1905; *Diadema funebre*, Montevideo, 1906; *Don Juan*, Montevideo, 1907; *La visión del Arcángel*, Montevideo, 1908; *La Venus Celeste*, Curityba, 1909; *El cáliz*, Curityba, 1909; *Suspiro de una palmera*, Montevideo, 1914.

LUIS CARVE

Editor ; archivist.

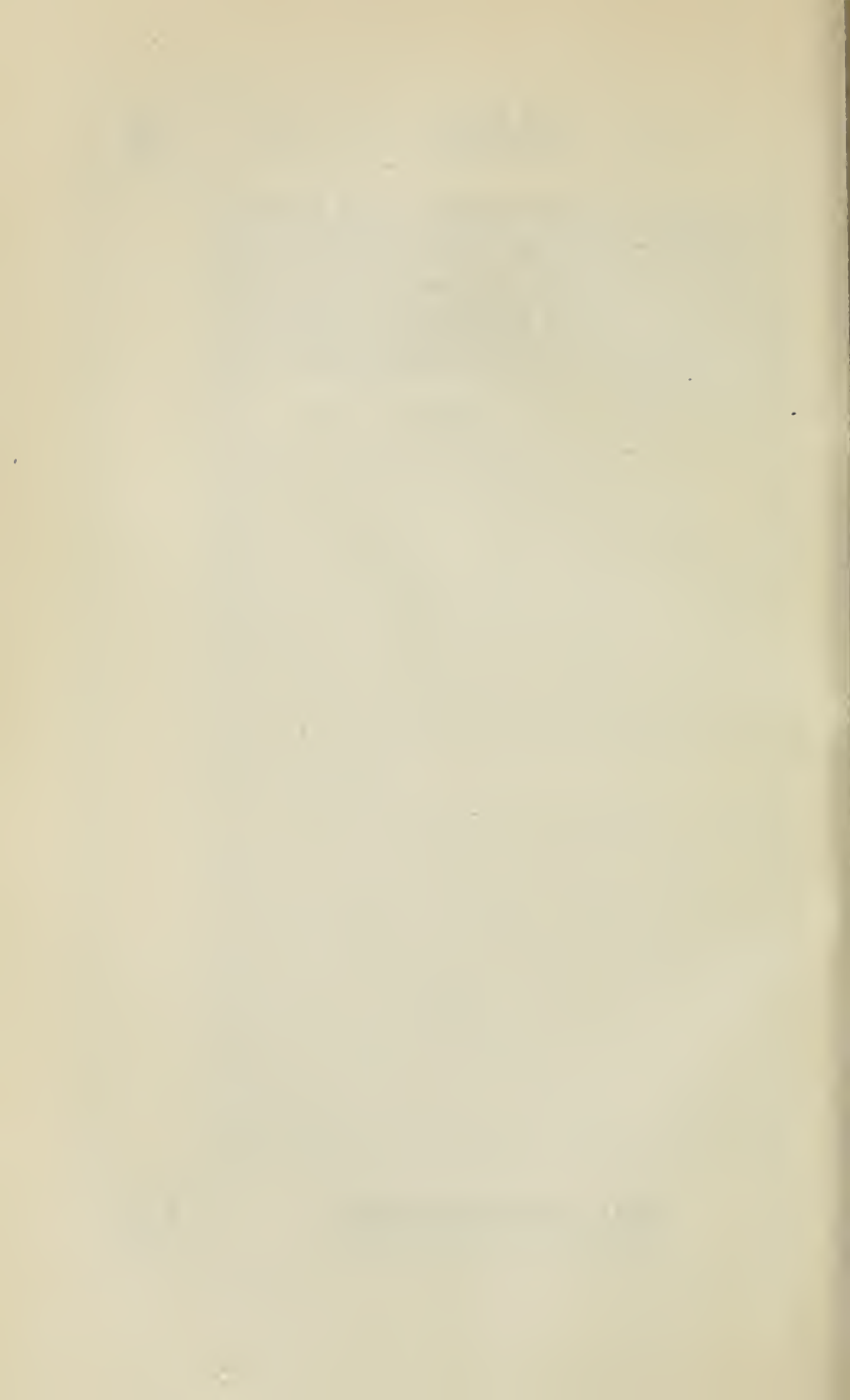
LUIS CARVE, the son of Pedro Carve and Natividad Pérez, was born at Montevideo in the year 1853. He entered early upon his responsibilities as a citizen by enrolling himself in the second battalion of the National Guard, which, under the orders of Juan Cruz Costa, defended the government of General Lorenzo Batlle, 1870-72, against the revolution headed by General Timoteo Aparicio. At the same time he was employed in the Department of Public Works. He took part in the engagement of La Unión in November, 1870, and was there wounded in the head.

He began his journalistic career also as a young man, in 1875, with contributions to *La Tribuna*, of which José Candido Bustamante was proprietor. By these and

other writings, he made himself the object of the enmity of the dictator, Lorenzo Latorre, and was obliged to migrate in 1877 to Buenos Aires where he joined the staff of *La República*, a newspaper belonging to the famous President, Dr. Nicolás Avelaneda, which was edited by Drs. Wenceslao Pacheco and Belisario Montero. In 1882 he returned to his native country to join the editorial staff of *El Heraldo*, of which Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes was editor-in-chief. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Chamber and there took part in the group opposed to the Government of General Tajes; on this account he was not re-elected.

In 1893 he edited, with Drs. Pedro Figari and Federico Acosta y Lara, *El Deber*, a paper opposed to the presidential candidacy of Juan Idiarte Borda. Various papers from 1893 to 1907 contain his work as a journalist. In 1907 the University, then under the direction of Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, entrusted him with the management of the *Revista Histórica*. Soon afterwards the Government placed in

his charge the organization of the Historical Archives and the National Museum, of which since that date he has been the head and which he has constantly enriched by the acquisition of historical objects and documents.



ADELA CASTELL DE LÓPEZ ROCHA

Author ; teacher.

ADELA CASTELL DE LÓPEZ ROCHA, the daughter of Francisco Castell and Adelaida Ducrosé, was enrolled, when she was only thirteen years old, in the national body of teachers by taking charge of a class in the school directed by her sister, Señora Dorila Castell de Orosco. Here she taught grammar. At the age of fifteen she commenced the study of philosophy and law, and in 1887 obtained the title of Head Mistress of the Third Grade, the highest rank in the teaching profession. She was then Assistant Principal of the Normal Institute, which she left to fill the post of Principal of the Experimental School. In this capacity she completed her twenty-fifth year of service.

Señora Castell de López Rocha was the

first woman to appear on the platform in Montevideo and to speak at the Ateneo of Asunción, Paraguay. She has also delivered an address and recited verses composed by herself at the Uruguayan Club of Buenos Aires. At the Scientific American Congress, which took place at Montevideo in 1900, she presented a paper on the relation of Experimental Schools to the Normal Schools, parts of which were reprinted in the Spanish reviews. She is collecting at the present time, with a view to publication, a series of literary and pedagogical essays.

In 1920 a group of two hundred ladies and gentlemen of Uruguay presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies, asking that official recognition and a special pension be granted to this educationist of long and tried service.

As a writer she has contributed both prose and verse to *La Ondina del Plata*, *La Floresta Uruguaya*, *Boletín de Enseñanza*, *El Almanaque Sudamericano*, and *La Revista Nacional*.

OTTO MIGUEL CIONE

Literary man ; dramatist.

OTTO MIGUEL CIONE was born in the city of Asunción, Paraguay, on the fifteenth of August, 1875. From his early years, however, he has resided in Uruguay, of which he is a legal citizen. He is a journalist, novelist, and dramatist. For a time he filled the position of Consul of the Republic at Concordia, in the Argentine Republic. He has acted as dramatic critic of the *Diario del Plata*, of Montevideo, as well as of *El País*, *El Diario*, *Crítica*, *Idea Nacional*, and others of the same type. His tragedy, *El Arlequín*, has remained on the répertoire and has been presented in all the leading theatres in South and Central America. Pablo Podestá, who created the title part, has played it in many cities on the continent.

At the present time Señor Cione holds the position of Librarian in the Division of Secondary Instruction at the University of Montevideo.

Among his published works are the following: *Lauracha*, a novel (fourth edition); *Maula*, a novel (awarded second prize in an *El País* contest, edition exhausted).

His plays include *La eterna ciega*, a drama in three acts; *Gallo ciego*, in two acts; *La cría*, in one act; *La rosa de Jericó*, a comedy in three acts; *Clavel del aire*, a comedy in two acts; *Presente griego*, which was awarded the prize in the contest of the National Theatre; *El Arlequín*, the tragedy referred to above, which has been translated into Italian; *El corazón de la selva*, a native tragedy in three acts; *El otro*, a play in the Grand Guignol manner; *The Banfield Petroleo Company*, a farce in three acts, and *Novela y realidad*, an interlude.



Eusebio Clavell

EUSEBIO CLAVELL.

Priest.

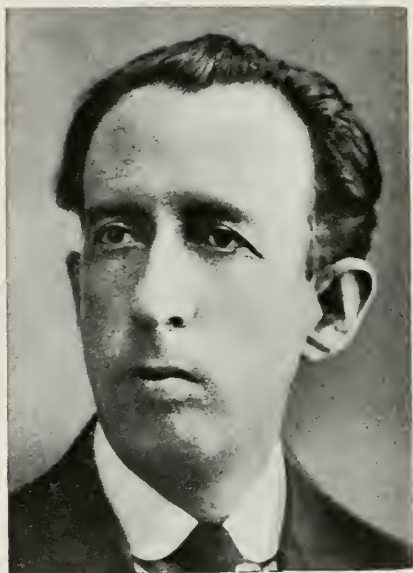
EUSEBIO CLAVELL was brought up with the expectation of entering the Church, and was educated with this object at the ancient ecclesiastical College of Santa Fé, Argentina.

On completing his studies he took orders and was ordained to the Priesthood by Bishop Inocencio María de Yéregui. He began at once to exercise his calling, in which he has held important charges: he has been chaplain to a number of organizations and fraternities, Parish Priest of Pando and Secretary-General of the Archbishopric, which last post he has held for more than twenty years.

Father Clavell has lived a retired, uneventful life, filled with pastoral and clerical duties from which he has found

relief in occasional literary work, especially in poetry, though his poems also are almost entirely of a religious character.





Hipólito Coiroló

HIPÓLITO COIROLO

Teacher ; journalist.

HIPÓLITO COIROLO, the son of Luciano A. Coirolo and Francisca Montecoral, was born in Montevideo on the tenth of October, 1881. After passing through the Normal Institute for Men he qualified in 1903 as Normal teacher of the 2nd grade.

His life has been devoted to teaching and journalism. As a teacher he has held a number of positions, for the most part in Montevideo, though in 1905 and 1908 respectively he held the directorship of schools in Tacuarembó and Florida, at the latter place being also Head Librarian of the Municipal Library. The positions he now holds and has held since 1910 are those of Director of the Second Grade School No. 19, and of the Night School No. 9 in Montevideo.

As a journalist he has contributed to a number of newspapers and periodicals, among them *La Razón* and *El Día* of Montevideo and *Mundo Argentina* of Buenos Aires, and at various times has been attached to the editorial staffs of such periodicals as *Vida Nueva*, *La Idea*, *El Imparcial*, *Revista Pedagógica del Uruguay*, *El Diario* (of Florida), etc. His articles range over many subjects: education, literary criticism, and general sociological questions, with occasional verses and short stories. Some of his articles have been reprinted in other countries. If collected, his various writings would provide material for several volumes, but he has not published anything in book form as yet, if we except a pamphlet, *Critica de costumbres*, Salto, 1901, and *Los ideales de la Escuela*, a lecture which appeared in Montevideo in 1913. He was successively Librarian and President of the National Club for Teachers in the years 1916 and 1917.

ENRIQUETA COMPTE Y RIQUE

Teacher.

ENRIQUETA COMPTE Y RIQUE, the founder and Principal of the Kindergarten of Montevideo, entered very early upon the teaching profession. In 1887, when José T. Piaggio was National Inspector of Primary Instruction, the Government sent her to Europe to pursue her studies and to investigate, in the principal capitals of the Old World, the system of instruction for children in their early years. Traveling for this purpose and studying in the most notable educational establishments of this kind in France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, she returned home in 1890, presented a report which was approved in all its parts, and was entrusted with the duty of organizing the Kindergarten at Montevideo.

The foundation of this new centre of instruction took place in 1892 and from this date she has been its Principal. She has taken part in numerous congresses of a pedagogical and scientific character that have been held at Montevideo, and in 1919 she was a member of the educational section of the Second American Child's Congress.

She has written works on educational subjects, contributing articles to the daily Press and to periodicals, among which are those entitled: *Estudiando*, and *Vicios de procedimiento escolar*.

VICTOR COPPETTI

Chemist ; pharmacist.

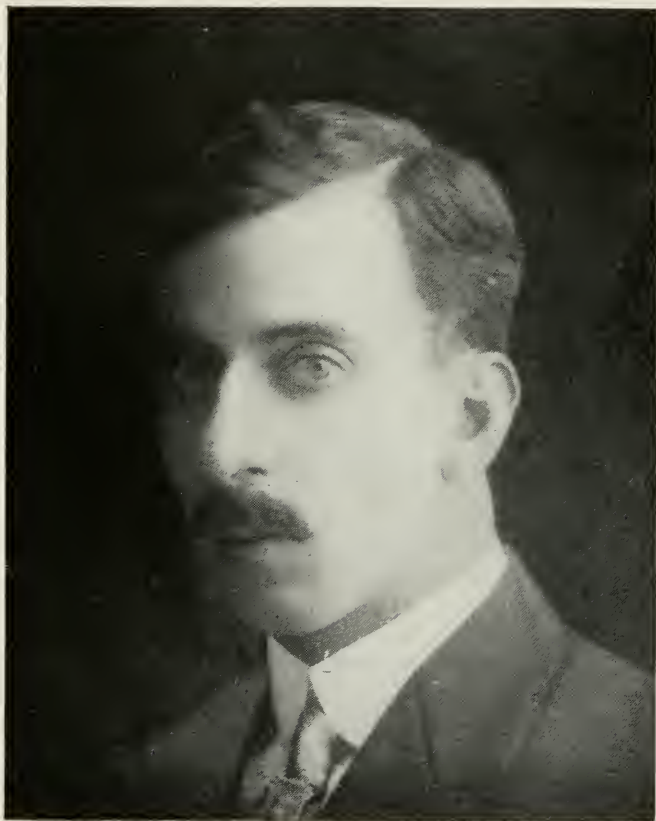
VICTOR COPPETTI, the son of Juan Coppetti, was born on the twenty-first of August, 1877, in Montevideo, where he was educated and took the degree of Pharmacist in 1899. He has been assistant in the chemical laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine and Interim Professor of Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry. At the present time he is Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Head of the Bureau of Analysis in the Custom House, and substitute Lecturer on Industrial Chemistry in the School of Commerce.

He has drafted a proposal dealing with food hygiene, which is to be brought before the Chamber of Representatives; he has been a member of various honorary commissions for the preparation of the "Codex

Medicamentarius," the unification of methods of analysis, and the like; he was sent by the Government to the Congress for the Prevention of Food Adulteration, held in Paris in 1909, and acted as President of the Division of Chemistry and Pharmacy at the Medical Congress of Uruguay in 1916.

He is the author of several papers on chemistry published in Uruguayan and foreign reviews or presented before different congresses, of monographs on medicinal plants, on "Yerba-mate" and its principal adulterations, and also of a work entitled *Tratado de Farmacognosia*.





Ismael Cortinas

ISMAEL CORTINAS

Journalist ; dramatist.

ISMAEL CORTINAS, the son of Miguel Cortinas and Ventura Pelaez Maciel, was born on the seventeenth of June, 1884, at Soriano, but was educated at Montevideo, where he studied at the University but did not take a degree. He is the editor both of the *Diario del Plata* and of *La Democracia*, and literary correspondent of *La Nación* of Buenos Aires. He is also the author of a number of plays, including *El Credo*, a comedy in one act; *La Rosa Natural*, in one act; *René Masón*, in four acts; *Farsa Cruel*, in three acts; *Cosas de América*, in three acts, *Fuego Sagrado*, in three acts; *Oro Muerto*, in two acts; and of *De la Raza*, a historical novel. His story *De la Raza*, written in collaboration with Wáshington Beltrán, took

the first prize at a historical novel competition held in connexion with the centenary of the battle of Las Piedras. His play, mentioned above, *El Credo*, gained the first prize in the Lavarden competition, which took place at the Teatro Solis in the year 1908, before a jury which included in its members José Enrique Rodó, Samuel Blixén, and Victor Pérez Petit.

During his political career he has served in various legislatures as Deputy for San José, Montevideo, and Salto, and has now been re-elected for the period 1920-23.

PEDRO COSIO

Public man ; author.

PEDRO COSIO, the son of Domingo Cosio and Angela Masden, was born on the eighth of October, 1873, in the city of Montevideo, and was educated there in state and private schools, finally studying accountancy in the National Colegio of the Patriotic League of Instruction.

During his public career he has acted as Assistant in the Custom House Service, Inspector of Frontiers, and Sub-Treasurer General, commissioned especially by the Government to make studies on inland and river Custom Houses. He was elected Deputy for Montevideo in 1910; was Minister of Public Works from 1913 until 1916, and Minister to England 1916-1918. In June, 1918, he was sent to Washington with the same rank and remained there

until February, 1919, and in March, 1919, he was elected National Counsellor for a period of four years. At the present time he is the editor of *El Siglo*. In 1915 he presided over the Uruguayan delegation sent to the First Financial Conference at Washington, and served in a like capacity at the Pan-American Conference called to study the question of uniform legislation, which was held at Buenos Aires in 1916.

Señor Cosío is the author of the following works: Two volumes of official reports dealing with Custom House questions; *Tarifas de aduana y tratados de comercio*, a pamphlet; *Post-War Organisation of Labour in the United Kingdom*, a pamphlet in English; *La conversión y los problemas del crédito*, a pamphlet; *Régimen bancario*; *Ensayos Políticos*, 1897; *El doctor René*, a novel, 1903; *Accidentes del trabajo*, 1908; *La protección industrial y la jornada de ocho horas*, 1908; *Tarifas de aduana*, 1910; *La enseñanza profesional*, 1910; *El poder ejecutivo colegiado*, 1915.

EDUARDO DA COSTA

Soldier.

EDUARDO DA COSTA, the son of Germán da Costa and Sara Trías, was born at Montevideo on the second of December, 1873. He entered the Military School in 1886, when he was but thirteen years old, and passed out as Ensign in 1889.

At the present time he has to his credit twenty-nine years of active and staff service, during which he has fulfilled many military commissions and has held several commands. He took part in the campaigns of 1897 and 1904, in the latter commanding details of the Regiment of the North. He organized and commanded the Second Regiment of Artillery, with which arm of the service he has mainly been connected. During the administration of Dr. Williman he was a

member of the Commission sent to Europe to receive the artillery material bought in France and Germany.

He is the author of a new series of Army Regulations approved by the Government and put in force in February 1918, and of Regulations for the Militia.

He attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1906 and of Colonel in 1908.

In 1919 he was appointed Chief of Staff by the President of the Republic, and in 1920 was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General.

JOSÉ CREMONESI

Teacher ; lawyer.

JOSÉ CREMONESI, the son of Camilo Cremonesi, was born in Montevideo on the fourth of March, 1872. After finishing his regular studies in the section of secondary instruction and in the Faculty of Law, he graduated with the degree of Advocate in 1894 when he was twenty-two years of age, on the presentation of a thesis on population.

While he was studying law he was in charge of classes of undergraduates, especially in literature, from the year 1889 onward. In 1900 he became a member of the Departmental Commission of Primary Instruction at Montevideo, and acquired in this position a brilliant reputation. Later he was a member of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences and served as

Dean of this Faculty during six consecutive years, from 1911 to 1917. For some years he has been Professor of the Philosophy of Law.

He has contributed to legal and other reviews, and has published pamphlets, among which are: *Las exigencias de la justicia según Vanni* and *La caducidad de la inscripción del embargo, ¿apareja la caducidad del embargo mismo?*

CARMEN CUESTAS DE NERY

Philanthropist.

CARMEN CUESTAS DE NERY is Director of the National Institute for the Blind, a private institution, bearing the name of General Artigas, subsidized by the state and founded in Montevideo in 1914 by Señora Teresa Santos de Bosch. Señora Cuestas de Nery is the daughter of a former President of the Republic, Juan L. Cuestas, and is the wife of Dr. Carlos Nery. In addition to holding the position mentioned above, she has been a member of various committees of women who devote a large part of their lives to works of philanthropy and to the assistance of the unemployed. Owing to her activities the Institute for the Blind was able to obtain, in 1920, a building of its own, situated in the Camino Maldonado.



CELESTINO CÚNEO

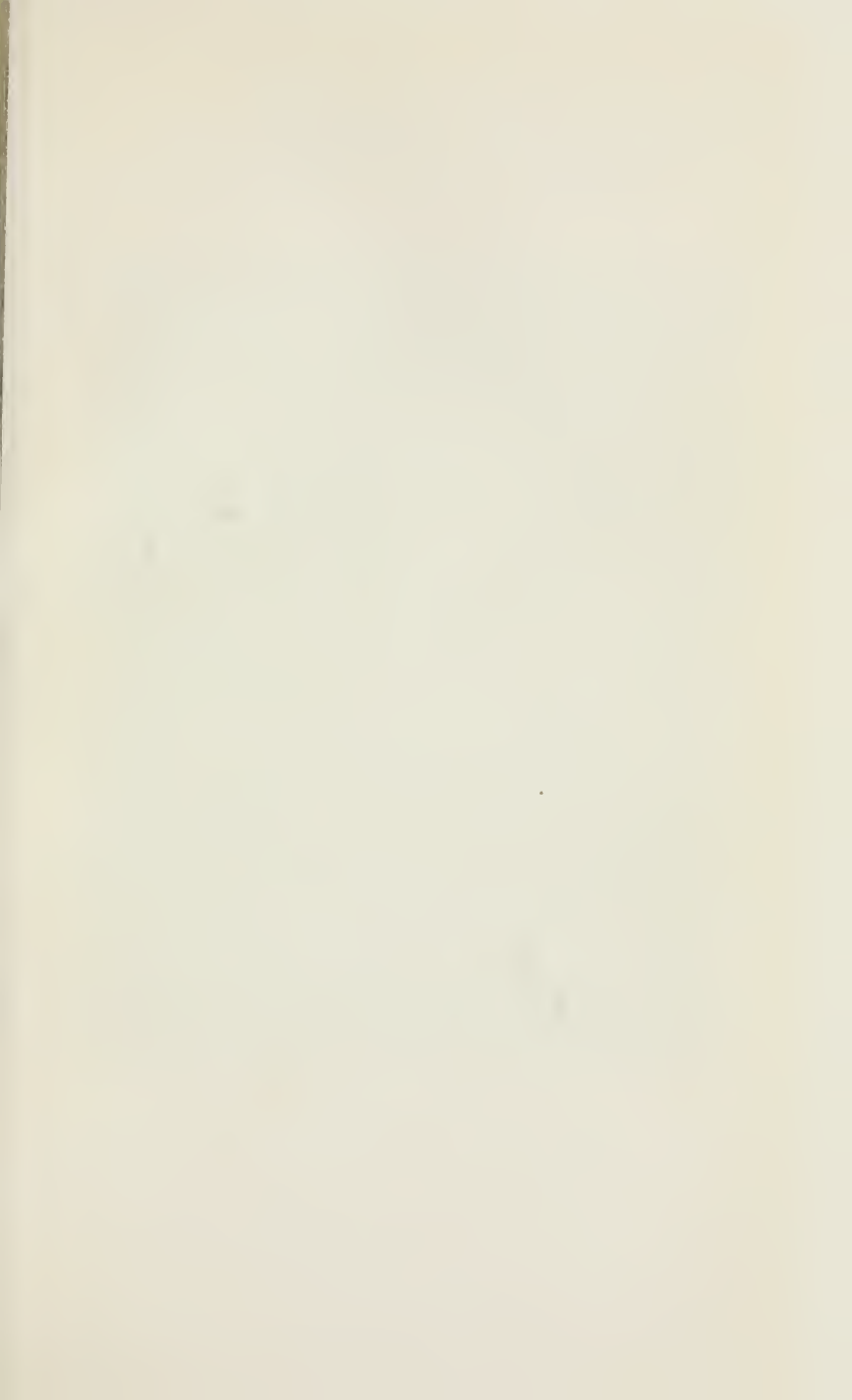
Priest.

CELESTINO CÚNEO, the son of José Cuneo, was born on the nineteenth of May, 1868, at Montevideo.

On finishing his studies at the Conciliar Seminary of Montevideo, he was ordained in 1894, and since then has held the following positions: Vicar in charge of the parishes of Sarandí Grande and of San Ramón, Military Chaplain of the Island of Flores, and Army Chaplain, a position which he has held for twenty-five years.

In 1900 he wrote *Reseña histórica de la Isla de Flores*, the first historical account of the island to be written. This work was undertaken at the request of the public authorities and paid for by them. He has acted as co-editor of *La Semana Religiosa*, the organ of the ecclesiastical

establishment of Montevideo. The historical sketch of the Island of Flores, mentioned above, contains a special chapter devoted to the lighthouse, which cost Uruguay so dearly during the period of the Portuguese domination.





Benito M. Cuñarro

BENITO M. CUÑARRO

Magistrate ; public man.

BENITO M. CUÑARRO, the son of José María Cuñarro and Juana Páez, was born on the seventh of May, 1855, in the city of Florida. While still a young man he took up his residence in Buenos Aires, where he pursued studies at the National High School and the University and obtained the degree of Advocate in 1881.

On his return to Uruguay he was appointed Judge at Río Negro ; he was elected Deputy in 1885 and again in 1896 ; in 1898 he was Governor of the Department of Flores, Chairman of the Board of Education, and President of the Board of Aldermen of Soriano. After serving for some time as a member of the House of Deputies, he retired to accept the post of Justice of the High Court. He was a member of

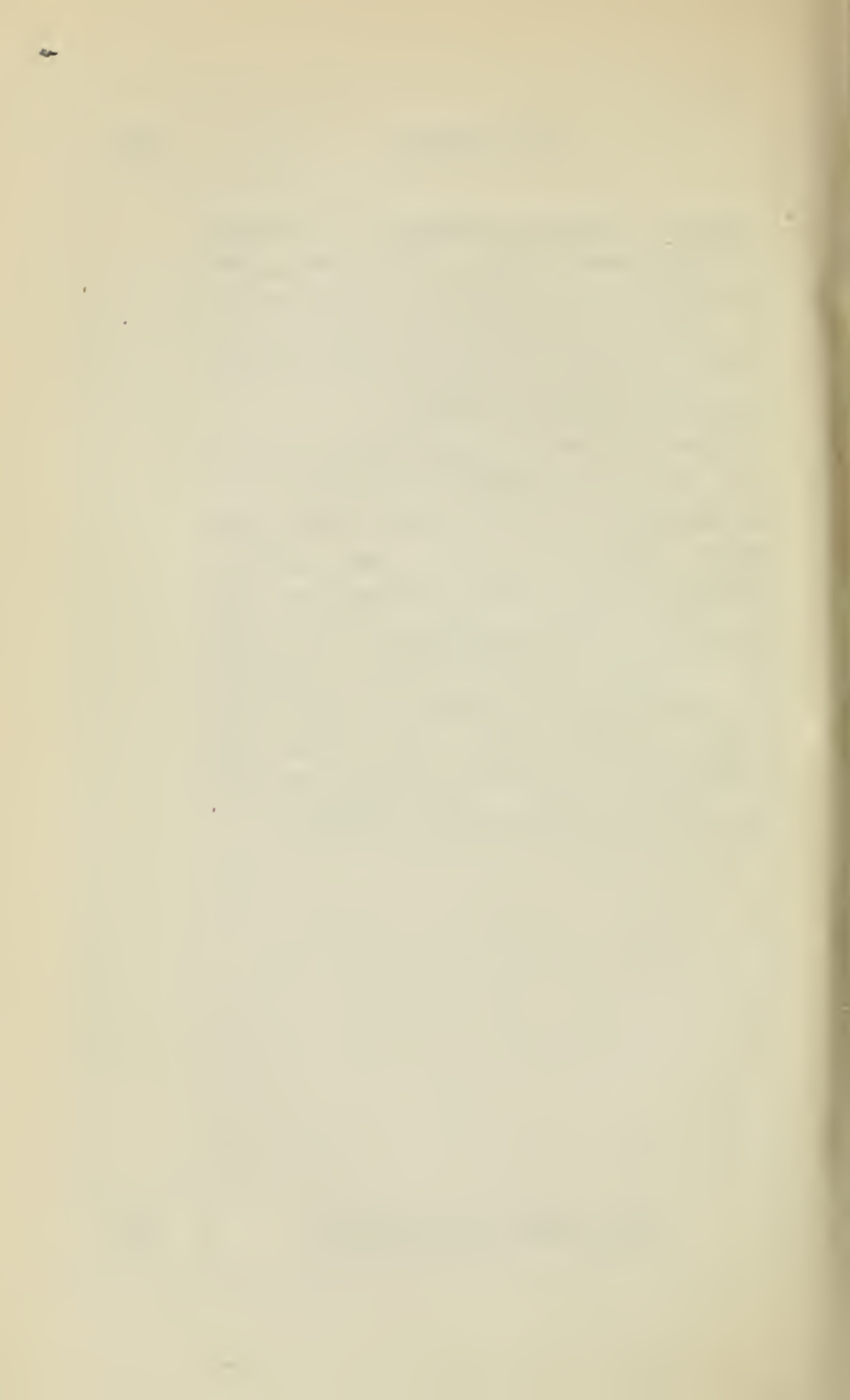
the census commission organized in 1901; he has also been President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1905 was elected Senator for Colonia.

During Santos's administration he left the country because of his open opposition to the government, but when General Tajes came into power and a new era opened, Dr. Cuñarro returned to his native land and founded, with Drs. Ángel Floro Costa, José Román Mendoza, and Señor Lacase, the newspaper *La Defensa*, which opposed the presidential candidacy of Dr. Julio Herrera y Obes. On the election of Herrera y Obes, Cuñarro withdrew, for the time being, from politics and established a law office in the city of Mercedes; but his temperament did not permit him to be content with so inactive a life and he soon emerged.

He became President of the State Board of Administration, and in this office gave himself up to the development of a project for the improvement of the city, being in great part responsible for the construction of important bridges and

highways. He also presided at the taking of the census of 1901. For five years he was at the head of the committee of the Charitable Hospital at Mercedes, in which position he worked out plans which have left grateful memories.

Mention must be made of his work on the Board of Public Education, to a membership of which he was nominated while still a very young man. While serving on this board he proposed the institution of competitions with a view to the improvement of school books and for the better supervision of courses of study, buildings, and texts. This will indicate the work to which he devoted himself while in this field of activity.



AURORA CURBELO LARROSA

Physician.

AURORA CURBELO LARROSA, the daughter of Luis Curbelo Báez and Eduarda Larrosa, was born on the third of March, 1884, in the village of Pan de Azúcar in the Department of Maldonado, but was educated at Montevideo, where, after taking her secondary and superior studies, she read for a degree in medicine, and graduated in 1911. She has been medical interne of the Maternity Hospital from the time of its foundation and Director of the "Curbello" Sanitarium.

She spent a year, 1911-12, on a scientific tour through Europe, visiting the principal clinics and sanitaría of France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy. She is the author of *Fisioterapia y Psicoterapia*.



ASDRÚBAL E. DELGADO

Writer ; public man.

ASDRÚBAL E. DELGADO, the son of Julio Delgado and Julia Moreira, was born at Salto on the sixth of September, 1880. He received his education at the Polytechnic Institute of his native city, and at the University of Montevideo, where he graduated in 1905.

In 1904 he was enrolled in the forces of the revolution led by Aparicio Saravia and was severely wounded in the battle of Tupambaé, where he held the rank of Lieutenant, acting as Adjutant of the Thirteenth Division, which was commanded by Guillermo García. On the day of the battle he was serving under the orders of Cármelo Cabrera, second in command of his division. He afterwards wrote an account of the phase of the

conflict in which he was wounded, a fragment of which was published in the third volume of *Tupambaé*, by Fernando Gutierrez.

During his career he has occupied the following public positions : Vice-President of the Economic Administrative Council of Salto ; President of the Salto Ateneo ; President of the Salto Hospital Commission ; Vice-President of the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay ; President of the Salto Transport Committee ; Member of the Council for the Protection of Delinquents and Minors involved in cases before the High Court of Justice ; Secretary of the Rural Association of Uruguay ; Member of the Uruguayan Society for International Law ; for ten years Legal Representative of the Midland Railway Company, and of the North-eastern and Northern Railway Company of Uruguay ; Attorney for the Bank of the Republic at Salto ; President of the Society of Men of Letters of Uruguay ; and Vice-President of the Committee for American and Allied Solidarity.

He is well known as a writer : a number

of his addresses on political and professional questions have appeared in pamphlet form. At one time he was also active in journalism as editor of *El País*, the Nationalist paper. Even during his student years he gave much of his time to the cultivation of literature and was a member of one of the most brilliant literary groups of his time. His poems are widely known by publication in periodicals, and some of them have a place in *El Parnaso Oriental*, edited by Raúl Montero Bustamante. As President of the Salto Ateneo he has taken part in several literary contests and floral tournaments. He has acted also as patron of deserving writers, and has borne the expense of publishing their books. In Salto, one of the suburbs of the city bears his name, and a street is named after his father.

Señor Delgado was responsible for initiating and carrying through the agreement between the different parties which resulted in the movement for the reform of the constitutional charter. In 1913 he took an extensive tour through Spain,

France, England, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and in February, 1918, he undertook a journey to Argentina, Chile, and Bolivia. In July of the same year he went to North America as a member of the embassy headed by Dr. Baltasar Brum.

PABLO DE MARÍA

Lawyer; public man.

PABLO DE MARÍA, the son of Isidoro de María and Sinforosa Navarrete, was born at Gualeguaychú, in the Argentine Republic, on the fourth of May, 1850, but he is really a Uruguayan citizen, in fact and in law, because both his parents were Uruguayans. After finishing his primary studies at the College of the Esculapian Fathers, he entered the Montevideo University and took his degree as Advocate in 1876.

In the judiciary of the country he has held various positions and finally attained membership in the High Court of Justice, the supreme judicial authority of the country, a position which he held until he reached, some years ago, the retiring age. In his parliamentary career he acted,

in 1905, as Senator for the Department of Río Negro. Together with other distinguished citizens he became a member of the commission charged with drawing up legal reforms, which later on were introduced into civil codes and codes of procedure. He was Rector of the University of Montevideo from 1892 to 1895, from 1899 to 1902, and again from 1908 to 1911. In 1913 he was elected member of the Council of the Law Faculty, and the same year was a delegate of the same Faculty to the University Council.

He is the author of forensic works, published in pamphlets and reviews, and of lectures on civil procedure, published in the annals of the University. He has acted as editor of *El Siglo*, his colleagues having been José P. Ramírez, Julio Herrera y Obes and Jacinto Albístur. He has the title of Professor *ad honorem* of Judicial Procedure, which was conferred on him by the University, and is Honorary Lecturer on Forensic Practice in the Faculty of Law.

RUFINO T. DOMÍNGUEZ

Soldier ; public man.

RUFINO T. DOMÍNGUEZ, the son of Juan Francisco Domínguez and María Josefina Ríos, was born on the sixteenth of November, 1856, at Montevideo. After completing his primary and secondary studies at the National High School, the Ateneo, and the University Society of Montevideo, he began his public career when fourteen years old by taking part in the forces mobilized in 1870 by the government against the revolution of that year. From August 1870 until 1871 he acted as Sub-Lieutenant and colour-bearer in the 1st Army Training School, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Filomeno de las Santos; and in 1872, serving with the "General Pacheco" battalion, he took part in several hotly contested engagements.

This taste of military life kindled his ambition and for the next fifteen years he was pretty constantly involved in fighting or making revolutions.

At the termination of the campaign, by the Peace Treaty signed April 6, 1872, the forces were disbanded, and in 1873 Domínguez joined the 1st Battalion of Chasseurs as First Lieutenant, and served in this corps until 1875, when he was retired from the army. He then removed to Buenos Aires to take part in the so-called Tricolour Revolution which broke out in 1876. In this struggle he fought on board the smack *Carolina*, in the battle of la Barra de José Ignacio, between this revolutionary ship and the steamer *Artigas*. As a result of the amnesty, he entered the ranks of the army again, remained on the unemployed list until 1886, was then dismissed from the army and again obliged to withdraw from the country. Once more he returned to Buenos Aires, but for a very brief stay: in a few months he came back to Montevideo to take part in the so-called Popular revolution which

broke out in 1886, against Francisco Vidal and Máximo Santos. He was present at the engagements of Ibirucayupi, Palmares de Soto, and Quebracho, at the head of the 1st Battalion of the revolutionary army, which he raised and commanded.

This armed rising being a failure, he was not allowed to re-enter the ranks of the army, but in 1887 was appointed Civil Governor and Commander of the Police in the Department of Florida. He resigned these offices in November of the same year, to enter the Chamber of Representatives as Deputy for the Department of Durazno. In 1896 his term as Deputy ended, he was for a second time appointed Civil Governor of Florida and held office for one year; at the same time he held the military command of the Department of Canelones, and served in the action of Cerros Colorados. He was afterwards called upon to act as Governor of the Capital, a position which he filled from 1897 to 1898, and brought to completion a general reform of the police services. He divided the department into twenty-three

sections, fourteen urban and nine suburban, in accordance with the social conditions and the density of the population of Montevideo, and appointed the requisite commissioners and other officials necessary for carrying out his plans, which were duly approved by the executive government. He was able also to defeat various attempts to disturb the tranquillity and public order at that period of intense political agitation. He organized the military defence which had as its result the immediate failure of the armed rising that took place at Montevideo on the fourth of July, 1898.

On being elected Senator for the Department of Florida, he entered the National Senate in 1899 and continued to be a member until 1902, when he was arbitrarily arrested and exiled from the country. Returning from his exile, he was again admitted into the Senate and completed his term.

When the revolution under Aparicio Saravia broke out, he was appointed by a decree of February 24, 1904, General in Command of the Department of Salto

and Artigas and head of the forces on the north of the Río Negro. This command he held from the time of his appointment until the revolution ended and his troops were demobilized.

Señor Domínguez has also had a diplomatic career: he was appointed Minister to Brazil in 1905, and held that post until the end of 1911, during which period he conducted negotiations affecting extradition, commercial agreements and reduction of customs duties, the rectification of frontiers in the Laguna Merim and on the Yaguarón River, and the conduct of trade and navigation. He negotiated and signed provisionally, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Baron do Rio Branco, a treaty of general arbitration on January 6, 1911, and began negotiations for the regulation of the Uruguayan debt with a view to a considerable reduction in its sum total.

In 1911 he was appointed Minister to Italy, a charge which he filled until 1916. On withdrawing from this diplomatic position he retired to private life, travelled

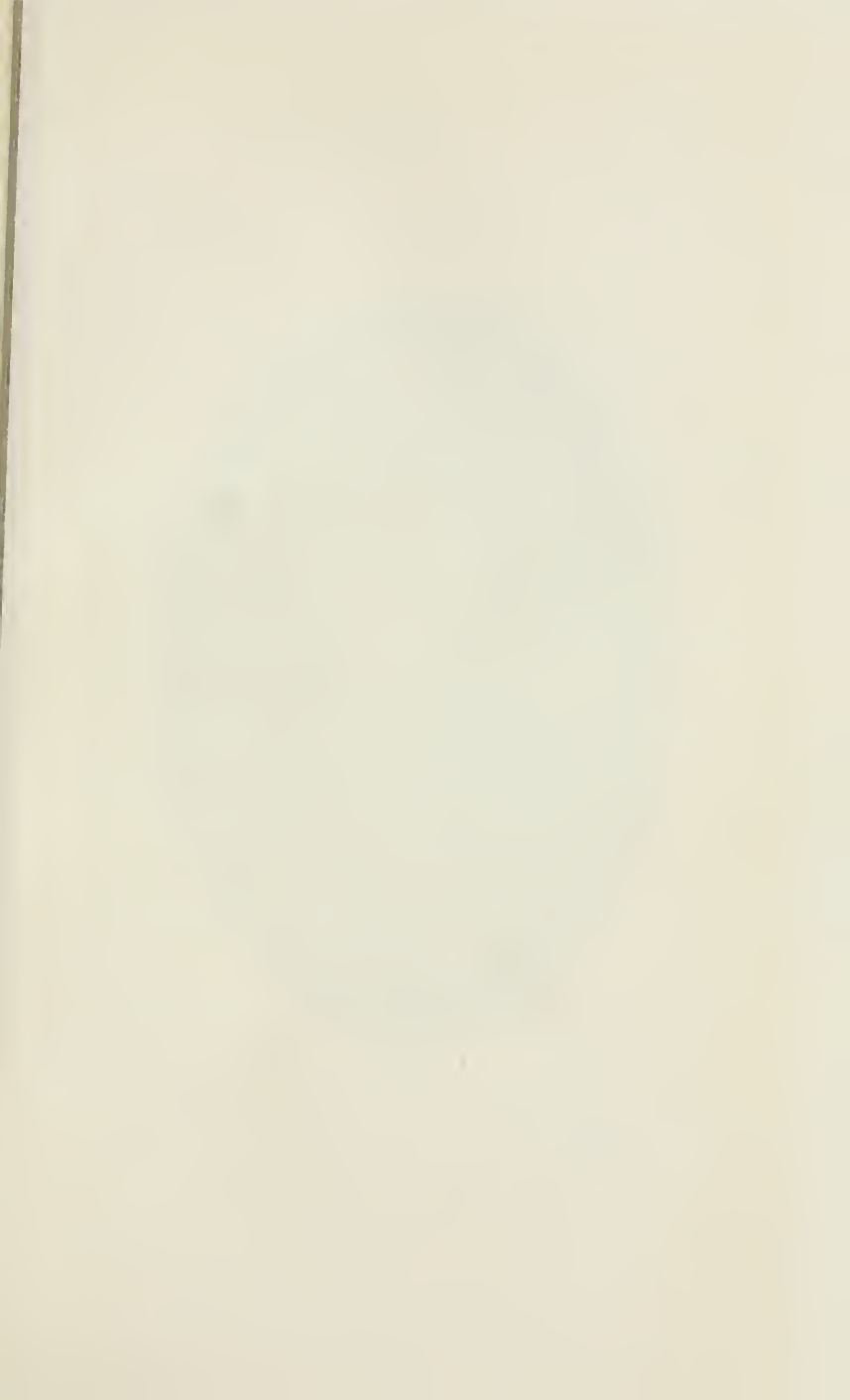
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for a time in Europe, and returned home in 1917. The President, Dr. Brum, immediately summoned him to the seat of government, and for a time he took part in government affairs as Minister of State, to which position he was appointed in 1918, during the absence in Europe of Dr. Buero, as a member of the Extraordinary Embassy to attend the Peace Conference.

VII

HISPANIC NOTES





Julio Dufrechou

JULIO DUFRECHOU

Soldier.

JULIO DUFRECHOU, the son of Alejandro Dufrechou and Cristina Fernández, was born at Paysandú on the seventeenth of July, 1871. He entered the military college in 1887, and, after passing the required examinations, entered the army with the rank of Ensign in 1892. He was promoted Second Lieutenant in 1893; First Lieutenant in 1897; Captain in 1898; Brevet-Major in 1900; Major in 1904; Lt.-Colonel in 1904; Brevet-Colonel in 1908; full Colonel in 1911; Brigadier-General in 1915, and Major-General in 1919.

His military career may be summarized as follows: After leaving the Military College, where he had been an Officer of a Cadet Company, he joined the

Artillery and served with this arm until he reached the rank of Captain; then, after a term of service on the General Staff, he was appointed Professor of Descriptive Geometry and Stereotomy at the Military College. Subsequently he was successively second in command and officer commanding the First Cavalry Regiment, later known as the 1st Artigas Lancers, and by the decree of March 6th, 1915, was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army for a period of four years.

In defence of the constitutional order, he took part in the campaigns of 1897, 1904 and 1910, and in the following actions: Fourth of July, 1898, the street fighting in Montevideo, Mansavillagra, Illescas, the pursuit of the rebel troops to Melo, Conventos, Paso del Parque del Daymán, Paso de los Carros de Olimar, Tarariras y Tupambaé, Paso de Vargas y Cerro Copetón in 1910. He has been twice wounded: in the fighting in Montevideo on the fourth of July, 1898, he was wounded by shrapnel in the right foot, and on the twenty-second of June, 1904,

at the battle of Tarariras y Tupambaé, he received two bullet wounds in the same foot.

He is joint author of the following works: *Manejo del fusil y carabina Mauser y Reglamento de tiro*, 1915; *Reglamento de maniobras de artillería*, 1900; *Reglamento de uniformes y monturas*; *Características del material bélico del Ejército*; *Reglamento táctico de infantería*.



PEDRO ERNESTO DUPRAT

Surgeon.

PEDRO ERNESTO DUPRAT, the son of Pedro Duprat, Captain in the Royal Navy of Portugal, and Juana Francisca Rodriguez, the daughter of Juan Francisco Rodríguez, Speaker of the House of Representatives during the government of General Venancio Flores, was born at Montevideo on the fourth of January, 1882. He pursued studies at the Faculty of Medicine in Montevideo from 1894 to 1899, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters, and in 1905 was granted the degree of Doctor of Surgery and Medicine.

He has had a varied and creditable career. From 1902 to 1904 he was externe in the surgical wards of the Maciel Hospital, presided over by Dr. Canessas; from 1904

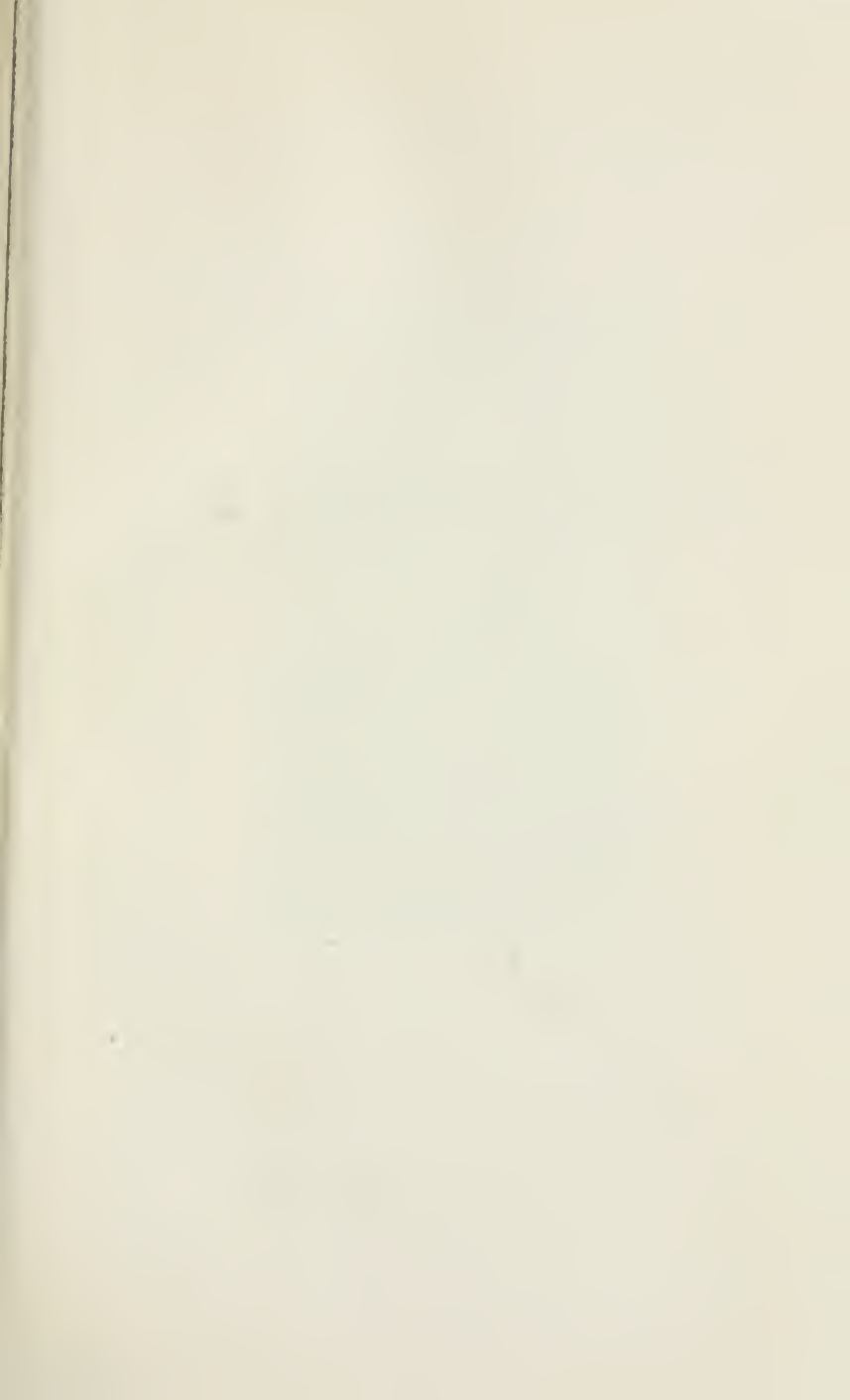
to 1905 he was interne at the Larrañaga Asylum in the medical and surgical branch under Drs. Amargos and Martirene; from 1905 to 1909 he held the post of Professor in the school of nurses, which he won in a competitive examination; from 1906 to 1908 he was head of the Children's Clinic in the Faculty of Medicine under the direction of Professor Morquio; from 1909 to 1910 he was physician of the Larrañaga Asylum; since 1910 he has been physician of the Fermín Ferreira Hospital. During 1915 and 1916 he was a member of the Board of Control of the Medical Society of Montevideo, acting as its Librarian, and since 1915 he has been Professor Extraordinary in the clinic for infectious diseases in the Faculty of Medicine. He has given a free course in the Department of Contagious Diseases at the Ferreira Hospital.

In 1915 he served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the First National Medical Congress; since the year 1914 he has acted as Secretary of the *Revista Médica del Uruguay*, and from the year

1906 on he has been an active member of the Society of Medicine of Montevideo. In 1915 he became a charter member of the Society of Orthopedists, and in 1916 his attainments were recognized by a prize awarded by the Medical Society of Montevideo.

He is the author of numerous medical monographs, dealing especially with Therapeutics and Pediatrics, among which is his *Contribución al estudio de la climaterapia nacional*, a work which won for him the prize mentioned above.







José Espalter

JOSÉ ESPALTER

Public man.

JOSÉ ESPALTER, the son of José Espalter, was born in Montevideo on the ninth of October, 1869. In 1892, when he was twenty-three years old, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Montevideo, after presenting a thesis entitled *El Poder Ejecutivo*, which was later printed and adopted as a textbook in the School of Constitutional Law at the University. In 1893 he was named State's Attorney for the Department of Rocha. Three years afterwards he accepted a similar post at Durazno, and afterwards became Departmental Judge of Treinta y Tres.

His political career began in 1897, with his election by the Colorado Party as Deputy for the Department of Rocha.

In the same year, when President Borda was assassinated, he was made a member of the permanent commission, and in this capacity urged the obligation of recognizing as head of the state the then President of the Senate, Cuestas, which was done; he was a member of the Council of State which supported the Assembly that had been dissolved in 1898; he was re-elected in 1899, and in 1901 became Representative for the Department of Paysandú in the Chamber of Deputies. From 1902 to 1908 he was a member of the Senate, which he left in 1909 to become Minister of the Interior. In 1911 he was again elected Senator for Maldonado, and in 1915, after the election of Viera as President of the Republic, he was chosen to fill the position of Minister of Public Instruction. This office he resigned in 1916. In 1917 he was again elected Deputy for the Rocha Department, which position he held until he returned to the Senate to represent the same district in 1919.

On two occasions he was elected President

of the Senate, a position from which he desired to retire in July, 1920, but at the request of his colleagues in the Senate and by a unanimous vote he was prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation. Among the honorary positions he has filled, may be mentioned that of President of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents and the chairmanship of the Commission for the Revision of the Administrative Code. In addition to the book mentioned above, he has published the following works: *Una base de pacificación*, Montevideo, 1904; *El problema de actualidad*, Montevideo, 1904; and *El problema nacional*, Montevideo, 1905.



LUIS FABREGAT

Soldier ; public man.

LUIS FABREGAT, was born on the thirteenth of November, 1867, and spent the early part of his youth in the city of San José, where he had his first schooling, which enabled him to enter the University of Montevideo; but the fascination of the military career drew him and he entered the military school before taking his degree.

He emerged from the military school with the rank of First Lieutenant, as he had already acted as Professor of Mathematics. Then renewing his University studies, he graduated as Advocate in 1897, after presenting a thesis on Extradition. The revolution which took place in the same year inspired him to apply for a commission in the army, and he was then made Second in Command of the Urban

Battalion, in which he rose to the rank of Major. He continued in the army until, the war terminating, he returned to civil life, when he was made Professor in the Military School and given charge of the Secretariat of Military Finance, where he remained until 1896. When the second branch of the military and financial administration was created in 1898, he was appointed secretary while he continued as Honorary Professor of Ordnance in the Military Academy. In 1899 he was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Colonel; in 1904, after new and important services, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and was entrusted with the post of Superior Officer in the Ministry of War and Marine. This he gave up to occupy the position of member of the Military Court. At the present time he is a member of the High Court of Justice, with the rank of Minister, and is also Professor in the Military School.

MARIO FALCAO ESPALTER

Writer.

MARIO FALCAO ESPALTER, the son of Francisco Leonardo Falcao and Adelina Espalter, was born on the second of March, 1892, in Montevideo, where he was educated at the Jesuit School, and read law at the University.

He devoted himself from his boyhood to the literary life, and began publishing in 1910, at the age of eighteen, when his *Leyenda histórica* appeared in Montevideo. Apart from authorship he has served as one of the editors of *El Bien Público*; he has held a clerkship in the Army Sanitation Corps; he has been entrusted, by a Decree dated April, 1919, with the collection and annotation of the treaties to which Uruguay is a party; and in 1920 he was appointed secretary in the Department of Railways.

He has been honoured by election as Librarian of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay; he is a correspondent of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid; he was chosen Official Delegate of the permanent Committee for an Hispano-American Congress, and in 1919 was commissioned to take charge of the celebrated library of Dr. Andrés Lamas, catalogue it, and transport it to Montevideo.

Señor Falcao Espalter's principal published works are: *Del pensamiento a la pluma*, Barcelona, 1914; *La disciplina política*, Barcelona, 1916; *El "Quijote" en las escuelas*, Montevideo, 1917; *El poeta oriental Bartolomé Hidalgo*, a biographical and bibliographical study of the first American gaucho poet, Montevideo, 1918; *Historia de la dominación portuguesa en el Uruguay*, Vol. I, Montevideo, 1919; *Formas de cultura*, essays on public progress and University teaching, Montevideo, 1921; *Antología de poetas uruguayos desde 1780 hasta 1920*, Montevideo, 1921.

ÁNGEL FALCO

Poet ; editor.

ÁNGEL FALCO, the son of Santiago Falco, was born in September, 1885, in Montevideo. In 1899 he entered the Military Academy, but left it before attaining the rank of Ensign to see active service. He was assigned to the Florida Battalion, which he left in order to become Lieutenant Instructor during the war of 1904. At the close of that struggle he abandoned his military career and dedicated himself entirely to literature. Recently he has resided in Buenos Aires, where he founded and directed the magazine *Proteo* in 1916 and the weekly paper *La Raza* in 1917.

Among his published works are : *¡ Ave Francia !* 1906 ; *Garibaldi*, a poem, 1907 ; *Cantos Rojos* ; *Vida que Canta*, 1908 ;

Breviario Galante, 1909; *El Hombre-Quimera: Homenaje a Chaves*, 1911; *La Leyenda del Patriarca*, a poem dedicated to Artigas, 1911; *El alma de la raza*.

FLORENTINO FELIPPONE

Naturalist.

FLORENTINO FELIPPONE was born in Paysandú and obtained his degree in surgery and medicine at the University of Montevideo. He was first demonstrator in Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine in 1876. He is a Professor of Chemistry at the University of Montevideo and also teaches at the free classes of the Ateneo; he is a member of the University Council and of the Marine Sanitary Board, Inspector of Agriculture, and Chemist to the Montevideo Water Company. He is a Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Institute of Campiña, Brazil, of the Botanical Society of Geneva, Switzerland, of the Ornithological Society of La Plata, Argentina, of the Paulista Museum, of the Malacological Society in

London, and of other scientific bodies. He is the only naturalist of the country who has devoted himself to the study of molluscs.

He is the author of *Flora biológica del Uruguay*, in course of publication, appearing in parts, and he has the following works in preparation: *Mycetis Uruguayos* and *Contribución a la malacología uruguaya*.

BENJAMÍN FERNÁNDEZ Y MEDINA

Diplomat ; author.

BENJAMÍN FERNÁNDEZ Y MEDINA was born in Montevideo on the thirty-first of March, 1873. He began his career as journalist on *La Lucha* in 1888, when he was only fifteen years old. In the following year he joined *El Bien*, where he remained until 1897, and four years later returned to the same paper as editor-in-chief. In 1892 he founded the *Revista Uruguaya*, and in 1900, *Rojo y Blanco*. In public life he has held the following positions; in 1897 Secretary to the Civil Government of the Capital, in which year he drafted a police code; in 1898 member of the Departmental Board of Education; in 1905 Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior; in 1911 Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and in 1916

Minister to Germany and Holland, whence he was transferred with the same rank to Spain in 1917. In 1918 he was given charge of the Legation in Portugal. In 1920 he was nominated delegate to the Seventh Universal Postal Congress of Madrid. He is now Delegate Plenipotentiary to the League of Nations.

Señor Fernández y Medina is a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Literature of Seville; Corresponding Member of the Royal Economic Society of Spain; charter member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, as also of the Society of International Law, and of the Pan-American Commission of Uruguay.

He has been a delegate to various congresses, is a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and Commander of the Order of Merit of Chile.

Among his published works are the following: *Charamuscas*, 1892; *Cuentos del pago*, 1893; *Antología Uruguaya*, 1894; *Cuentos y narraciones de autores uruguayos contemporáneos*, 1895; *Místicas*,

poems, 1895; *La imprenta y la prensa en el Uruguay, desde 1807-1900*; *Monólogos, diálogos y composiciones*, 1895 and 1899; *El comercio en el Uruguay, desde los orígenes hasta la creación del Consulado*, 1901; *Ley Orgánicas de las J. J. E. E. A. A.*, 1904; *Poesías*, 1902. He is also the author of a drama written in Italian, 1898, entitled, *Maria della Gloria*, and of another work of mystical character, *San Francisco de Assís*, which has been set to music by Luis Sambucetti.



EDUARDO FERREIRA

Journalist.

EDUARDO FERREIRA, the son of Joaquín Ferreira and María A. Cerro Correa, both Portuguese, was born on the sixth of October, 1869, in La Villa de Guadalupe, in the Department of Canelones.

In his early years he left his native town and took up his residence in Florida, where for two years he acted as Clerk of Court of that capital. He then went to Montevideo and became, almost immediately, private secretary to the Chilean Minister in Uruguay, Dr. Ambrosio Mont. Soon afterwards he became private secretary to Emilio Reus, a business man of Valencia, and after his death took up journalism in association with Luis Cardozo Carvalho and Nicanor Rodríguez. For many years he was manager of *La*

Tribuna Popular, a position he left to take control of the Working Men's Bank. In 1908 he joined the editorial staff of *La Razón*—at that time edited by Dr. Samuel Blixen—as art critic.

On Blixen's death, in 1909, Ferreira became director of the paper and so remained until 1916, when he resigned the post to join the staff of *El Siglo*. After three years on that paper he, in 1919, returned to *La Razón*, to resume the directorship.

He served a term as President of the Press Association at Montevideo, and for the period 1917-19 was President of the Press Club, being re-elected to the same office in 1920.

At the present time he is Professor of Literature in the Preparatory Department of the University and of the Liceo Rodó in Montevideo, and is also a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

He has contributed, and still contributes, to the principal magazines, to *La Plata*, in which his pseudonyms "Teogenes" and "Gil Pérez" have become familiar, to *Caras*

y *Caretas*, of which he has been correspondent, and to the *Revista Nacional de Literatura*, founded by Rodó, Pérez Petit, and Martínez Vigil.



MARIANO FERREIRA

Lawyer ; public official.

MARIANO FERREIRA, the son of Fermín Ferreira, a physician whose name is borne by one of the public hospitals, and of Rosalía Artigas, a descendant of Manuel Artigas, was born on the twenty-fourth of January, 1834, in Montevideo. There also he was educated at the Uruguayan Colegio and at the University, taking the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Letters in 1854, Doctor of Laws in 1857, and Advocate in 1866.

Prior to entering the University he had for the two years 1849 and 1850 acted as Attaché to the Legation in Paraguay, where General Melchor Pacheco y Obes was Uruguayan Minister, and from 1852 to 1857 while pursuing his education he was employed in various positions in the

Ministry of Finance. In 1865 he held the post of Secretary to the Academy of Jurisprudence, of which Dr. Juanicó was President. In 1867 he acted as Attorney for the Poor in criminal cases, after being nominated, in the same year, Judge of the Criminal and Commercial Courts, both of which positions he declined. He was elected member of the National Administrative Commission in 1868, after having had under his charge the direction of the Commission of Public and Municipal Works, the Library, and the National Museum, these last through his initiative having been brought under the jurisdiction of this Commission. In 1869 he was appointed special attorney to the Government. In 1872 he resumed the post of Attorney for the Poor in civil cases, and in the same year was elected Vice-President of the Institute for Public Instruction. In 1875 he was nominated member of the Committee of Control of the Society of the Friends of Popular Education, a body which introduced reforms in the State schools.

In 1884 the committee in control of the Uruguayan Ateneo elected him an honorary member of that institution. In 1886 he was elected President of the Governing Board of "La Lira," the Conservatory of Music, to which post he was re-elected several times. In 1888 he was appointed President of the local committee of the Montevideo Gas Company. In 1893 he was made a member of the National Commission for Charity and Public Beneficence, having under his charge the control of the School of Arts and Crafts and afterwards that of the Maternity Asylums, and became President of the same commission, an office which he held for several years. In 1897 he was made Minister for Foreign Affairs, and during his tenure of this office brought about the pacification of the country. In 1916 the commission in control of the Patriotic Association of Uruguay nominated him delegate for the Department of Rivera, to represent it at the patriotic celebration which was held in Montevideo in that year. In 1917 the committee of founders

of the Uruguayan Society of International Law elected him to honorary membership, and in 1919 he became regular member of the Uruguayan Historical and Geographical Institute. He has, in addition, been associated in an honorary capacity with various committees appointed from time to time to deal with matters of public interest.

Among the works published by him are to be mentioned the following: *Apuntes biográficos de la familia Artigas y Ferreira*, 1919; *Memorias del doctor Mariano Ferreira*, 1920; *Reseña histórica de la Biblioteca y Museo Nacional*, printed by *El Siglo Ilustrado*, 1920. He has also contributed historical and sociological articles to various reviews and periodicals.



John J. Figan
[Signature]

PEDRO FIGARI

Lawyer ; public official.

PEDRO FIGARI, the son of Juan Figar. de Lázaro and Paula Solari, was born on the twenty-seventh of June, 1861, in the city of Montevideo, where he was educated at the University, and in 1886 obtained the degree of Advocate.

As a public servant he has had a long and successful career, which began while he was still a student in 1885. In the course of a very active life he has held the following positions: Clerk in the Treasury Department, 1885-86; Attorney for the Poor in civil and criminal cases, 1886-96; Deputy for Rocha, 1896-98; member of the Council of State, 1898; Deputy for Minas and Vice-President of the Chamber of Representatives, 1899-1903; President of the Penitentiary Council; President of the

Ateneo, 1901-5; Secretary of the National Committee of the Colorado Party; President of the Central Charity Board, 1904; President of the committee appointed to pay the war subsidy to the Nationalists in conformity with the peace terms of 1904; Legal Adviser to the Department of Engineering in the first Battle Administration; member of the council of the National School of Arts and Crafts and also of the commission to revise the Administrative Code of the National Ambulance and Dispensary Service in Williman's Administration; member of the Franco-American Committee; Attorney for the Bank of the Republic, 1905-15; Vice-President of the sections for education, sociology, and legislation at the Second American Child's Congress.

He is the author of a project for the creation of a school of Fine Arts, intended to give an industrial character to the teaching of the National School of Arts and Crafts.

During many years he devoted himself to securing a remedy for a judicial error in

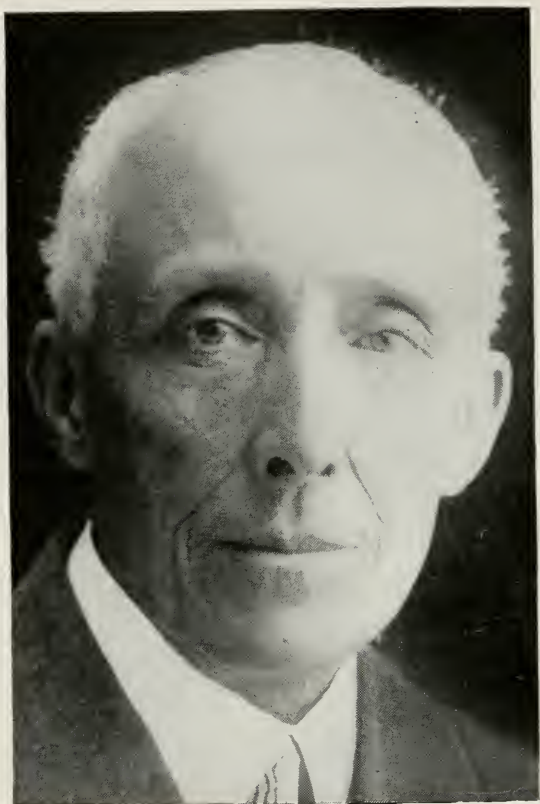
the Butler case, and procured a pardon for the accused soldier Almeida, notwithstanding the charges under which he lay, and the fact that both public opinion and the Press almost unanimously considered him guilty. Twenty years later the innocence of Almeida was proved. He promoted, at the Ateneo, in 1903, a convention of intellectual leaders and experts to study reforms to be introduced in the Constitution of the Republic; and when President of the Ateneo initiated further a series of measures tending to popularize science and culture in various ways.

As President of the Penitentiary Council he strove to maintain the system of work for criminals, and succeeded in opposition to the policy of that body. He was also successful in preventing the building of a women's prison, at the time unnecessary, by diverting the construction already begun and the available resources for the work to what is the present penitentiary. He proposed to the Fifth Rural Congress measures for determining the hours and conditions of labour for the agricultural

labourer which should tend to improve his lot and be beneficial to the country generally. He advocated for the School of Art the establishment of a system of training which should be self-contained, and demonstrated the possibility of making this ideal practical by an Exposition of Local Art.

He is the author of the following works : *Un error Judicial*, a book in which he publishes documents in the case for the defence in the Butler case, 1898; *El crimen de la calle Chaná* (two pamphlets on the same case); *La pena de muerte* (a lecture read to the Ateneo); and under the same title a collection of articles on the subject compiled by order of the Chamber of Representatives, when it was deliberating on the abolition of the death penalty; *El momento político*, a pamphlet containing twenty-two articles published in the Press in connexion with Batlle's second candidature for the Presidency; *Arte, Estética, Ideal*, an essay in biological philosophy, 1912, translated into French; *Arte, Técnica y Crítica*, a paper read at

the Ateneo under the patronage of the Polytechnic Association of Uruguay, 1914: *La opinión del Uruguay sobre la guerra Europea*, a study made at the instance of the Groupement des Universités et grandes Écoles de France, 1915, etc.



José Enríques Figueira

JOSÉ HENRÍQUES FIGUEIRA

Ethnologist ; teacher.

JOSÉ HENRÍQUES FIGUEIRA, the son of Juan H. Figueira, a Portuguese, was born on the twenty-third of July, 1860, in Montevideo. He has no University degree, but he took the courses leading to the Bachelor's degree at the University from 1874 to 1880. He was also a free student in the Faculty of Medicine for two or three years

In Paris he studied Anthropology and in Berlin Ethnography and Sociology, 1890-91. For a time he held the position of Tutor in Zoology in the National Museum; later he gave a course in Botany at the Ateneo and was Inspector of Primary Instruction at Rocha, 1886-89, whence he went to the Central Administration in the position of Technical Inspector.

In 1889 he was sent to Europe on a Government mission. There he followed a course of Manual Training (Slöjd) at Naas under Professor O. Solomon, and in Stockholm he studied the educational gymnasium system of Ling. His mission abroad lasted two years, during which time he gave the greatest attention to the study of Pedagogical and Sociological Instruction in the principal European countries, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, France, and Switzerland.

In 1892 he represented his country at the Exposition in commemoration of the Fourth Centennial of the Discovery of America, held at Madrid. At Rocha, he installed, at his own expense, a meteorological observatory and took, during two years, regular observations, some of which were published. He owns the largest private library in Uruguay and is noted as a linguist.

Some of Señor Figueira's studies on the primitive inhabitants of Uruguay have appeared in the Press. He has also published various educational monographs,

and a series of five text books on literature, which are used in several South American countries, and of which large editions have been printed. He founded and edits *El Boletín de Enseñanza Primaria*, and has published a number of pedagogical monographs, among them: *Los batallones escolares*; *Proyecto de programas escolares*; *La educación musical*; *Proyecto de información escolar*.

EMILIO FOURNIÉ

Teacher.

EMILIO FOURNIÉ, the son of Leon Fournié and Carolina Leduc, was born in the city of Montevideo on the twenty-seventh of February, 1872. He obtained the title of Schoolmaster in 1893, and the degree of Public Accountant in 1899 at the University of Montevideo.

He entered the teaching profession, as an assistant in the public schools at Durazno, in 1886, since which time he has occupied the following positions: Assistant in the Experimental School; Principal of a rural school at Durazno, and of a second grade school in Montevideo; Teacher of Mathematics in the National Institute for Girls; Departmental Inspector of Schools at Canelones, Río Negro, and Soriano; Head of the General

Depository for Apparatus, and Assistant Inspector of Primary Schools. At present he is Technical Inspector to the Council of Primary and Normal Instruction. In connexion with his work in this office he has introduced the use of moving pictures, an innovation which has proved of the greatest utility alike to teachers and students.

He has contributed occasional articles to the pedagogical journals *Auxiliar del maestro* and *Anales de I. Primaria*.

EMILIO FRUGONI

Journalist ; public official.

EMILIO FRUGONI, the son of Domingo Frugoni and Josefina Queirolo, was born on the thirtieth of March, 1881, in the city of Montevideo, where he took the degree of Advocate in 1909. He has been lecturer on literature in the University, and was Deputy to the Constitutional Assembly, 1911-14. He represented the student body on the Council of the Faculty of Law, and was President of the Sociological Section at the Child's Congress in 1919. In November, 1919, he was again elected Deputy, a position he now occupies.

As journalist he did his first work on the University publications, *Los Debates* and *El Bombo*. He was dramatic critic on *El Diario Nuevo*, *La Prensa*, and *El Día*, where he used the pseudonym "Urgonif."

At the termination of his first term as Deputy he published for some time articles in *La Razón*, under the general title, "Pido la palabra," the parliamentary expression usual in addressing the chair. In this column he discussed contemporary politics, keeping up a polemic with *El Día*. He has criticized financial measures in various articles; he was instrumental in revealing the Canelones incidents, and thus influenced the Chambers to seek light on these events and to start an official investigation.

He made an analysis of the parliamentary debate on territorial taxation, and has contributed articles on social questions to *Humanidad Nueva* of Buenos Aires, and on Labour Legislation to *El Día* and the *Diario del Plata*. He has also contributed to *El Economista Uruguayo*, and to the Socialist paper *La Vanguardia* of Buenos Aires. He has likewise contributed articles on literary subjects to various reviews.

At the present time he is joint editor, with the Socialist Deputy Celestino Mebilli,

of the newspaper *Justicia*, the organ of the Socialist Party in Uruguay.

Among his other writings are : *Bajo tu ventana*, poems, 1900; *De los más hondo*, verses, 1902; *El eterno cantar*, verses, 1907; *Los himnos*, verses, 1916; *Los impuestos desde el punto de vista sociológico* (finance, economics, and sociology); *El trabajo nocturno* (a lecture given in the Ateneo); *El salario mínimo* (fundamentals of a wages programme); *El mensaje de Mayo*, poems on sociological subjects in endecasyllabic metre.





Pablo Galarza

PABLO GALARZA

Soldier.

PABLO GALARZA was born on the sixteenth of January, 1851.

When the insurrection headed by Timotio Aparicio broke out in 1870, being then nineteen years old, he enlisted in the Mobile Guard of the Department of Soriano, then commanded by the late Colonel Máximo Pérez, and proceeded immediately with his regiment to the Department of Cerro Largo. At Sierra de Ríos he received his baptism of fire, and afterwards took part in the following engagements, Rincón de Ramírez, Mansavillagra, Corralitos, where he served under the late General Enrique Castro, the retreat and battle of El Rincón de la Higuera, and the battle of Manantiales, when he

was promoted to be Second-Lieutenant. In later actions at which he was present in this campaign he was under the orders of his father, then Major Gervasio Galarza, and attained the rank of First-Lieutenant and Adjutant.

At the end of the campaign in April, 1872, he entered the National Army. In 1875, during the Tricolour Revolution, he served in the government forces and took part in the battle of Perseverano. In 1880 he was given command of the Second Cavalry, which regiment he commanded for more than twenty-five years, and at its head took part in the pursuit of the revolutionary forces led by Mena, Martirena, and Layera in 1885, and in suppressing the insurrections led by Generals Arrendondo and Castro in 1886. He also took part in putting down the revolt of Saravia in 1896, and in the campaign of 1897, when he served under the Minister of War and Generals Arribio and Benavente. In April of that year he captured the Villa de Artigas (to-day Río Branco) after a brush with the revolutionary forces,

and finally in the campaigns of 1903 and 1904 was on continual active service.

His successive steps in promotion were gained as follows: Captain in 1875, Major in 1880, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1881, and Colonel in 1886. In the revolution of 1904 he commanded the Southern Army and was promoted to be Brigadier-General. He became Major-General in 1911, and in 1915, during the second administration of Batlle y Ordóñez, Lieutenant-General, the highest military rank which can be obtained in Uruguay.

At the present time he commands the Military Zone No. 3, having as his official place of residence the town of Durazno. On October 31, 1920, General Galarza had seen more than forty-one years' service.





Alejandro Gallinal

ALEJANDRO GALLINAL

Land-owner ; senator.

ALEJANDRO GALLINAL, one of the great landed proprietors of Uruguay, is a member of the National Board of Health and Senator for the Department of Florida. Although he has the title of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, he has not practised for many years.

His chief interests lie in his extensive estates and in public life: his political affiliations are with the National Party, in the inner Council of which he holds a place. He has been a member of various legislative bodies, of the National Assembly, of the Constitutional Convention which met in 1916 to reform the Organic Charter of 1830, and at the present time, in addition to being Senator, is a member of the National Council of

Administration, to which he was re-elected in 1920. As a legislator he has taken an active part in the passage of numerous laws. In 1920 he was also made a member of the commission to study the problem of markets for the national cattle-raising industry.

Dr. Gallinal, one of the most enlightened and progressive of land-owners and cattle-breeders, has won recognition for his enterprise and zeal in improving the breeds of cattle and adopting advanced methods on his estate, Santa Adelaida. In 1918 the Government bestowed upon him a gold medal to mark its appreciation of his attainments and services in this field. He has given a part of his fortune, which is estimated to be twenty million gold pesos, towards the foundation of a hospital for convalescents.

EUGENIO GARZÓN

Public man ; journalist.

EUGENIO GARZÓN, the son of the late General Eugenio Garzón and Angela Furriol, was born in the province of Entre Ríos, Argentina, during the ostracism of his father, but by a special law he was declared a Uruguayan citizen. His paternal grandfather, Vicente Garzón, was sent by the King of Spain at the beginning of the last century to carry out a special mission in the Vice-Royalty of Río de la Plata, and afterwards established himself at Montevideo. His maternal grandmother was Antonia Avellaneda, great-aunt of Nicolás Avellaneda, President of the Argentine Republic.

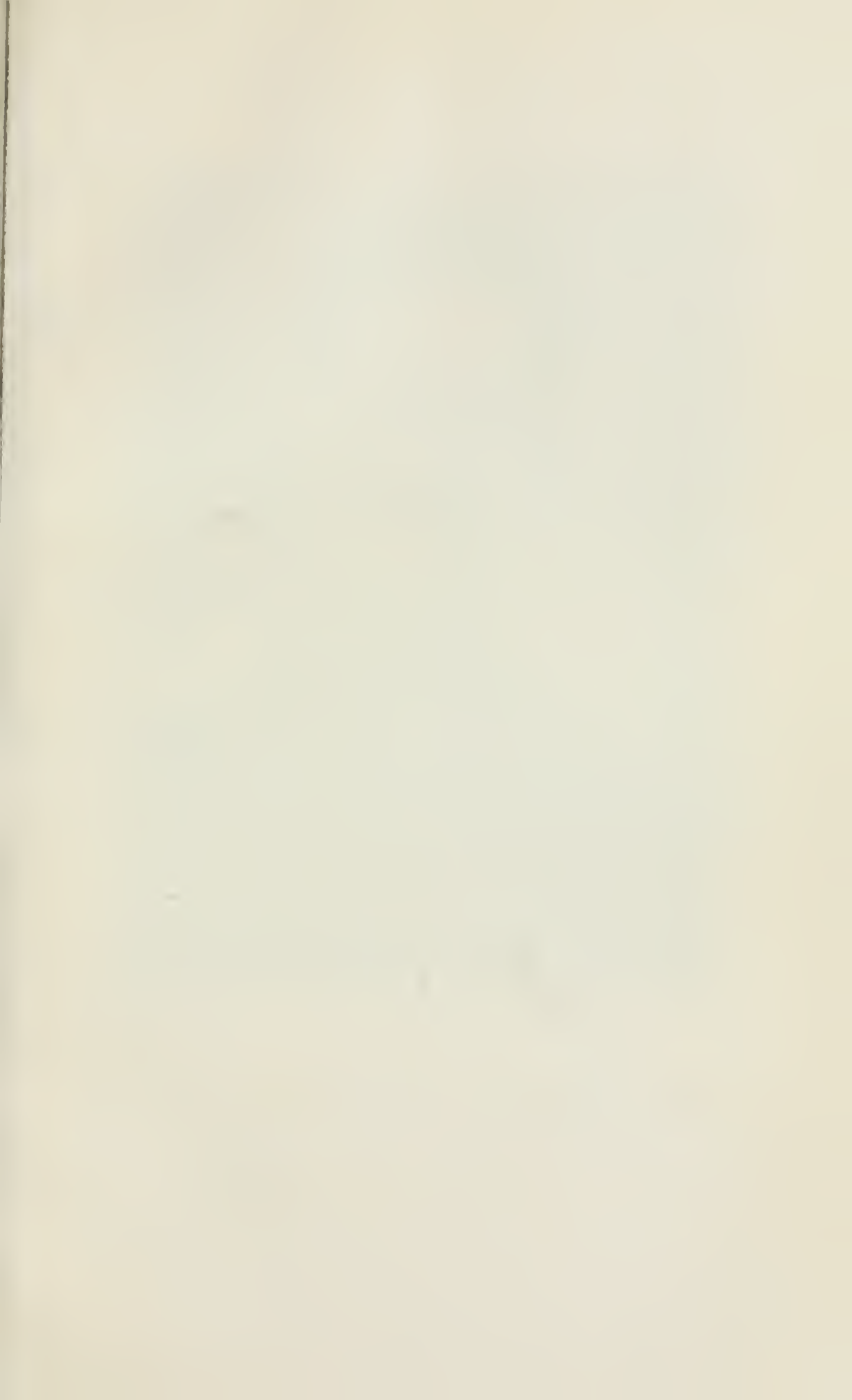
At twenty years of age Señor Garzón took up his residence in Buenos Aires, and began his career as a journalist on the

staff of *El Nacional*, where he remained until Dr. Herrera y Obes assumed the Presidency, when he returned to Uruguay to be editor of *El Herald*. He took part in the Quebracho and Tricolour Revolutions between 1891 and 1895; in the latter year he was elected Deputy, and a little later was elected to the Senate. In November, 1897, he was deported to Buenos Aires, together with Drs. Ángel Brian and Martín Aguirre, but after a month the sentence was rescinded, and he was permitted to return and resume his seat in the Senate, where he served until the coup d'état, promoted by Cuestas in 1898.

Not long afterwards he migrated to Paris, where he has resided these many years, being a member of the editorial staff of *Le Figaro*, in which capacity he has written much on South American questions. He has been decorated with the Legion of Honour by the French Government, and in 1918 was appointed financial agent of Uruguay in Paris.

He is the author of the following works :
Jean Orth ; Une campagne, l'Europe dans

l'Amérique Latine ; Les Délégués Sud-Américaines au Congrès de la Haye ; L'Amérique Latine ; La République Argentine (a study of its history, its economics, and its finances) ; L'Amérique de Sud au XX^e Siècle ; L'Argentine et l'Uruguay.





Erwin Gruenewald

EDGARDO UBALDO GENTA

Soldier ; poet.

EDGARDO UBALDO GENTA, the son of Juan Bautista Genta and María Biglioni, was born on the thirtieth of August, 1894, at Montevideo, and was educated there at the University and the Military School, which he entered in 1911 and left in 1915 with the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.

In 1916 he joined the Engineers. Two years later he was appointed Military Attaché to the Embassy in Italy; in 1919 he was transferred to the Embassy in Brazil; and in 1920 was made Professor at the Experimental School, teacher at the Military School, and editor of the *Revista Militar*.

He has been awarded the prize in three competitions for papers on military subjects: that of the Ministry of War, 1916;

the gold medal of the Military and Naval Association in the same year, and the prize given by the Military School in its last competition.

He is better known, however, for his poems, some of which have won popularity. He has published *Canto a la patria*, an epic poem, 1915; *Harpago y Helena*, a lyric drama with music by León Ribeiro; *Besos, lágrimas y gritos*, poems with a prologue by Zorrilla de San Martín, 1917; *Hacia la luz!* philosophical poetry; *El padre*, a sociological drama; *El amor no muere*, a lyric drama; *El himno de los cadetes*, and *La canción del soldado*, with music by Gerardo Grasso; *El Himno a la aviación*, with music by León Ribeiro; *Poema a Armando Nervo*, 1919.

Señor Genta has written many articles on fortification, tactics, and strategy, which have appeared in military reviews; and in 1918, published an appeal for the national defence, entitled *Pueblo, escucha!*

FRANCISCO GHIGLIANI

Physician ; sportsman.

FRANCISCO GHIGLIANI, the son of Francisco Ghigliani and Julia Calcagno, was born in Buenos Aires on the seventh of July, 1883, but was educated at Montevideo, where he obtained his medical degree at the University in 1908.

As is customary among South American physicians, Dr. Ghigliani has not restricted his talents to his profession, but has played a part in other fields : he has sought and won political preferment, and has had a prominent place in the management of popular sports and athletics.

Among the professional posts that he has held or is holding are the following : Hospital interne ; Head of the Laboratory of the Semiological Clinic in the Faculty of Medicine ; Head of the same clinic ;

member of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents; Chairman of the Council of the National Ambulance and Dispensary Services; Secretary of the Uruguayan League against Tuberculosis; member of the Board of Directors of the Montevideo Sanatorium; Chairman and Secretary of the National Commission for Physical Education.

He is an enthusiastic supporter of sports: he has been President of the Sporting Club; President of the Municipal Football Association; member of the National Aviation Association; Vice-President of the Uruguayan Football Association; Chairman of the Uruguayan Touring Club. He has also been President of the Uruguayan Tree Culture Association; and a member of the editorial board of *El Día* of Montevideo, etc.

Politically, he is affiliated to the Colorado Party, and is one of the most active members of the "Batllista" group; among the offices he has held is that of Chairman of the Board of Aldermen of Montevideo, and member of the House of Deputies, to which he was elected in 1919.



Domingo González

DOMINGO GONZÁLEZ

Jurist and Minister.

DOMINGO GONZÁLEZ, the son of Domingo González, a Spaniard, and of Pilar Pernas, a Uruguayan, was born on the second of July, 1837, at Montevideo. He was educated at the school conducted by José Zunda and Juan M. Bonifaz, and at the University, where, in 1858, he obtained the degree of Bachelor and in 1864 that of Advocate.

From 1858 to 1863, while yet a student, he was employed in the Public Library, and was then appointed Secretary to the District Board of Health, a position which he occupied for four years. From 1879 to 1894 he was State Auditor and Judge in the Civil Courts; he was then promoted to the post of Justice of the Superior Court of Appeals. He has been successively Vice-

President, and for four years President, of the council whose function is that of safeguarding the interests of Minors and Delinquents, and was one of the first members of the Supreme Court to be appointed when that court was instituted. He is now on the retired list, and is an active member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay.

Writing generally under the pseudonym "El licenciado Peralta," he has published the following pamphlets and books : *Breves apuntes sobre la administración de Justicia, y su organización* ; *De los tribunales colegiados* ; *Estudio sobre constitución orgánica y reglamentaria de la Justicia Civil y Criminal* ; *Relación oral sobre los procesos criminales* ; *Carnet de un filósofo de Antaño*, two vols. ; *Bocetos y brochazos*, 1919 ; *Resonancias del pasado*, 1919-1920.



Justo F. González

JUSTO F. GONZÁLEZ

Physician.

JUSTO F. GONZÁLEZ, the son of Justo C. González and Juana Martínez, was born on the twenty-fourth of February, 1877, in Montevideo. There he grew up, was educated and has won a creditable place for himself.

He took his degree in Medicine in 1906, and since that time has lived an active life, full of professional labours and public activities. He has served on the faculty of the University as Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene; he has been Head of the Laboratory at the Italian Hospital; he was commissioned by the National Council of Hygiene to combat the epidemic of typhoid fever in the town of Aiguá, and assisted the Red Cross on the Masoller expedition.

Dr. González has been a delegate to many congresses and conferences on health and hygiene, such as the First Conference on School Hygiene, held at Paris in 1910, the Conference on Food Hygiene, held at Brussels in the same year, the Medical Congress, held at Rio Janeiro in 1913, the First Conference on Hygiene, Pathology, etc., held at Buenos Aires in 1915, and the second Pan-American Congress held at Washington in the same year.

He is a member of the South American Society of Hygiene, Microbiology and Pathology, and is an occasional contributor to medical journals.

LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA

Journalist ; public man.

LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA, the son of Juan José de Herrera and Manuela Quevedo Antuña, was born on the twenty-second of July, 1873, in Montevideo, where he began his education which he continued at Buenos Aires, returning, however, to take his degree in his native city.

He began his journalistic career on the staff of *El Nacional*, but gave up his position to take part in the revolution of 1897, headed by Saravia and Diego Lamas, for whom he acted as aide-de-camp and whom he accompanied up to the compact of La Cruz. When the revolution ended he returned to literary tasks and wrote a book called *Pro Patria*, which gives a history of the struggle.

He has since acted as Justice of the Peace; twice he has been a Deputy; he has also been Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'affaires in the United States and Mexico, and during this period represented his country at congresses of Americanists, on tariff questions, on sanitation, and coffee-growing.

He was in Montevideo in 1904 on a temporary leave of absence when the second Saravia revolution began. He forthwith joined the revolution and presented his resignation in language that so incensed the Government as to bring upon him a prison sentence. Set at liberty soon afterwards, he fled to Argentina, where he joined Gregorio Lamas and entered Uruguayan territory with a revolutionary force.

When the revolution failed he returned to Montevideo, where he was seized and imprisoned. On the restoration of his liberty he took up journalism again and became director of the newspaper *La Democracia*. In 1915 he was elected a member of the National Constitutional Convention, and in 1920 was appointed

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nationalist Party. He is a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

He is the author of the following works :
La Tierra Charrúa, Montevideo, 1901; *Desde Washington*, Letters, 1904; *La doctrina Drago y el interés internacional*, a collection of leading articles first published in *La Democracia*, Montevideo, 1906; *Labor Diplomática en Norte América*; *La Diplomacia Oriental en el Paraguay*, 2 vols., Montevideo, 1908; *La Revolución francesa y sud-América*, Paris, 1910; *Sobre la reforma y el colegiado*, Montevideo, 1919; *Buenos Aires, Urquiza y el Uruguay*, Montevideo, 1919; *La encuesta Rural*, Montevideo, 1920.

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LEONOR HORTICOU

Teacher.

LEONOR HORTICOU was born in Montevideo, and was educated there, obtaining her first grade certificate in 1887, her second grade certificate in 1890, and her third grade certificate in 1898. She has been a school teacher in Montevideo from 1887 until the present time. From 1887 to 1892 she was assistant in two second grade schools; from 1892 to 1895 she taught in the Kindergarten; from 1895 to 1903 she was Director of the Second Grade School No. 21; from 1903 to 1911 Principal of a School of Application for Girls, and since 1911 has been Director of the National Institute for Girls. In 1913 she was appointed a member of the commission to inspect school books; in 1916 she was deputed by the school authorities to

prepare a plan for physical education in schools; in 1919 she was a member of the Second American Child's Congress at which she presented a paper that won general approval. She has contributed articles on pedagogics to the *Anales de Instrucción Primaria*.

JULIÁN DE LA HOZ

Official ; lawyer.

JULIÁN DE LA HOZ, the son of Francisco de la Hoz and Juana Iriart, was born on the seventeenth of June, 1879, in Montevideo, where he was educated and obtained his degree as Advocate in the Law School in 1906. Soon after his graduation he was appointed to the post of substitute Professor of Civil Law and Judicial Procedure in the University.

While he was still a student he entered the Government employ : in 1896, when he was only seventeen, he obtained a post as clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Relations ; in 1900 he became Assistant in the Stenographic Corps of the Senate Chamber ; in 1906 he was Head Clerk in the Ministry of the Interior ; in 1907, Head Clerk in the Ministry of Industries, Public

Works, and Public Instruction; in 1911 he had a similar post in the Ministry of Public Instruction; in 1916 he was sub-Secretary, and in 1918 he was designated Attorney for Minors and Incompetents. He has acted as *interim* Minister in the State Department on four occasions: from August to September, 1907; from October to December, 1908; from January, 1910, to February, 1911, and from March to June, 1913.

Señor de la Hoz is the author of several legal text-books, used by the students of the Law School.

ESCOLÁSTICO IMAS

Physician ; public man.

ESCOLÁSTICO IMAS, the son of Romualdo Imas, a soldier who served under General Lavalleja in the War of Independence, and of Hipólita Ortiz, was born in the Department of Soriano. After finishing his preparatory studies in the School of the Immaculate Conception, at Santa Fé, Argentina, he took his medical degree at Buenos Aires in 1880. He was afterwards admitted to practise in Uruguay on submitting to examination.

He has taken an active part in politics, both during peace times and in all the armed revolutions, from the one called Quebracho in the year 1886, in which he held the post of Chief of the Medical Corps of the invading army, up to the latest uprisings of this character that have taken place in the country.

He has also held many posts of honour : he was a member of the Council of State while Cuestas was Supreme Executive ; Deputy for the Department of Flores, and alternate Deputy for various other departments ; member, for the Department of Colonia, of the National Constitutional Assembly, in which body he acted on a number of occasions as President ; Physician to the Charity Hospital and official physician during various epidemics. He is a member of the National Party, and has occupied high posts in its inner councils, including that of President of the Directorate of the Party, and, many times, President of its Convention. In 1919 he was again elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

JOSÉ INFANTOZZI

Surgeon.

JOSÉ INFANTOZZI was born on the twenty-eighth of December, 1881, at Montevideo, and was educated there in the schools of the city and at the University. In 1902 he became Honorary Medical Practitioner in the National Guard; in 1905, externe of the St. Luis Ward of the Charity Hospital; in 1906, interne of the Charity Asylum; in 1907 he held the same position in the Maciel Ward; in 1908, in the Argerich Ward; in 1908 he took his medical degree; in 1909 he became head of the obstetrical clinic, which he held at first on an honorary basis, but from 1911 was paid a salary. In 1912 he was head of the laboratory at the same clinic, and remained in this position until November, 1913. In 1912 he was Physician

to the Military Sanitation Division; in 1914, honorary associate Physician of the Germán Segura Ward, and in October of the same year he was made a member of the commission charged to work out plans for a School of Maternity. In 1916, after competitive examination, he obtained the post of Professor of Gynæcology; in 1917 he assisted at the extraordinary sessions of the Buenos Aires Society for Obstetrics and Gynæcology and became an honorary member of this organization. During two legislative sessions he occupied a seat in the House of Representatives, as a member of the Colorado Party. His term ended in 1920.

He has contributed articles on his special subjects to the professional journals.

JOSÉ IRURETA GOYENA

Journalist ; lawyer.

JOSÉ IRURETA GOYENA was born in October, 1872, at Montevideo, where he was educated at the University, which granted him the title of Doctor of Laws *cum laude* while he was still a very young man.

His multifarious activities have been divided between his law practice, his University professorship, his agricultural interests, and his labours in the Press. He is known as a constant contributor to the principal metropolitan papers ; he is largely interested in politics, and also in everything dealing with the progress of cattle-rearing and agriculture.

He has acted as President of the Penitentiary Council, Professor of Penal Law in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, representative of the University on the

Council of the Faculty of Agronomy, President of the Rural Association of Uruguay, pacificator in the revolution of 1910, member of the Commission to organize and instal a model dairy establishment, member of the Council for the Protection and Administration of the National Institute of Agronomy, and Chairman of the Board of Control of the Law Faculty.

Among his published works are: *El derecho*, an address read to the Association of Students in 1894; *Sobre la pena de muerte*, articles in favour of the suppression of the death penalty, published in *El Siglo* in the year 1905; *De los delitos contra la Administración y la Autoridad pública*; *Homicidio por injusta provocación*; *Homicidio por justo e interior dolor*; *Del abuso de autoridad y de la violación de los deberes inherentes a los empleos u oficios públicos*; *De la usurpación de funciones públicas o títulos*; *De los que hacen justicia por su mano*.

RICARDO ISASA

Archbishop of Iconium.

RICARDO ISASA, Archbishop of Iconium and ex-Bishop of Anemurio, was born on the seventh of February, 1847, in Montevideo, where he had his early schooling, but for his later studies went to the school of the Immaculate Conception at Santa Fe, Argentina. There he was prepared for his ordination to the Priesthood. Later he was transferred to Rome, where he studied Theology and Canon Law in the Colegio Pio Latino Americano and graduated with the title of Doctor in these subjects.

In 1891 he was consecrated Bishop of Anemurio by Monsignor Soler, the first Archbishop of Montevideo. After the death of Archbishop Soler the Holy See designated him Apostolic Administrator of

the archdiocese of Montevideo and of the suffragan dioceses of Salto and Melo, which dignities he enjoyed from 1908 to 1918, when he was elevated to the rank of Archbishop of Iconium.



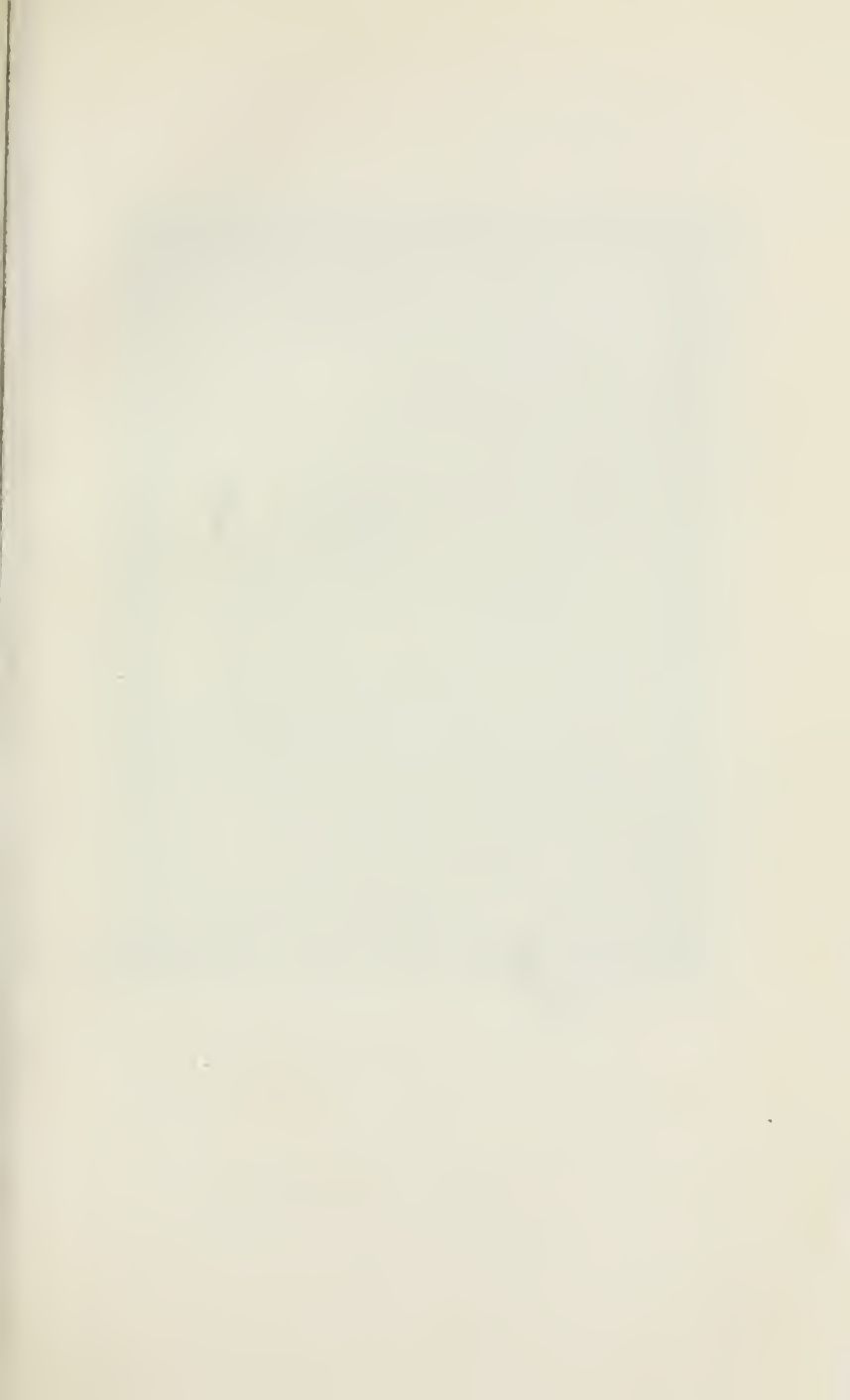
Almeric Jones

ALBÉRICO ISOLA

Physician.

ALBÉRICO ISOLA, the son of Mario Isola and Isabel Zuquilbide, was born in Montevideo in the year 1858. From 1870 to 1885 he attended various schools and colleges in Italy where, in 1879, he took his Bachelor's degree at the University of Genoa. In 1885 the University of Naples gave him the degree of Physician and Surgeon and the title of Oculist in 1889.

Among the positions he has filled are: Army Surgeon, 1885; Member of the Council of Hygiene, Physician-Oculist of the Charity Hospital, of the Italian Hospital, etc.; Professor of the Ophthalmic Clinic, which he founded in 1890, and also Professor in the Faculty of Medicine in Montevideo. He is the author of various works on subjects connected with Ophthalmology.

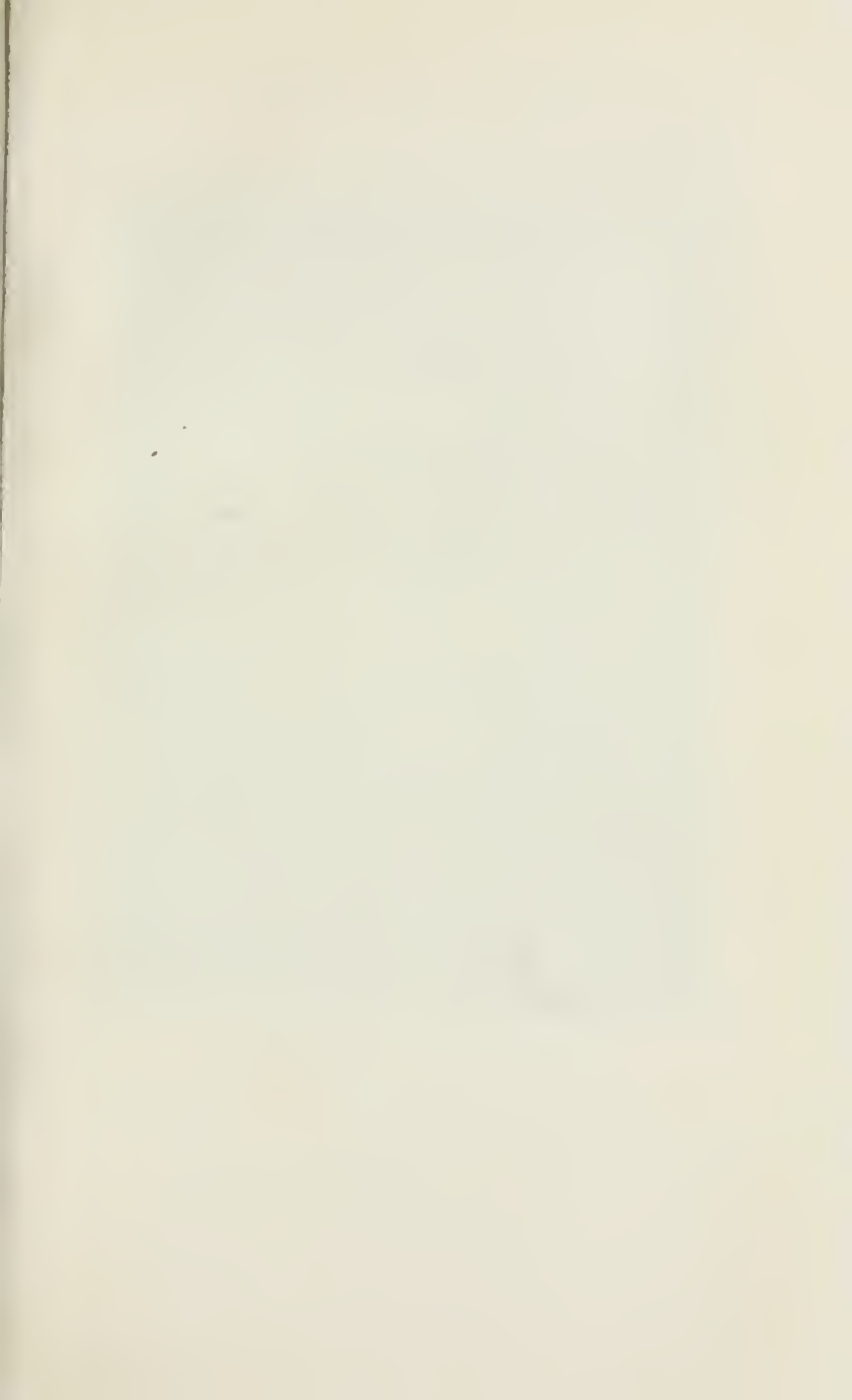


and since August of that year has acted as substitute Professor of International Private Law in the University. He was a member of the High Financial Pan-American Commission, appointed by the Executive in 1915; he was elected an active member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law in 1917; and he is at present Professor of Commercial Law, a position given him in 1914.

He has filled the following posts : Chairman of the Departmental Commission of Primary Instruction, of Montevideo, for two consecutive periods, 1911-13 and 1914-15; he represented Uruguay in the Conference for Uniform Legislation, which met at Buenos Aires in 1916 and presented a report on the unification of legislation, dealing with letters of exchange. In 1913 he was appointed Honorary Secretary of the sub-Committee of the International Board of Jurists, presided over by the ex-President of Paraguay, Dr. Cecilio Baez, to which were accredited Uruguayan, Argentine, and Brazilian delegates. The subject on which he reported was the Uni-

fication of the Principles of International Private Law for South American countries. Since 1911 he has acted as Chairman of the Montevideo Arbor Day Commission. From 1913 to 1916 he was Chairman of the Council of the School of Arts and Crafts. Since 1918 he has occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Normal Education, to which he was re-elected in 1920. At the Buenos Aires Congress on Uniform Legislation, which met in April, 1916, he presented various papers.

He is the author of *Derecho Comercial Marítimo*; *Embargo de buques*, 1915; *Unificación de la legislación cambiaria*, 1916; *Código de Comercio*, fourth edition, corrected and annotated.





Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga

JUSTINO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA

Jurist ; journalist.

JUSTINO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA, the son of Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga, was born on the twenty-second of June, 1882, in Montevideo, where he grew up and was educated, taking his degree of Advocate at the University in 1909.

He was drawn into journalism as a supporter of the programme of Dr. Viera and became one of the editors of the newspaper *La Defensa*. For some years he also held a position as sub-Secretary in the Ministry of Industries. After performing the duties of this post for a considerable period as substitute, he received formal appointment to it in 1918, only to resign in the October of the following year on being elected Senator for the Department of Río Negro. In 1916

he was sent to Chile to lecture at the University of Santiago. In 1920 he was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Pension and Award Fund.

He is Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Montevideo, and member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

Among the various works published by him are: *Evolución de la propiedad territorial*, 1908; *La extensión democrática y el régimen republicano*, 1910; *El Poder Ejecutivo y sus Ministros*, 1913; *Sobre enseñanza de Derecho Constitucional: Un concepto de función, poder y órgano de gobierno*; *Sobre inaplicabilidad de leyes inconstitucionales*.

EUGENIO J. LAGARMILLA

Jurist.

EUGENIO J. LAGARMILLA is a leading member of the Uruguayan Bar and Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University, a position to which he was elected in 1908. He is also lecturer on Civil Law.

Señor Lagarmilla has taken an active part in the political life of the country as a member of the Colorado Party, associating himself with the anti-collegist group when the question of Constitutional Reform came up. He was a member of the Constituent Assembly and also of the National Commission of Charity and Public Beneficence; he was designated by the Executive as a member of the first Council of National Public Assistance; he has been a member of the House of Representatives a number of times, of which body

he has acted as President, and was re-elected to membership in 1919. Other positions he holds are as follows: Vice-President of the Financial Board of Harbour Works of the Port of Montevideo; member of the Board of Control of the Faculty of Law; and President of the Jockey Club.

As a legislator, he is the author of various projects, some of which have been converted into laws. Among the works published by him are: *De la sociedad conyugal*, *Las acciones en materia civil*, and *Comentarios al Código de Procedimiento Civil*.

ALEJANDRO LAMAS

Dentist ; teacher.

ALEJANDRO LAMAS, the son of Alejandro Lamas and Delfina González, was born on the twenty-sixth of May, 1871, at Unión, Department of Montevideo.

He had his early education in Chile, at the Liceo of Valparaiso, at the Anselmo Hargín Colegio, and at the Sacred Heart Schools in Santiago and Valparaiso. He finished his secondary studies at the University of Montevideo, where he took the degree of Surgeon-Dentist in the Medical School in 1902.

He is lecturer on Physiculture at the University, Normal Schools, and Public Schools of Montevideo, and has served as Principal of the secondary schools connected with the University. He is the founder of the Boy Scouts of Uruguay;

the founder and editor of the *Revista Odontológica*, and of the student publications *El Hogar y la Escuela*, *Revista de Educación*, and *La Escuela Uruguaya*. In 1916 he was nominated to be a member of the commission charged with the programme for the physical education of school children. He was a delegate to the Latin-American Medical Congresses of Buenos Aires; he was both organizer and President of the First National Odontological Congress of Uruguay, and organizer of the American Odontological Congress which met at Montevideo in 1902.

He is the author of : *Problemas escolares ; Proyecto de cultura física escolar ; Educación física e intelectual conexas ; Elementos de anatomía, fisiología e higiene ; Manual de gimnasia escolar ; Elementos de higiene moral y economía doméstica ; Tratado de puericultura ; Cultura Cívica Nacional.*

ALFONSO LAMAS

Physician ; public man.

ALFONSO LAMAS, the son of General Diego Lamas and Mercedes Delgado, both Uruguayans, was born at Buenos Aires in 1870, while his parents were exiles in that city in consequence of the triumph of the revolution of General Venancio Flores, which brought the Colorado Party into power. After a short time the Lamas family returned to their residence in Salto, where their son pursued his preparatory studies. He then went to the University of Montevideo, where in 1883 he received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences and Letters, entered the Faculty of Medicine, and graduated in the year 1891 as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, when he was only twenty-one years old.

Before graduating he had acted as

Dissector in the Medical School and had also served in the National Insane Asylum ; after obtaining his degree he was appointed Professor of External Pathology in the Faculty and Professor of the Surgical Clinic. He is at present Physician of the Maciel and General Artigas Wards of the Maciel Hospital, and also of the Vilardebó Hospital.

During the revolution of 1897, headed by Aparicio Saravia and his brother Diego, Dr. Lamas offered his professional services to and became a member of the revolutionary forces in Aceguá, with the rank of Surgeon-Major. After the bloody action of Tarariras he withdrew from the army to attend especially General Aparicio Saravia's son, who had received a severe wound in that battle. At the close of this revolution he was called to take a place in the Executive Committee of the National Party. When the revolutionary movement of May, 1903, broke out, in the first days of the Presidency of José Batlle y Ordóñez, that leader invoked his services, along with those of Dr. José Pedro Ramírez,

and he betook himself to the revolutionary camp, where, after several conferences with Saravia and his principal chiefs, peace was arranged.

Dr. Lamas has acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Party, and on repeated occasions as member of the same. During the revolution of 1910, against the government of Dr. Williman, he took part with success, aided by Drs. Quintela and Irureta Goyena, in the work of pacification. In 1920 the Nationalist Convention designated him as first on the list of candidates for the National Council of Administration.

He is the author of numerous scientific works, among which is that presented to the first National Medical Congress, held in 1916, entitled, *Quistes hidráticos del pulmón*.

MIGUEL LAPEYRE

Lawyer ; teacher.

MIGUEL LAPEYRE was born on the twenty-eighth of December, 1861, in the city of Rocha, but was educated at Montevideo, where, in 1885, at the age of twenty-four, he graduated at the University with the degree of Advocate, and very soon after became Dean of the Section of Secondary Instruction. At the University he was successively Lecturer in Philosophy, *interim* Professor of Constitutional Law, from 1909 to 1915 for the second time Dean of the Section of Secondary Instruction, and Lecturer in National and American History, which post he still holds as well as that of Director of the Liceo Rodó, besides serving on the governing body of the University Council.

Señor Lapeyre has also held prominent

positions in the Department of Public Health.

Among his published works are: *Enseñanza secundaria y preparatoria*, 1909; and *Apuntes de instrucción cívica*, two vols. 1915-18.



Dr. Laporte

DOMINGO LAPORTE

Artist.

DOMINGO LAPORTE, the son of Hipólito Laporte and Juanna Saparrat, was born in Montevideo on the nineteenth of October, 1855, and was educated in France and Italy.

From 1879 to 1883 he was Professor of Drawing in the School of Arts and Crafts. In 1889 he was sent to Italy by the School to engage, at his full discretion, teachers for that institution, and was at the same time placed in charge of the students sent abroad to study. On his return home from Italy in 1896, he gave part of his time to teaching drawing and painting. Since 1911 he has been Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts.

Señor Laporte's main bent is towards portrait painting, but the exigencies of

life have obliged him to practise all branches of the art; he is, moreover, the first Uruguayan artist to take up engraving.

Among the large number of portraits, landscapes, and sea pieces that he has produced may be mentioned the following: *Un Árabe*; *Patio del Palacio della Signoria*; *La plegaria de un árabe*; *El avaro*; *Crepúsculo de Otoño—Venecia, tomada desde el Lido*; *Lectura pesada*; *A contrapelo*; *Contemplación halagadora*; *El mosquetero*; *El Gran Canal, tomado desde el puente de la Academia de Venecia*, a picture which was awarded an honourable mention at the Paris Exhibition of 1889, *El "ciociaro"*; *Palacio Labia—Venecia*; *La Laguna, al alba—Venecia*.





Ernesto Laroche

ERNESTO LAROUCHE

Painter ; etcher.

ERNESTO LAROUCHE, born at Montevideo on the eighth of March, 1879, adopted the career of an artist at a very early age, choosing to devote himself chiefly to landscape. From 1893 to 1896 he attended the studio of a Uruguayan artist, Federico Renom, but his own personality began to display itself in 1908, when he held a series of exhibitions.

As an artist he has been very productive, so that examples of his work are to be found in most of the principal galleries and private collections of South America. The National Museum of Fine Arts of Montevideo owns two of his best canvases in oil, *La Canción del Silencio* and *Cumbre del Cerro Arisco*; the National Historical Museum contains an etching entitled,

Barracas del Antiguo Puerto; the Museum of Fine Arts of Asunción, Paraguay, has an oil painting entitled, *Tierra Uruguaya*; the Public Library of Puerto Alegre, Brazil, has an oil painting entitled, *El Cerro de las Animas*, and the Museum of Fine Arts of Santiago de Chile contains an oil painting, entitled, *Del Solar Nativo*.

He has taken part in various Uruguayan and foreign exhibitions and has received high recognition from the critics of Santiago de Chile, in 1910, and of Madrid in 1915. He has acted as member of the jury in various exhibitions and official competitions; he is Lecturer on Design in the Faculty of Commerce and in the Section of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction of the University; he has been commissioned by the Government to assist in the organization of the Historical Museum; and since 1911 he has filled the post of Secretary of the National Museum of Fine Arts in Montevideo.

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EUSEBIO FRANCISCO DE LEÓN

Priest.

EUSEBIO FRANCISCO DE LEÓN, the son of Francisco de León and Gregoria Mosegue, was born on the fourteenth of August, 1856, in Puerto del Buceo, but from 1873 to 1883 was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception in the city of Santo Fe, Argentina. He also attended the University and took the degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters.

After serving as priest in the parishes of La Unión and La Aguade, he became Secretary to the Bishop of his diocese, Chaplain of the School of Arts and Crafts, and later Chaplain-General of the Army. He retired on a pension on reaching the age limit. He is now Director of the General Central Committee of the Guard of Honour of the Sacred Heart, and Director-General

of the Salesian Order. He is Honorary Canon of Loreto, and is reputed to be one of the best preachers in Uruguay.

He is the author of a life of Don Francisco Bauzá, and several of his sermons have been printed.

JACINTO DE LEÓN

Physician.

JACINTO DE LEÓN, the son of Ildefonso de León, who fought in the War for Independence and was one of the founders of the town of Tala, and of Luisa Rodríguez, was born in Tala, Department of Canelones, on the seventh of April, 1858. He received his education at the state schools, at the College of San José, where he took his Bachelor's degree, and at the Universities of Montevideo, Naples, Paris, Madrid, and Berlin. His degree in Medicine and Surgery was obtained at Montevideo in 1883.

He has been Professor of Medical Physics and Biology in the Faculty of Medicine at Montevideo. In 1885 he was elected Deputy for the Capital and was responsible for the law of civil marriages. He gave

up his seat in order to become a member of the Revolutionary Committee, which brought about peace between the Santos Government and the Constitutionalist Party.

He is the author of the following works among many others: *Botánica*, three volumes, 1885; a book on medical electricity, published in 1905, and various original monographs published between 1896 and 1907, including: *Automatismo consciente*; *Temperatura humana normal*; *Parálisis del nervio cubital y contractura consecutiva*; *Un tratamiento curativo de la corea febril*.

CLOTILDE LUISI

Teacher.

CLOTILDE LUISI, the daughter of Ángel Luisi and Josefina Janicki, was born in Montevideo, where she was educated in the Normal Institute for Girls, passing out as a qualified Normal Teacher of Primary Instruction. During the Presidency of Cuestas, in 1900, having received a scholarship at the Institute for Deaf-Mute Children of Buenos Aires, she went to this city in order to study methods of teaching abnormal children. Two years later, having successfully passed her examinations in this subject, she returned home and entered the University.

From 1906 to 1911 she read Law and Social Science and took her Advocate's degree, being the first woman in Uruguay to receive this distinction. After taking

her degree she was sent to Europe to represent Uruguay at the Conference of Deaf-Mute Teachers held in Rome. On her return home she was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Religion in the Normal Institute for Girls. Later, after organizing the library of the Law School of the University, she was appointed to a professorship in that school, and when the Women's University was founded in Montevideo, the post of Director was entrusted to her, which she occupied until 1919. From 1912 to 1918 she was Dean of the Division of Primary and Secondary Instruction for Women.

She has written a good deal on historical and philosophical subjects, and has translated several philosophical works into Spanish.

LUISE LUISE

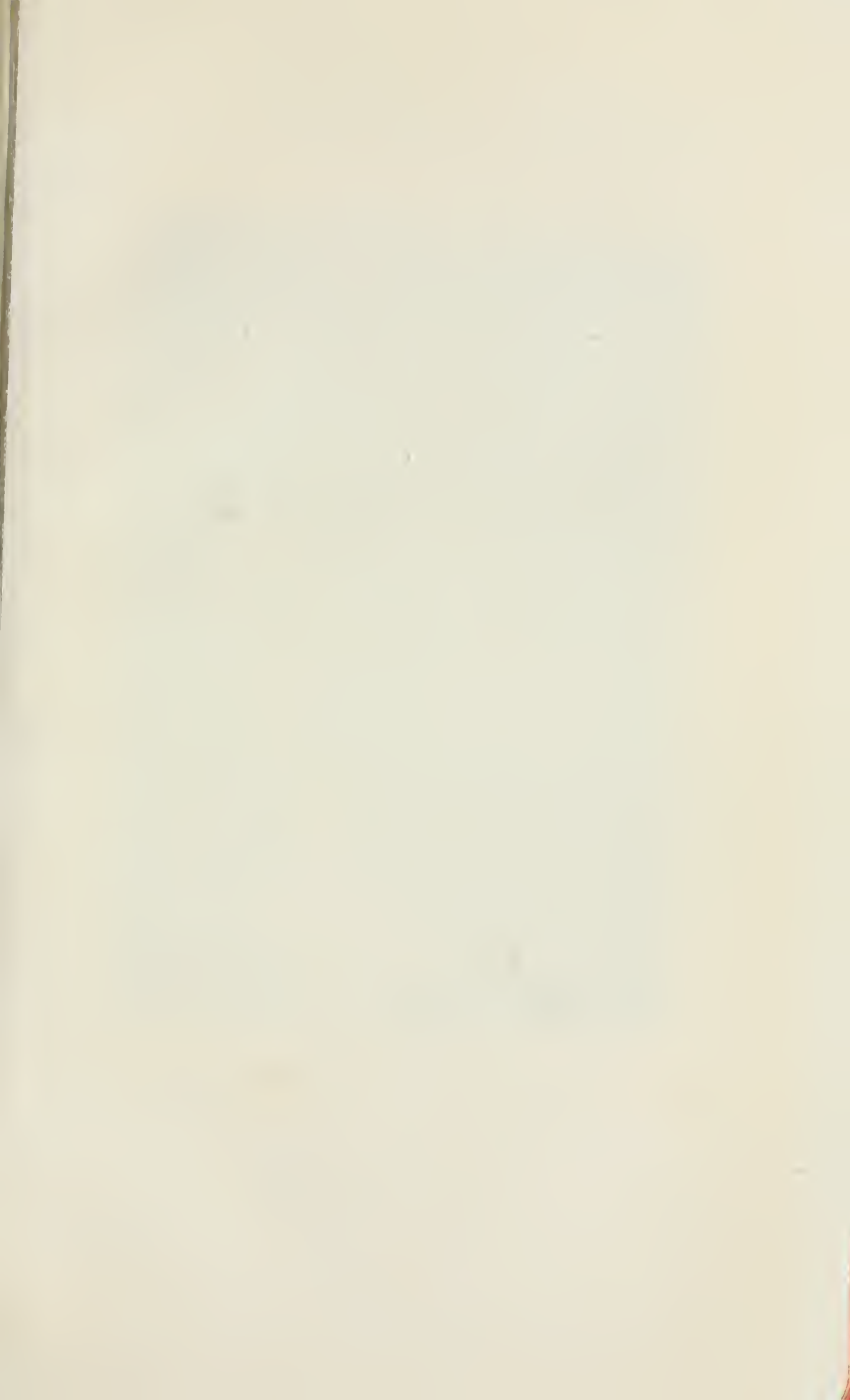
Teacher ; poet.

LUISE LUISE, the daughter of Ángel Luisi and Josefina Janicki, and the sister of Drs. Paulina and Clotilde Luisi, received her education in Montevideo, in part privately, in part at the Normal Institute for Girls, and qualified as a teacher in the first, second, and third grades.

Her first appointment as teacher was in a third grade school of Montevideo, after passing first in a competitive examination for the position. Later, again in open competition, she obtained the position of Principal of a second grade school, which afterwards was turned into an Experimental School. This position she holds at the present time. In addition to this she is teacher of Reading and Declamation in the Normal Institute for Girls, and

was a delegate from Uruguay to the First American Child's Congress, which met at Buenos Aires in 1916. She was also a member of the Second American Child's Congress, which met at Montevideo in 1919, at which she presented a paper on artistic education.

She has written much, contributing articles and poems to newspapers and periodicals at home and abroad; she is the author also of two books: *Sentir*, poems, Montevideo, 1916, and *Dos grandes maestros de la juventud Americana*.





Paulina Luisi

PAULINA LUISI

Physician ; teacher.

PAULINA LUISI, the daughter of Ángel Luisi and Josefina Janicki, was born in Entre Ríos. She is one of the few Uruguayan women who have won the Doctor's degree in Medicine, she also holds the title of Normal Teacher. She passed the examination for Schoolmistress in 1893, that for the Bachelor's degree in 1899, and that for Physician and Surgeon in 1908.

She has held many positions both as teacher and physician: she has been teacher of the Normal School for Women; substitute teacher in Natural History, and was the first woman to give a course in the University. As a physician she has served as Hospital interne and as head of the gynæcological clinic at the Faculty of

Medicine. She has also held positions of honour: she has been President of the National Council for Women; she was official delegate to the First Argentine Child's Congress in 1913; President of the Uruguayan delegation to the First American Child's Congress held at Buenos Aires in 1916; commissioner of the Uruguayan Government in 1914 to study School Hygiene in Europe; delegate from Uruguay to the Auxiliary Pan-American Conference for Women, held at Washington in 1917; honorary member of the International Alliance for Woman's Suffrage, with its official seat in London; corresponding member of the International Abolitionist Federation; of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes; of the Ligue Française pour le Droit des Femmes, and of a number of other scientific and sociological associations, European and American.

For a number of years Dr. Luisi gave herself up exclusively to the medical profession, but upon request she started the feminist campaign in Uruguay, found-

ing a Uruguayan branch of the International Women's Council and of the International Feminist Association of which she is the President. She has also acted as head of the magazine *Acción Feminina*, the organ of Uruguayan feminism, and has written pamphlets presenting the feminist programme on sexual instruction and eugenics.

HORACIO MALDONADO

Writer ; public man.

HORACIO MALDONADO, the son of Alfredo Maldonado and Cándida Ratto, was born in the year 1884 at Salto, where he studied at the Polytechnic Institute and then took his degree as Advocate at Montevideo in 1912. While he was a student the University exempted him from the payment of the regular dues because of the high rank he maintained in his studies. He has been Librarian of the House of Representatives, Professor at the University, and member of the National Constitutional Assembly of 1916.

He has published the following works : *Dolores y Ternuras*, Salto, 1902 ; *Poema de los surcos*, Montevideo, 1904 ; *En el pago*, a short novel ; *Estudio de ambiente Nacional*, Montevideo, 1905 ; *Cabeza de Oro*, a novel

of Uruguayan life with a prologue by José Enrique Rodó, Montevideo, 1906; *Mientras el viento calla*, philosophic essays, Montevideo, 1916; *La ofrenda de Eneas*, literary articles, Montevideo, 1919; *El sueño de Alonso Quijano*, essays inspired by Don Quijote de la Mancha, Montevideo, 1920.

PEDRO MANINI Y RÍOS

Journalist ; public man.

PEDRO MANINI Y RÍOS, the son of Lorenzo Manini and Graciana Ríos, was born on the twenty-first of September, 1879 at Montevideo, and was educated in the schools and University of that city, taking the degree of Advocate.

In 1900, as soon as he reached legal age, he became an active member of the Colorado Party, and in 1913, when the party division occurred, he entered the Anti-Collegial group, of which he became chairman. In 1905 he began his political career as Deputy for Durazno, in which capacity he served three terms up to 1911. In 1907 he was appointed Secretary of the Uruguayan Embassy at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague. In 1911 he was made Minister of the Interior, a position he

resigned in 1912 to go as plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Court of Spain. In 1913 he was elected Senator for Flores, and represented this constituency up to 1919, when he was made Minister of the Interior. In 1920 he was elected Deputy for Montevideo.

Señor Manini y Ríos has played a prominent part in fields other than politics. In 1898 he was sergeant in the National Guard; he served as Captain and Assistant Secretary to General Pablo Galarza during the Civil War of 1904; he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the National Guard and commanded the First Battalion of Volunteers during the insurrection of October, 1910. He has taught Political Economy in the Law School since 1917. As a journalist, from 1906 to 1911 he was on the staff of *El Día*, and became editor and manager of that paper; he was also a member of the staff of *El Telégrafo* in 1916, and he has been editor of *La Mañana* since 1917.

JOSÉ LUCIANO MARTÍNEZ

Soldier ; writer.

JOSÉ LUCIANO MARTÍNEZ is by birth a Montevidean, the descendant of soldiers on both sides of the family. While he was still a mere boy and a student in the preparatory department of the University, he revealed the family trait by commanding a company of the University Battalion from the creation of the Corps until its disbandment.

His military career proper began in 1893 as a private in the artillery. In 1895 he obtained the rank of Ensign, and three years later became one of the officers responsible for the foundation of the artillery corps, a force organized during the war of 1897. He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in 1898, and four years afterwards, while acting as official secretary

to the Military Tribunal of Appeals, was raised to the rank of First Lieutenant. In the meantime he continued his University studies, and at the end of 1902 obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He has devoted himself especially to the study of historical questions, on which he has given addresses and published articles in papers and magazines, both at home and abroad. His first book was a monograph on the military life of Major-General Simón Martínez. In 1901 he published a voluminous work describing the military life of Generals Enrique and Gregorio Castro, twin brothers, notable in the annals of the country. During the war of 1904 he was called to the National Guard and was appointed second in command of the Fourth Battalion of the Infantry of the Municipal Guard. When the revolutionary movement was over, he returned to his position in the War Department and the Government rewarded his services with the rank of Captain. In 1906, at the ceremonies of the burial of the great Argentine Bartolomé Mitre, he repre-

sented the survivors of the defence of Montevideo.

In 1907 he was appointed Secretary to the Governor of the Capital, and one year afterwards the Military Court of Appeals, by unanimous vote, elected him Secretary of that body. During the electioneering period of 1910, the Colorado Party of Durazno desired to nominate him as Deputy for that Department, but he refused to become a candidate because of the incompatibility of the functions of a legislator with those of a military man. In 1912 he published in Madrid a new historical work entitled *Hombres y Batallas*, which was much appreciated. In 1912 he attained the rank of Major, and the Military Court of Appeals nominated him Military Judge of Instruction, a post which he holds to-day. In 1917 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Col. Martínez is a member of the Historical and Geographical Institute.





Martin C. Martinez

MARTÍN C. MARTÍNEZ

Public man.

MARTÍN C. MARTÍNEZ was born in the town of Aguada, in the Department of Montevideo, but was educated at the Capital and graduated at the University of Montevideo with the degree of Advocate.

Soon afterwards he obtained the position of Lecturer in Natural and Penal Law, Political Economy, and International Private Law in the Law School. Later, he entered political life, was elected Deputy and sat in the House, until, during the first Presidency of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez, he was called to assume the portfolio of the Treasury, which he gave up the following year. Besides being Deputy during several legislative sessions, he was a member of various committees of the House, President of the Board of Directors

of the Mortgage Bank, Chairman of the Commission to Revise the Customs Law; President of the Commission to classify war damages, and member of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Party until it was dissolved. He has had experience also in journalism as editor-in-chief of *El Siglo* and *La Razón*; he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Montevideo Ateneo and of other official corporations and institutions.

Following the events of July 30, 1916, when the Cabinet in a body presented its resignation because of the election of the General Constitutional Assembly, he was recalled to the Ministry of the Treasury, a position which he retained only a few months, for in 1917 he was re-elected to the position of Senator for Cerro Largo, a post he had held before being Minister. He remained a Senator until 1919, when the General Assembly elected him a member of the National Council. He resigned this post in 1921 in order again to sit in the Senate, this time representing the department of Florida.

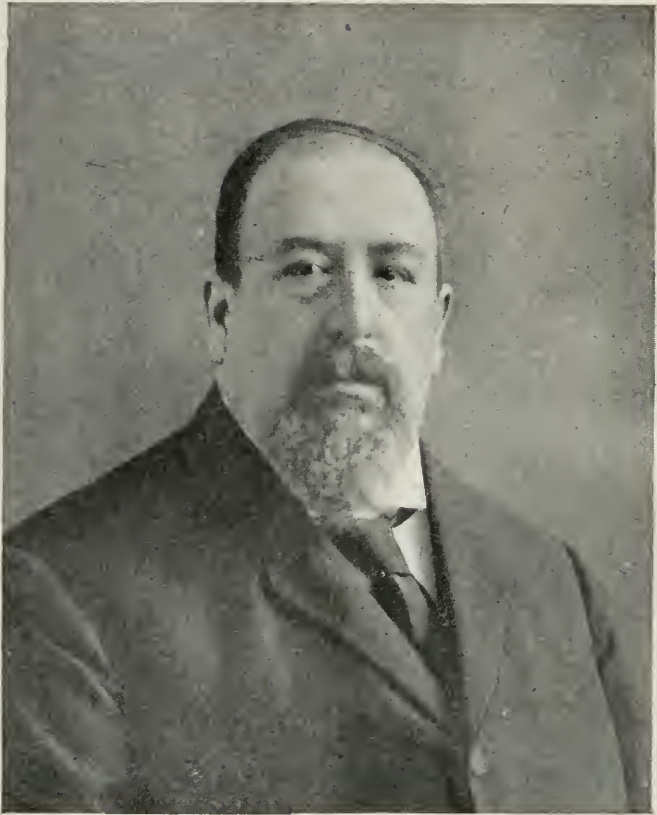
MARTÍNEZ (M. C.)

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Together with Drs. Gonzalo Ramírez, Luís Melián Lafinur, and Antonio María Rodríguez, he made up the commission of delegates to the Third International American Conference, which met at Rio de Janeiro in 1916.

AND MONOGRAPHS

VII



Dr. Victoriano M. Martínez

VICTORIANO M. MARTÍNEZ

Magistrate.

VICTORIANO M. MARTÍNEZ was educated in Montevideo, where he obtained the degree of Advocate at the University in 1886. He was presented for his degree by Dr. Jorge Ballesteros. His thesis was entitled *Dos palabras sobre el impuesto*.

While he was still a law student he served as clerk in the Ministry of Justice, Worship, and Education. After he had obtained his law degree he became Judge in the Departments of Treinta y Tres, San José, and Colonia; Criminal Attorney of the first panel; Attorney for Minors, Absentees, and Incapables; Justice of the Court of Appeals, and at the present time has the double honour of being both Solicitor and Attorney-General for the republic.

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URUGUAYANS OF TO-DAY

Señor Martínez is the author of numerous articles on legal matters dispersed in various national and foreign publications.

VII

HISPANIC NOTES



Eugenio Martínez Chedy

EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THÉDY

Public man.

EUGENIO MARTÍNEZ THÉDY, the son of General Simón Martínez and Concepción Thédy, was born on the eighth of August, 1885, at El Salto, and was educated in Uruguay and Argentina.

During the last three legislative sessions, besides being Deputy, he has acted as Secretary and Vice-President of the Departmental Committee of the Colorado Party. He was Chairman of the Committee to support the candidacy of Batlle y Ordóñez for a second presidential term. He has also been Director of *La Razón* and secretary of the committees of Labour, War, and Marine in the Chamber of Deputies. He is the author of laws providing for Workmen's Accident Insurance, and he it was who worked out

and arranged the law for hygienic habitations for rural labourers. In 1918 he was nominated President of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents. In 1919 he left the House of Representatives to take the post of Mayor of Montevideo, which he resigned in 1920, and in the same year was appointed Minister to Chile, after having been commissioned to represent his Government at Santiago on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of the Straits of Magellan.



Daniel Martinus Sigel.

DANIEL MARTÍNEZ VIGIL

Author ; orator ; teacher.

DANIEL MARTÍNEZ VIGIL, the son of Daniel Martínez and Amalia Vigil, was born on the third of May, 1867, in Montevideo, where he was educated at the San José de Mayo Institute and at the University.

When he was nineteen years old he founded in San José the journal *La Defensa*; later he edited *La Unión*, and with Rodó, Pérez Petit, and his brother Carlos, he edited *La Revista Nacional de Literatura*.

His talents as an orator and a teacher only became apparent at a mature age; he gave his first political address in 1897 at the Cibils Theatre; in 1901 he spoke from the platform of the Vida Nueva Club on behalf of the young men of the Colorado

Party, and a year later occupied the same platform to speak on a work by Dr. Carlos Oneto y Viana called *La Política de fusión*. He has acted as private instructor in Philosophy, History, Literature, and Jurisprudence at the University of Montevideo, and in 1903 published a pamphlet entitled *La Bancarrota Universitaria*. In 1906 he published *Propio y ajeno*. He obtained a new oratorical triumph in 1907, in a speech on the personality of Rivera, and in 1911 made a notable patriotic oration on the Centennial of the Battle of Las Piedras.

At the present time he is Instructor in American and National History at the Normal Institute for Girls, Lecturer on Literature, Philosophy, and History at the University, member of the Commission to collect and edit the works of Juan Carlos Gómez, and Custodian of the National Archives.

He has contributed to the newspapers and magazines on both banks of the Río de la Plata; he has also published numerous poetical compositions and many speeches besides the following pamphlets: *Acentu-*

ación ortográfica, 1889; Apuntes de mi cartera, 1900; Melchor Pacheco y Obes, 1905; Homenaje a Zabala, 1910; Contra la reforma ballista de la Constitución, 1913.



JOSÉ MARTIRENÉ

Physician.

JOSÉ MARTIRENÉ was educated in Europe. There he studied in the principal clinics of Paris under Jules Simon, Malfaud, Grancher, Hutinell, Broca, Laurelougue and Netter, and also in the clinics of Berlin, where he completed his studies.

In 1900 he returned to Montevideo, took his Bachelor's degree, and began immediately to display his scientific attainments; he founded the surgical department of the Orphan Asylum, and was afterwards placed in charge of it as the result of a competitive examination; he was the creator of the vacation colony for invalid children and its honorary director; member of the National Council of Hygiene, in which he filled various posts on the council of the Public Ambulance and

Dispensary Service, until he was named its director-general; he was the founder of the Milk Analysing Bureau, and member of the council of the Medical School. During the revolution of 1904 he served as surgeon in the First Battalion of the National Guard. He is the author of numerous medical studies.

SILVESTRE MATO

Soldier ; engineer.

SILVESTRE MATO, the son of Antonio Mato and Carmen Fernández, was born on the nineteenth of September, 1870, in San José, Uruguay. After studying at the Military School, which he entered in 1886 and where he took the rank of Ensign in 1889, he entered the Engineering Faculty in 1893 and took the degree of Geographical Engineer in 1906. Before this time, as early as 1893, he had been teacher of descriptive geometry and advanced algebra at the Military College, and later, in 1898, taught topography in the same school. He has been Instructor in analytical geometry in the Free University since 1900.

He has also held various military posts : he has served as a member of the com-

mission appointed to survey and draw up a list of taxable properties in the State; he was member of the commission to establish the Brazilian frontier lines; delegate to the Argentine Government for the construction of a large scale map; head of the geographical department, of which he was the founder, and member of the International Commission. In 1920 he attained the rank of Colonel. At the present time he is President of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law, and member of the Pedagogical Society.

He is the author of the following works : *Apuntes sobre Instituto Geográfico Militar y Catastro*, 1907; *Estudio de la Batalla de las Piedras*, 1910; *Boletín del servicio Geográfico Militar*, 1915; *Proyecto de ley de Catastro*, 1917; *Boletín del Servicio Geográfico*, 1918.

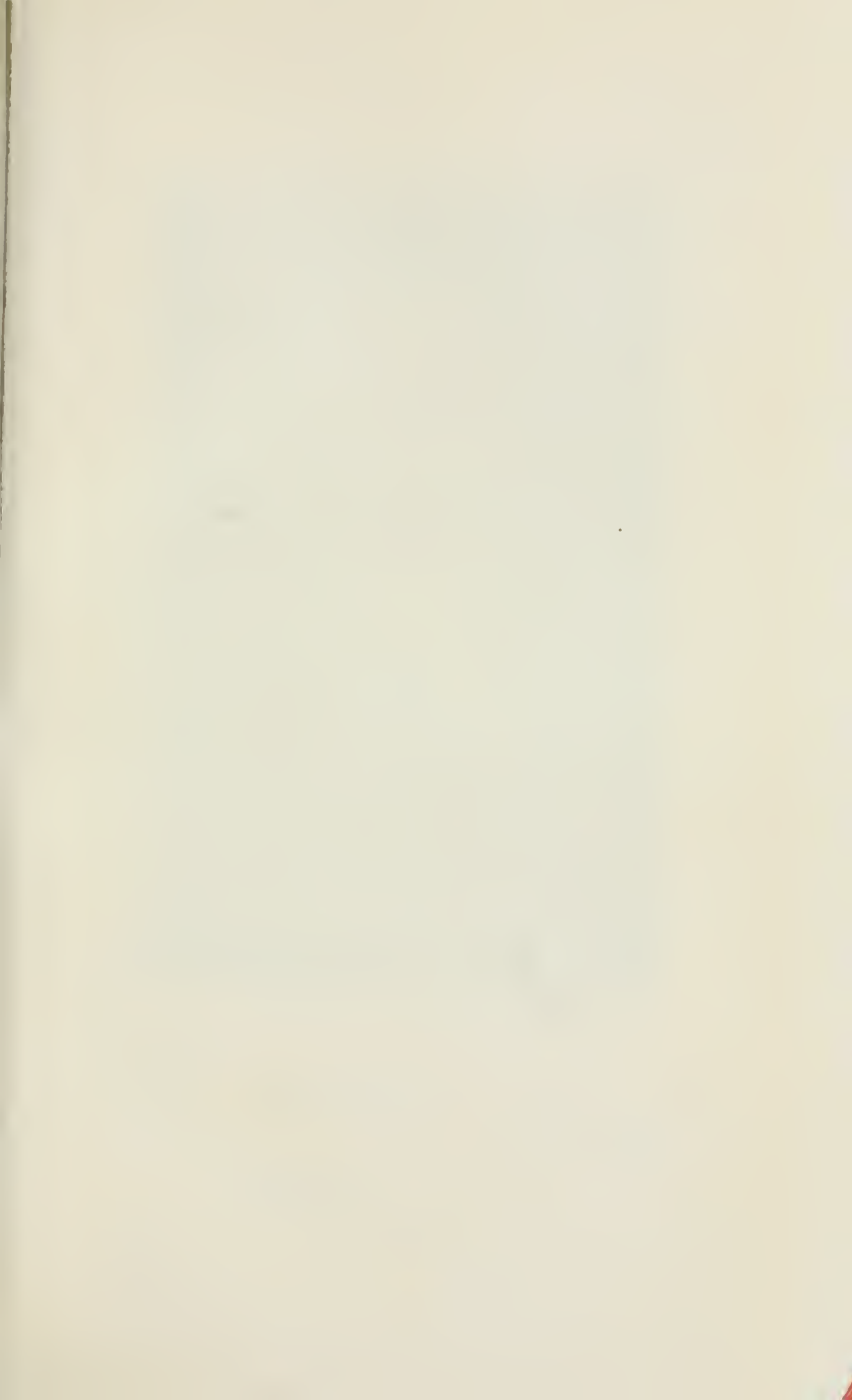
MANUEL MEDINA BETANCORT

Author.

MANUEL MEDINA BETANCORT, the son of José Medina and Damiana Betancort, was born at Canelones on the twenty-fifth of March, 1882. For many years he has followed the career of journalist, as a member of the editorial staff of *El Día*, and has also been the editor of the literary magazine *La Alborada*.

Sr. Medina has also written short stories which have had the honour of republication in various Spanish and South American reviews, and is the author of the following books, several of which have been published in extensive editions : *De la vida*, a novel ; *Cuentos al Corazón* ; *Almas y Pasiones*, stories ; *Meditaciones*, reflections. He has in preparation a novel to be called *Beatriz*.







Sumner
Muller
Lynch

LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR

Author ; public man.

LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR, the son of Bernardo Melián, and Florencia Lafinur, was born on the tenth of January, 1850, in Montevideo, where he began his education at the English Institute and continued it at the Universities of Buenos Aires and Montevideo. He obtained his degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters in 1867, and in 1870 that of Doctor of Laws at the University of Buenos Aires, on presenting a thesis entitled *Estudio sobre la neutralidad*. In 1874 this degree was validated in Montevideo after an examination before the Superior Court.

He took an early and active interest in politics, aiding in the foundation of the Constitutional Party and serving on its committees. In 1884 he became a member

of the University Council, which did not prevent him from taking part in the revolution of Quebracho, when he joined the Second Company of the First Battalion of Infantry. During the revolution of 1904 he was in command of the Eighth Battalion of the National Guard, acting in support of the Government.

In 1906 he was appointed to represent Uruguay at the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro, and in the same year was appointed Minister of Uruguay to the Governments of the United States, Mexico, and Cuba. When, owing to political troubles, Drs. José Sienra Carranza and Carlos M. Ramírez gave up the editorship of the newspaper *El Plata* he became editor, along with Dr. José Pedro Ramírez. Since then he has edited *La Razón*, and for a time was managing director of the paper.

He has been one of the most industrious writers of his time: from 1909 to 1911 he contributed constantly to the *Revista Histórica de Uruguay*, and for the period of a year he was President of the Ateneo and editor of its Annals. Among his works are

the following : *Las mujeres de Shakspeare*, a critical essay, Montevideo, 1884 ; *Exégesis de banderías*, an essay in political history, Montevideo, 1893 ; *Los Treinta y Tres*, an historical study, Montevideo, 1895 ; *Las Charrateras de Oribe*, a continuation of the former work, Montevideo, 1895 ; *Charla menuda*, Montevideo, 1897 ; *Causa política de Avelino Arredondo*, two pamphlets, Montevideo, 1898 ; *Sonetería*, verses, Montevideo, 1897 ; *El problema nacional*, Montevideo, 1905 ; *Ecos del pasado*, poems, Montevideo, 1909 ; *Los grandes y los pequeños*, poems, Montevideo, 1901 ; *La historia y la leyenda*, Montevideo, 1911 ; *Semblanzas del pasado* ; *Juan Carlos Gómez*, an historical essay, Montevideo, 1915 ; *La acción de los partidos tradicionales en la reforma constitucional*, Montevideo, 1918.





Julio Raúl Mendilaharsu.

JULIO RAÚL MENDILAHARSU

Poet.

JULIO RAÚL MENDILAHARSU, the son of Domingo Mendilaharsu, was born on the fourth of December, 1887, at Montevideo. His father was a notable jurist, orator, and journalist, and in his public career was a member of the legislature and a cabinet minister. At the age of twelve years the son made a trip to Europe and on his return took his degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters. In 1907 he went again to Europe, where he remained seven years, visiting France, England, Spain, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

In 1909 he published in Madrid his first book of poetry, *Como las nubes*, and two years later in Paris he published *Deshojando el silencio*; in 1914, on his

return to Montevideo, he founded the literary magazine, *Tabaré*, which ceased publication when the European war began; in 1915 there appeared from his pen *El alma de mis horas*; then, up to 1917, three small volumes of poetry: *Franjas tricolores*, *Ante la victoria*, and *Altas de bronce*. He was in Paris in 1917-18 during the bombardment of the city and visited the eastern battle front; in 1919 there appeared at Montevideo his latest book—*La Cisterna*—by many considered his best work. Some of his poems have been translated into French and Italian.

JAVIER MENDIVIL

Lawyer ; public man.

JAVIER MENDIVIL, the son of Javier Mendivil and Carmen Mendilaharsu, was born on the seventh of December, 1874, in Paysandú, but was educated at Montevideo, where he read law at the University and won the degree of Advocate with high honours in 1898, after presenting a thesis on *Presunciones*.

He entered at once upon the practice of his profession and upon his political career: in 1901 he became a member of the National Committee of the Colorado Party; in 1905 he was a member of the Administrative Board of Montevideo; he has been Deputy for Montevideo and Paysandú; member of the Council of the Public Ambulance Service, of that for the Protection of Minors, and of that of

the Veterinary School. During his service in the Chamber of Deputies, he was a member of the Committee on Codes and Legislation, being appointed to report on numerous important projects, including that for Constitutional Reform. He is the author of various projects which became law, among them those governing the expropriation of goods and proportional representation in political parties. He is substitute Professor of Penal Law in the Law School.

In 1917 he was elected Senator for the Department of Paysandú, for the term ending 1923, and in 1919 President Brum appointed him Minister of the Interior, a position he resigned to return to the Senate.

ESTANISLAO MENDOZA Y DURAND

Soldier.

ESTANISLAO MENDOZA Y DURAND was born on the fourteenth of October, 1868, and was educated at the Military Academy, where he belonged to the first class that graduated, in 1885. In the same year, when he was seventeen years old, he entered the National Army. He has served from that date until the present time, advancing step by step through all the ranks until he was made Brigadier-General in 1917, meanwhile filling many positions, corresponding to the ranks he held at the time. The rank of Sub-Lieutenant he obtained, after passing his regular examinations, in 1889, Second Lieutenant in 1890, First Lieutenant in 1892, Captain in 1894, Major in 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1899, and Colonel in 1903, Brigadier-General in 1917.

In the various revolutionary uprisings he has seen much active service. At the hotly contested battle of Arbolito, fought in 1897, he was in command of a squadron of cavalry, and with another squadron, commanded by Captain Candido Viera, surrounded and captured a body of revolutionary cavalry.

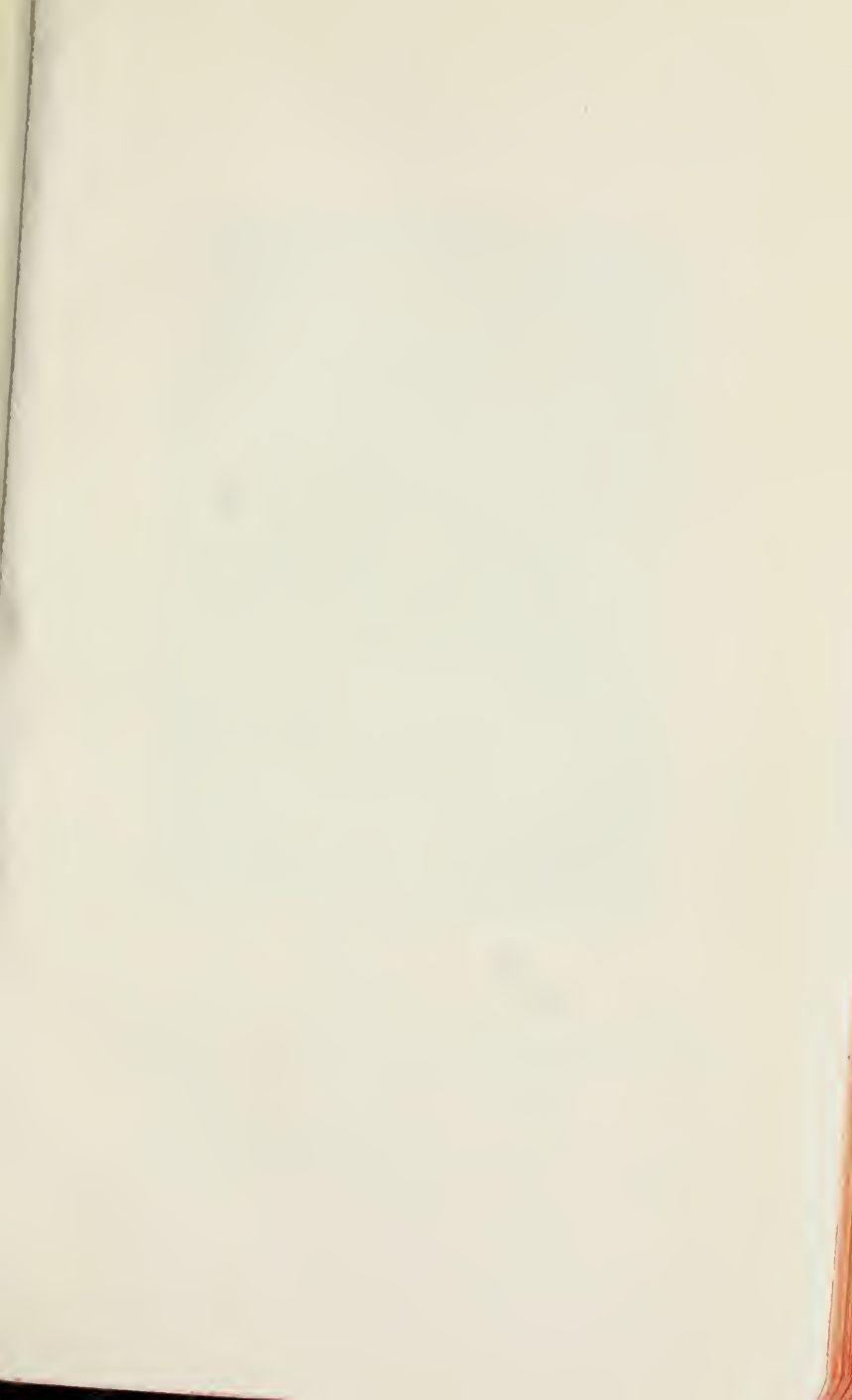
During recent years he has been second in rank on the General Staff of the Army, Commandant of the Military and Naval School, 1915, and head of the Second Military Zone, 1916. Before this he had served in the Third Regiment of Cavalry as Squadron Commander. When he had the rank of Major, in 1898, and was a member of the General Staff, he was second in command of the First Regiment of Cavalry; he held the command of the Fourth Regiment in 1903, and of the Fifth Regiment in 1908. He has also been Governor of the Departments of Colonia and of Minas. He is a member of the Permanent Council of War.

LEOPOLDO MENDOZA Y DURÁN

Magistrate.

LEOPOLDO MENDOZA Y DURÁN was educated in Montevideo, where he read law in the University and obtained his degree as Advocate in 1883, after presenting a thesis on *El régimen municipal*. In 1886 he was appointed Lecturer on Political Economy in the University, and later in the same year he was designated Judge at Florida, where he became also a member of the local Board of Education, President of the Agropecuarian Commission, and President of the Economic Administrative Board. In 1898 he was appointed Judge of the Criminal Courts in Montevideo, and in 1903 Criminal Judge of the First Panel. His advancement in the magistracy has been continuous, and at the present time he holds the position of Master in Chambers in the Court of Appeals.







Roosfontein

RODOLFO MEZZERA

Official ; journalist.

RODOLFO MEZZERA, the son of Virginio Mezzera and Luisa Scaglia, was born on the twenty-sixth of February, 1885, in the city of Montevideo, and was there educated at the Colegio International, of which at that time Josué Bordoni was headmaster, and at the University, where he obtained his Bachelor's degree and, in 1908, that of Doctor of Laws.

In his student years, he was head of the section of Legislative Studies in the National Bureau of Labour. In 1913 he was elected Representative for the Department of Río Negro, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation in the House, where it became his duty to report, during a period of three years, on all the more important projects

submitted to this committee, including those connected with electoral matters.

In 1916 President Viera appointed him Minister of Public Education, a position in which he was confirmed in 1919 by the National Council of Administration. He was the only member of the former Cabinet who obtained this honour. In the year 1916 he served as Director of *La Razón*. He was also, for some years, substitute Professor of the Philosophy of Law, of Civil Law, and of Roman Law, and and he is a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.



César Miranda

CÉSAR MIRANDA

Author ; public man.

CÉSAR MIRANDA, the son of Julián Miranda and Rosa Chaves, was born on the twenty-first of November, 1884, in the city of Salto, but was educated in Montevideo, where he attended the University and graduated with the title of Doctor of Laws in 1908. When he was twenty years old he became known as a poet through the publication of his *Letanías simbólicas*, and despite the distractions of a public career has always retained an active interest in literature.

In two legislatures he represented Salto in the House of Representatives, where it fell to him to draw up numerous reports, among others on the law dealing with illegitimate paternity and on that enforcing a day of rest in the week. In 1916 and

1917 he was a member of the Constitutional Assembly. In 1919 he was again elected Deputy, this time for the Department of Montevideo, and was chosen President of the House of Representatives. He was appointed Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in 1920, and on taking office resigned his seat in the House of Deputies. He is President of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents, and is a member of other official and private associations.

Señor Miranda has written much, both in newspapers and periodicals, where his contributions usually appear over the *nom de plume* "Pablo de Grecia": during the years 1916-17 he was a member of the staff of *La Razón* and *El Tiempo*. With the Deputy Antuna he is the joint editor of *La Defensa*, the organ of the Vierista group of the Colorado Party. In addition to the book of poems referred to above, he published, in 1907, a second volume of poems, *Las leyendas del alma*, and, in 1916, *Prosas*.

RAÚL MONTERO BUSTAMANTE

Poet and journalist.

RAÚL MONTERO BUSTAMANTE, the son of José Montero Wentuises and Adriana Bustamante, was born on the fourth of April, 1881, at Montevideo, where he began his literary career in the University journal *Los Debates* in the year 1898. A year later he founded and edited *La Revista Literaria*, a fortnightly publication, which was the organ of a new literary generation, and in which many writers, who later became well-known, first got an opening. In 1901, with Dr. Alberto Palomeque, he started and edited the magazine *Vida Moderna*, in which he had among his contributors the most representative men of South America. This magazine, which he kept going with some interruptions for ten years, contains a

large part of his critical work. In 1904 he was made correspondent of the well-known Buenos Aires paper *La Prensa*, to which, for more than ten years, he contributed weekly letters of chronicle and criticism. In 1910 he was appointed editor of the Montevidean daily paper *El Bien*, a post which he kept until 1913.

Meanwhile, in 1902, he had been appointed Secretary of the Museum and Pedagogical Library, and at the same time Secretary-General of the National Meteorological Service, posts which he retained until he became Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic, a position which he fills at the present time. In 1915 he was elected Secretary of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, an academic institution of which he is a charter member.

Apart from such work as is scattered in various magazines and other publications he is the author of *Versos*, 1900; *Lavalleja*, a poem which was awarded the prize in the national competition of 1902; *Antología de poetas uruguayos*, with critical and

biographical notes, 1905; *Comedias, monólogos y composiciones recitables*, 1908; *Semblanza de Carlos María Ramírez*, written at the request of one of the committees of the Ateneo of Uruguay, 1908; *Historia de la literatura uruguaya*, 1910; *Semblanza de don Bruno Zabala, fundador de Montevideo*, awarded a prize in the competition of 1909; *La virgen de los 33*, 1913; *La generación romántica y su héroe*, 1916; *Historia Médica anecdótica nacional*, 1917.

JUAN MONTEVERDE

Engineer ; educationalist.

JUAN MONTEVERDE, the son of Juan Monteverde and Teresa Repetto, was born in Montevideo on the twentieth of September, 1855. He took the degree of Surveyor in his native city in 1878, that of Architect in La Plata in 1887, and of Engineer in Montevideo in 1896.

He began his career as teacher in 1873, when he obtained by competitive examination a position as assistant instructor in primary schools. Later he moved to Buenos Aires, and from 1886 to 1889 was Professor and Vice-Director of the Mercantile Institute in that city. On his return to Montevideo in 1889, he taught higher mathematics and hydraulic engineering at the Military Academy and in the University, where, at the present time, he is

Professor of Sanitary Engineering. In 1892 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and was sent to Europe to study the organization of Schools of Engineering and Architecture. On his return he organized similar institutions in his native country, as well as museums and laboratories for the department in charge of these subjects.

For six periods of two years each Señor Monteverde was elected Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics, and was a member of the Council for Primary and Secondary Education. For eight years he was also on the Council of the National Department of Engineering, and head of the Architectural Section of this Department. He is now a member of the University Council.

Señor Monteverde has published the following books among others: *Apuntes sobre las determinantes*, 1892; *Informe sobre las Escuelas de Ingeniería*, 1893; *Proyecto de organización de la enseñanza técnica*, 1898.



Luis Morandi

LUIS MORANDI

Meteorologist.

LUIS MORANDI was born in 1887 in the province of Como, Italy, but when he was sixteen years old came to Uruguay, where he grew up and was educated. For many years he was Director of the observatory of the Colegio Pio de Villa Colón, conducted by the Salesian Brotherhood, of which he is a member, and from its foundation he has been Director of the Municipal Observatory of Prado, converted later into the National Physico-Climatological Institute.

In 1919 he organized a course of lectures on meteorology and climatology which proved a great success.

Among the many works published by him are: *Anuario Meteorológico del Observatorio Municipal del Prado*; *Instrucciones para la instalación y observación*

del barómetro y anemómetro para uso de las estaciones del servicio meteorológico de la Capitanía General de Puertos del Uruguay: El año meteorológico (various editions); Synopsis Météorologique des années 1901-13; Diez años de observaciones meteorológicas en el Observatorio del Prado; L'Institut Physique et Climatologique de Montevideo—ses premiers essais d'aéologie, ses projets d'avenir; Normales para el clima de Montevideo; La lluvia en el clima de Montevideo; Nebulosidad en el clima de Montevideo; Contribución al estudio de la climatología particular de Montevideo y general del Uruguay; Frecuencia y modalidad de las calmas horarias de Montevideo—Período 1906-14.

JUAN B. MORELLI

Physician.

JUAN B. MORELLI was educated in Montevideo, where he obtained his doctorate in Medicine when still a very young man. While yet a medical student he rendered effective help in fighting the epidemic of cholera which broke out in Montevideo in the year 1886. In 1891, on the foundation in Montevideo of the physiological laboratory, the University authorities put him in charge and he devoted himself so effectually to improving this department and to giving it the equipment necessary to the pursuit of important investigations, that the University bestowed upon him a plaque of gold. To his initiative and that of Doctor José Scoseria is due the foundation of the Institute for Experimental Hygiene founded in 1896. He has held many positions of

a scientific character, among which are the following: Professor of Physiology; Physician in charge of the "General Lavalleja" wing of the hospital; Professor of Clinical Therapeutics; Consulting Chemist to the Uruguayan Industrial Union.

He was the first physician in Uruguay to apply the system of Dr. Forlanini in the treatment and cure of pulmonary tuberculosis. At the present time he is publishing a work on his experiments and on the results obtained by means of this treatment, entitled, *Pneumotorax artificial y otras intervenciones en la tuberculosis pulmonar*.

In politics he is associated with the National Party and has repeatedly served on its Council. During the last revolution that took place in the country he accompanied the revolutionary forces as surgeon. In 1916 he was elected a member of the National Constitutional Convention, and in the same year served as President of the medical section in the first National Medical Congress.

LUIS MORQUIO

Physician.

LUIS MORQUIO was born on the twenty-fourth of September, 1867, in the city of Montevideo, where he grew up and was educated. While he was a student in the Medical School he acted as interne in the Medical Clinic. He obtained the degree of Doctor in 1892, on presenting a thesis upon the treatment of typhoid fever.

Thereafter he spent two years in Paris, studying under Potain, Dieulafoy, Charcot, Fournier, and Cornil, and at the same time took theoretical and practical courses, specializing, however, in pathology, which he studied in the clinic for infants under Grancher, Sevestre, Marfan, and other specialists. In 1894 he inaugurated the Children's Clinic at Montevideo, of which he took charge; from 1895 to 1899

he was titular Professor of Internal Pathology, an appointment which he won in competitive examination; during the same period he was chief physician in the Outpatients' Department of the Asylum for Orphans and Foundlings. In 1900 he was titular Physician of La Cuna; and in 1911 and 1912 Director and Manager of the Damaso Larrañaga Asylum. In this post he has brought into effect a series of reforms in conformity with modern ideas for the protection of children. In 1907 he was elected President of the Medical Section of the Latin-American Medical Congress, and in the same year, when he was planning another trip to Europe, the Government commissioned him to study the measures taken for the protection of children, and at the same time the Faculty of Medicine asked him to report on the organization of the teaching of pediatrics. Accordingly, he took part in the Congress for the protection of children in early infancy in Brussels, that on school hygiene in London, and that on physiotherapy in Rome. Meanwhile in 1907 he

had been made President of the section of pediatrics of the Latin-American Congress, and in 1908 he was entrusted with drawing up a programme for the organization of a national dispensary service. In 1916 he was President of the pediatric section of the first National Medical Congress; and in 1919 President of the Second American Child's Congress.

Among the scientific works published by him are the following: *Tratamiento de la tos convulsa*; *Los desarreglos gastro-intestinales del lactante*; *Meningitis a pneumococos*; *Diagnóstico de la apendicitis en el niño*; *Escarlatinas frustras*; *Sífilis hereditaria y niños expósitos* *Cuatro años del servicio externo del Asilo de Expósitos y Huérfanos*; *Las paratifoideas*; *Sarampión y rubeola asociados*; *Tuberculosis infantil*; *La Clínica Infantil de la Facultad de Medicina*; *Afecciones congénitas del corazón*; *Protección a la primera infancia*; *Asistencia de lactantes enfermos*; *Enfermedad de Heine-Medin o Parálisis infantil epidémica*; *Sobre quistes hidáticos observados en la Clínica de Niños.*

DANIEL MUÑOZ

Diplomat ; man of letters.

DANIEL MUÑOZ was born on the tenth of March, 1869, in Montevideo. His early leanings were toward journalism and literature, and when *La Razón* was founded as a newspaper for the intellectual classes, he took charge of its management, the editors at this time being Anacleto Dufort y Álvarez, Manuel B. Otero, and Prudencio Vázquez y Vega. During some years he devoted himself to writing, made for himself a reputation for brilliant articles, under the pseudonym "Sansón Carrasco," and published several volumes.

He entered upon his diplomatic career in the January of 1896, when he was sent as Minister to Italy and Austria-Hungary. In 1902 he was transferred to a similar

position in Argentina, and in 1906 he was appointed on a special mission to Spain on the occasion of the marriage of King Alfonso XIII. Later in the same year he became Minister to England, Holland, Sweden and Norway. In 1909 he returned to Uruguay and was made Mayor of Montevideo, a position created at that time. In 1911 he became Minister to Argentina and Paraguay, and two months later was chosen Minister of Foreign Affairs to receive the Extraordinary Missions on the occasion of the inauguration of President Batlle y Ordóñez. In 1917 he was sent as Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Government of Bolivia; in 1919 he took temporary charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which he left to head the Legation of Uruguay in Argentina, a position he holds at the present time.

He may wear the following decorations: the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, the Order of the Crown of Italy, and the Order of St. Olaf, of Norway.

Among the works that he has published are: *Colección de artículos*, 1884; *Cristina*, a romantic sketch, 1885, and *Artículos de Sansón Carrasco*, 1893.



Atilio Narancio

ATILIO NARANCIO

Physician.

ATILIO NARANCIO, the son of Manuel Narancio and Nicolasa Bozzano, was born on the third of July, 1883, at Montevideo, and there was educated at the school of Elbio Fernández, in the Secondary Department of the University, and in the Medical School, where he obtained his Doctor's degree in 1906.

Dr. Narancio has won distinction not only in his profession, but also in the public life of his time. As a physician he served as interne in the National Ambulance and Dispensary Service from 1902 to 1906; he was head of the Surgical Clinic in 1906, Physician of the Emergency Hospital and head of the Surgical Polyclinic of the Pereira-Rossell Hospital. As a public man he has been a member of

the Penitentiary Council; President of the National Commission of Physical Education; Deputy for Montevideo, elected in 1911 and re-elected in 1914; Senator for Colonia, from 1917; Chairman of the Board of Education; President of the Anti-Alcoholic League, and member of the Commission for the Improvement of Montevideo. He has also been a member of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents; member of the Board of Public Charities; President of the Italian Club; President of the Senate, and member of its committees on Labour and Pensions; Secretary of the National Committee of the Colorado Party, and editor of *El Día*.

He has published the following works : *El bebé*, a popular medical work; *El doctor Brum y el pacto*; *Las leyes obreras y el Partido Colorado*; *Represión del alcoholismo*; *Jubilación de empleados civiles*.

ALFREDO NAVARRO

Physician.

ALFREDO NAVARRO is a native of Montevideo, where he began his education, but for his advanced medical studies went abroad and attended the principal clinics of Europe. Since then he has returned to Europe repeatedly to keep abreast of medical progress.

On his return to his native country after his first visit, he was appointed to the position of Staff Physician in what was then the Charity Hospital. He has since occupied many other posts: he was Dean of the Faculty of Medicine from 1904 to 1907; and has been Professor of Surgery in the Medical School since 1897; President of the Board of Patrons of the Veterinary School; member of the National Council of the Public Ambulance

and Dispensary Service; of the National Charities; of the Society of Medicine; Physician of the "Hermandad de Caridad" and "Doctor Pedro Visca" wards of the Maciel Hospital, etc. He has received honorary distinctions from scientific institutions of Europe and America and has attended many congresses to which he has presented papers that have met with high approval.

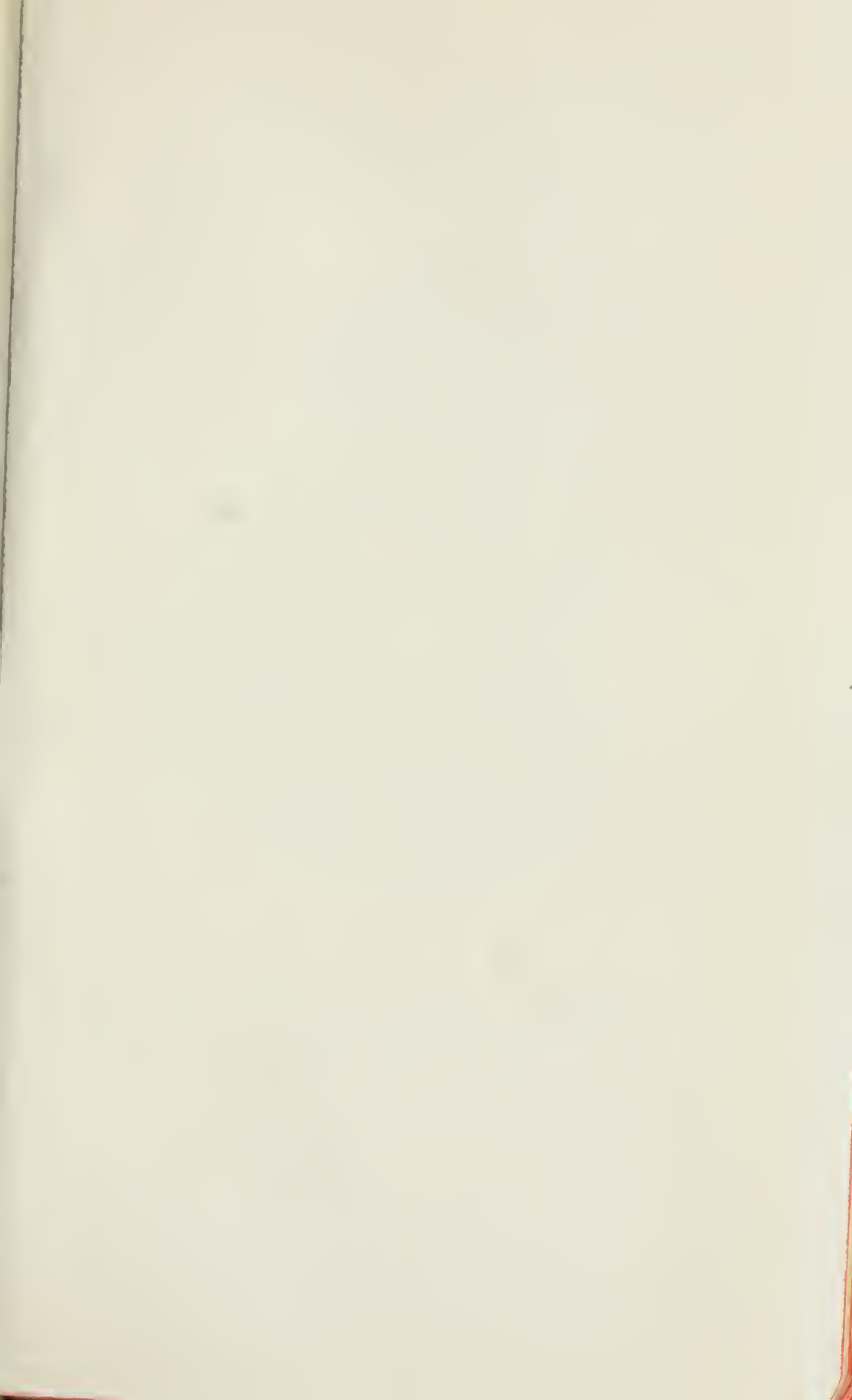
Among his published works are : *Cirugía de la fosa frénica* ; *Los trastornos producidos por las anomalías de la vesícula biliar* ; *La evolución de la Cirugía a través de los tiempos*, a lecture given in the Faculty of Medicine of Montevideo, 1915; *La hepatitis en el curso de las úlceras del estómago* ; *Las mairitis crónicas y su tratamiento por el extracto de glándula mamaria*.

ALBERTO AUGUSTO ANTONIO
NIN FRÍAS*Author.*

ALBERTO AUGUSTO ANTONIO NIN FRÍAS, the son of Dr. Alberto Nin and Matilde Frías, was born on the ninth of November, 1882, at Montevideo, but was educated abroad: in England at the College of St. Mark at Windsor; in Switzerland at La Châtelaine at Geneva and the Municipal Gymnasium at Berne; and in Belgium at the Institute of St. Louis, Brussels. He returned to Uruguay for his Bachelor's degree, which he obtained at the University of Montevideo in 1908, but for his higher degrees he went abroad again; in 1909, at the George Washington University, Washington, D.C., he took his Master's degree and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1910.

Meantime he had been appointed, in 1904, Librarian of the House of Representatives of Uruguay, and in the same year Professor of English at the University of Montevideo; in 1905 he was Lecturer in French in the Preparatory Department, and in 1906 substitute Lecturer in Philosophy and Ethics. In 1908 he was appointed Secretary of the Uruguayan Legation at Washington, and in 1909 Chargé d'affaires; in 1910 he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation in Brazil; in 1912, transferred to Chile as Secretary of Legation; in 1913, he was Chargé d'affaires; in 1914 he was made Secretary of Legation in Venezuela and Colombia, and in 1915 promoted to be Chargé d'affaires. In this year he gave up his diplomatic career to become Professor of Spanish and American History in the University of Syracuse. Soon afterwards he returned to South America to serve as University Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Buenos Aires, and in 1917 became Vice-Rector of the Universidad Popular of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Nin Frías is the author of the following works: *Cervantes*, 1900; *Ensayos de crítica e historia*, Montevideo, 1902; *Nuevos ensayos de crítica e historia*, 1904; *Ensayo sobre una sociedad literaria internacional*, 1900; *La vida del estudiante y la moral*, *El Cristianismo desde el punto de vista intelectual*, 1908; *Estudios religiosos*, Valencia, 1909; *Ensayo sobre el Instituto Americano de Acción Social*, New York, 1909; *Carta a un escéptico*, Buenos Aires, 1910; *El Símbolo de la Juventud de Cristo*, 1910; *La fuente envenenada*, a short novel, Montevideo, 1911; *Andrea Sordello*, Valencia, 1912; *La novela del Renacimiento*, 1912; *Marcos, amador de la belleza*, 1918; *La literatura como factor social*, Buenos Aires, 1914; *Leonardo Stelio*, Montevideo, 1914; *Essay on the Institutions of Social Service*; *Como fui a Cristo*, 1916; *La música considerada como arte y ciencia*, and *Un huerto de manzanas*, Buenos Aires, 1919.





Manuel Quintana Roo

MANUEL NÚÑEZ REGUEIRO

Poet; journalist.

MANUEL NÚÑEZ REGUEIRO, the son of Francisco Núñez de Porto and Josefa Regueiro, was born on the twenty-first of March, 1880, at Montevideo, and was educated there in private schools and at the University. For his later studies he went to Buenos Aires and Santa Fe, where he obtained the Bachelor's degree at the College of the Immaculate Conception.

He acted as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Rosario, in Argentina, in 1906, was promoted to be Consul there in 1915, and confirmed in this post in 1919. He has acted as teacher of literature in the night school at Rosario and also as Secretary of the Census.

Señor Núñez Regueiro is best known, however, for his literary attainments. He

has won a prominent place among Uruguayan writers both of verse and of prose, and is not unknown as an editor. He served for a time as director of *El Censor*, a paper published in Rosario; he was also director of a review of literature and current events called *Monos y Monadas*, issued at Rosario, which numbered among its contributors Rodó, Zorrilla de San Martín, Acevedo Díaz, Nin Frías, O. Fernández Ríos, and others.

During a number of years he wrote under the pseudonym "Electron" in *La Capital* of Rosario, contributing twice a week articles on art, criticism, literature, and science. He was editor of this important paper, and is still one of its most assiduous contributors, acting at present as its art critic. He has contributed to almost all the press in the Río Plata region, including *El País*, *La Razón*, *Sarmiento*, *La Tribuna*, *El Diario*, and *El Tiempo*, of Buenos Aires; his articles have appeared in papers and reviews in foreign countries and in almost all newspapers of the Uruguayan Capital, such as *El Día*, *La Razón*, *La*

Tribuna Popular, El Siglo, La Alborada, etc. He is a member of the Authors' Club of Buenos Aires, of which Leopoldo Lugones is President.

His attainments as a poet have been recognized with honours on two occasions : the first at the "floralia" held at Córdoba during the Argentine Centennial, in 1910, when he was awarded the "flower" and the Centenary Prize for his poem *Al fausto día*; and the second in the floralia of Salto, Uruguay, in 1919, when his poem, *Canto a la raza*, was given the prize.

He is the author of the following works : *Leda* and *Noctámbulos*, novels; *Jeften*, a poem, 1903; *Poemas Cortos*; *Cadencias y gritos de un alma*; *Debora*, a comedy in two acts, written in verse; *Al fausto día*, a poem; *Apuntes de crítica, ciencias y otros ensayos*, three vols.; *Alberto Nin Posadas*, 1910; *Poetas y escritores americanos*, a critical study; *Augusta*, prose; *Las nuevas orientaciones de la ciencia*; *La honda inquietud*, 1915; *Conocimiento y creencia*, 1918; *Sajones y latinos*; *Hacia la grandeza nacional*; *La radioactividad y la nueva*

concepción de la materia, a lecture; *La Solidaridad americana*, 1919; *El Sionismo ante el nuevo derecho*, 1919.

JAIME HIPÓLITO OLIVER

Physician.

JAIME HIPÓLITO OLIVER, the son of Jaime Ignacio Oliver and Manuela Galuso, was born on the thirteenth of March, 1866, at Montevideo, where, after studying in the State schools, he entered the University and took his degree in Medicine in 1889. Meantime, in 1888, he had already become Professor of Chemistry at the University, which post he held until 1900, when he took the chair of Operative Medicine in the Medical Faculty; in 1912 he was appointed to the chair of Surgical Pathology, which he held until 1919, when he was named Honorary Professor. From 1907-15 he was a member of the National Council of Hygiene.

The record of his other activities is as follows: President of the Medical Society

of Montevideo; Official Delegate to represent Uruguay at the Medical Congress of Rio Janeiro in 1909, at the International Congress of Medicine, Buenos Aires, in 1910, at the Pan-American Sanitary Conference, Santiago, Chile, in 1911; and at the Sanitary Convention between Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay at Montevideo, in 1914; he was also secretary of the Third Latin-American Congress held at Montevideo, March, 1907.

Dr. Oliver is the author of numerous medical monographs, almost all of which have appeared in the *Revista Médica del Uruguay*, the organ of the Society of Medicine, of which he is one of the editors, and in the bulletin of the National Council of Hygiene.

CARLOS ONETO Y VIANA

Lawyer ; public man.

CARLOS ONETO Y VIANA was born on the seventh of November, 1877, in the city of Montevideo. After finishing his studies at the University of his native city he obtained the degree of Advocate when he was twenty-five years old. He has served a number of terms in the House of Representatives and was responsible for the present Divorce Law which came into effect in 1907 and of which the scope was enlarged in 1910. His political affiliations are with the Colorado Party, and he belongs to the group called "General Fructuoso Rivera," which is opposed to Señor Batlle on the question of a collegiate executive. Oneto is a zealous fighter, a trained parliamentarian, an orator of facile eloquence, and enjoys

much popularity. In consequence of his authorship of the Divorce Law mentioned above, he has been counsel in a large number of the divorce cases since heard in Uruguay.

He is the author of the following publications: *El Pacto de la Unión (11 de Noviembre, 1855): sus antecedentes y sus consecuencias*, 1900; *La Política de Fusión*, published by the Vida Nueva Club, 1902; *El país y la vida institucional*, 1904; *La diplomacia del Brazil en el Rio de la Plata*, 1904.

MANUEL B. OTERO

Lawyer ; public man.

MANUEL B. OTERO, who is at present Senator for the Department of Montevideo, is one of the oldest members of the Uruguayan Bar. His work has been divided between politics and journalism. The following may be mentioned among the various positions which he has held during the course of his long life: In 1878 he was one of the editors who founded the daily paper *La Razón*, the others being Daniel Muñoz, Anacleto Dufort y Álvarez, and Prudencio Vásquez y Vega. Moreover, he has been editor of *El Progreso* and other periodicals. In public life he has been Provincial Judge; as a member of the Colorado Party, of which he is a prominent member, he was elected Deputy in 1888; he was Minister to Bolivia

and Chile, 1916-17. In 1909 he was elected to the Senate to represent Artigas, and in 1917 was re-elected as Senator for Montevideo for the term ending 1922; he has been President of the Senate, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Committee of the Senate Library, Member of the General Council of Engineers, and Member of the Harbour Commission of Montevideo. In 1914 he was appointed a member of the Uruguayan Commission at the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague.

Among the works published by him the following may be noted : *Estudio legal de las propiedades cercanas al Puerto de Montevideo* ; *La explotación de la fauna marítima en las Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay*, 1898 ; *El saneamiento de Montevideo*, 1901 ; *Erasmus*, 1902

ALBERTO PALOMEQUE

Journalist ; public man.

ALBERTO PALOMEQUE, the son of Colonel José Gabriel Palomeque and Patrona Magariños, was born on the thirteenth of July, 1852, in Montevideo. After studying at private schools, at the Institute of the Esculapian Fathers, and at the National Institute of Carlos de la Vaga, he entered the University in the year 1864. The civil war, the invasion of General Venancio Flores and his allies, and their victory, obliged his family to migrate in 1865 to Buenos Aires, where he resumed his studies, and in 1874 took his Doctor's degree at the University with a thesis on *Navegación de la laguna Merim*.

He returned to Montevideo, opened a law office in company with Agustín de Vedia, and while he gave up his days to

his profession, devoted part of the night to giving free lessons to the working classes in a school for adults founded at his own expense. He found time also to write on public questions, and in 1875 founded the *Revista Uruguaya*, in which he set forth his views, but because of the political opinions it expressed he was imprisoned and exiled. While he was in prison he kept a diary in which he related the curious vicissitudes which befell him. This diary was confiscated, but he nevertheless managed to get its contents published, without his signature, in the daily paper, *La Idea*.

While he was in exile in Argentina he resided at Dolores, in the province of Buenos Aires, where, in 1878, he opened the first law office. He remained active there until the events of 1880 obliged him to return to Montevideo, where the political situation had been changed by the fall of the dictator Latorre. During the five years from 1875 to 1880 he founded a school called the Southern Institute, the newspaper called *La Opinión Pública* and

the magazine *Revista Judicial del Sud*, and he also started a primary school in the Tordillo mountains, which he maintained at his own expense, until he gave up his residence at Dolores.

On his return to Uruguay in 1880 he was appointed Judge of Civil, Commercial, and Correctional Cases at Colonia. He was also elected President of the Uruguayan Ateneo, and was one of those who contributed to the erection of the building occupied at the present time by that institution. While he was president he started the *Anales del Ateneo* and collaborated actively with the group of Liberals which developed into the University Society. In 1881, during the Government of Santos, he edited *La Tribuna Popular* and published a pamphlet called *Historia de una serie de atentados*, the proceeds of the sale of which, as also his salary as judge, he gave to the cause of common school education in Colonia. In 1882 he went back to Dolores, but in 1883 he moved to Buenos Aires and entered the law office of the Argentine jurist, Dr. Ezequiel A. Pereyra; however, in 1886,

after a voyage to Europe, he resumed his residence at Montevideo, and there for sixteen years was active in politics.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1894 and 1899; he served as editor of *La República* and *La Epoca*; and manager of *La Opinión Pública*; he was member of the Executive Committee of the National Party; President of the Press Association; Member (without salary at his own wish) of the Board of Education; Deputy; Lecturer on Civil Law in the University (also without salary by his own choice), and Member of the Committee for the erection of the statue to Artigas.

In 1901 he was a member of the executive committee called to put into effect the electoral compromise of that year, and in this crisis he delivered a series of addresses bearing on the situations, in the towns of Salto, San José, and Mercedes. These addresses exerted a considerable influence on public opinion.

The year 1903 marked an important epoch in his life: in this year he returned

to Buenos Aires to take charge of the *Boletín Diplomático* in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in the following year he resolved to become an Argentine citizen. His sponsors in this act were General Julio A. Roca and Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen, two of the most eminent Argentines of their time. In the same year the Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires appointed him Criminal Judge in Bahía Blanca, a charge which he held until the end of 1906; in 1907 he was appointed State Attorney in the same city, an office which he still retains.

In his long career in the two countries he has held, in addition to the public offices already mentioned, the following positions: President of the Society of Friends of Popular Education, 1891; Member of the University Club and of the University Society of Montevideo; President of the Shooting and Gymnastic Club of Montevideo, 1887; President of the Uruguayan Society, 1891, also of the Liceo Joaquín Suárez, 1894; founder and Honorary President of the Society for Mutual Aid

among Uruguayans of Buenos Aires; Honorary Member of the Buenos Aires Society for the Protection of Animals; President of the Rivadavia Library, of the Association for Popular Education and of the Argentine Club in Bahía Blanca; Corresponding Member of the Madrid Geographical Society; Corresponding Member of the Royal Hispano-American Academy of Sciences and Arts of Cadiz, 1914; and Corresponding Member of the Historical and Numismatic Society of Buenos Aires, 1916.

Señor Palomeque has contributed articles to many reviews at home and abroad, including the *Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*, of Buenos Aires, and the *Journal de Droit International Public*, of Paris; to *Estudios, Revista de Ciencias Políticas*, and *Nosotros*, all of Buenos Aires; to the *Revista de la Sociedad Universitaria; Anales del Ateneo; Vida Moderna*, and the *Revista Histórica*, all of Montevideo; to the *Revista de Legislación y Jurisprudencia* and *La España Moderna* of Madrid. In addition to numerous pamphlets and

articles he has published the following books: *La soberanía popular y el motín militar de 15 de Enero*, Buenos Aires, 1875; *Historia de una serie de atentados*, Montevideo, 1881; *Falsedad y nulidad de un testamento*, 1 vol., Buenos Aires, 1885; *Fallos y sentencias*, Montevideo, 1891; *Cuestiones jurídicas*, Montevideo, 1896; *La dinastía Santos-Vidal*, Montevideo, 1886; *Mi año Político*, 8 vols., Montevideo, 1888-96; *El año fecundo*, Montevideo, 1898; *Mis derrotas*, Montevideo, 1899; *Triunfos*, Montevideo, 1900; *Mi expulsión*, Montevideo, 1902; *Estudios históricos*, Montevideo, 1898; *Orígenes de la diplomacia argentina*, 2 vols., Buenos Aires, 1905; *La jurisdicción del Plata: Martín García, La laguna Merim*, Montevideo, 1909; *La guerra del Paraguay*, Montevideo, 1909; *Movimientos políticos de 1853, Causas y efectos*, Montevideo, 1914; *El General Rivera y la campaña de Misiones (1828)*; *Guerra de la Argentina y el Brasil*, Buenos Aires, 1914; *Asambleas Legislativas del Uruguay, 1850-68*, Barcelona 1916; *Comentario y crítica al nuevo Código*

de procedimientos penal de la provincia de Buenos Aires, 1916; Las primeras cartas de nacionalidad argentinas, Buenos Aires, 1918. He has also published, or has ready for publication: Diplomacia de la Defensa de Montevideo; Misión Pacheco y Obes a Europa (1848-1850); La Sociedad Lancasteriana; Recuerdos de mi generación; Leyendo a Sarmiento; Biografía del coronel doctor José Gabriel Palomeque; Viaje por España; Reconocimiento de la Independencia Argentina por España.

SETEMBRINO E. PEREDA

Journalist ; historian.

SETEMBRINO E. PEREDA, the son of Mariano Pereda and Gabriela Escudero, was born on the tenth of April, 1859, in Paysandú, where he had his early training at the Liceo del Plata and the Franco-English Institute, and at a very early period of his life devoted himself to journalism. When he was only eighteen years old he acted as editor of *El Imparcial*, afterwards editing *La Democracia* and, with Máximo Bascans, *El Pueblo*, wherein he expressed views which obliged him to migrate to Buenos Aires. In 1884 he acquired the ownership of *El Paysandú*, again in company with Bascans, and continued as joint editor of this paper for the space of ten years, meantime contributing to various magazines, including

El Album del Hogar and *La Alborada del Plata* of Buenos Aires and *La Revista Nacional de Literatura y Ciencias Sociales* of Montevideo. In 1900 he took over the management and editorship of the newspaper *El Liberal* of Montevideo.

In addition to his labours as a journalist, Señor Pereda has played a conspicuous part both in affairs and in public life.

He is also a very active Freemason; and, holding the 33rd degree, is a member of the Supreme Council of the Grand Orient of Uruguay.

He was appointed Attorney for Minors and the Indigent at Paysandú; he became secretary of the commission which organized the telephone system in the country; President of the Colorado Departmental Club "General Fructuoso Rivera," of the Electoral Board (for which he was the choice of the independent citizens of both parties), of the Patriotic League of Teaching, and of the Garibaldi Society. He has also been President of the Ateneo, of the Commercial Club and of

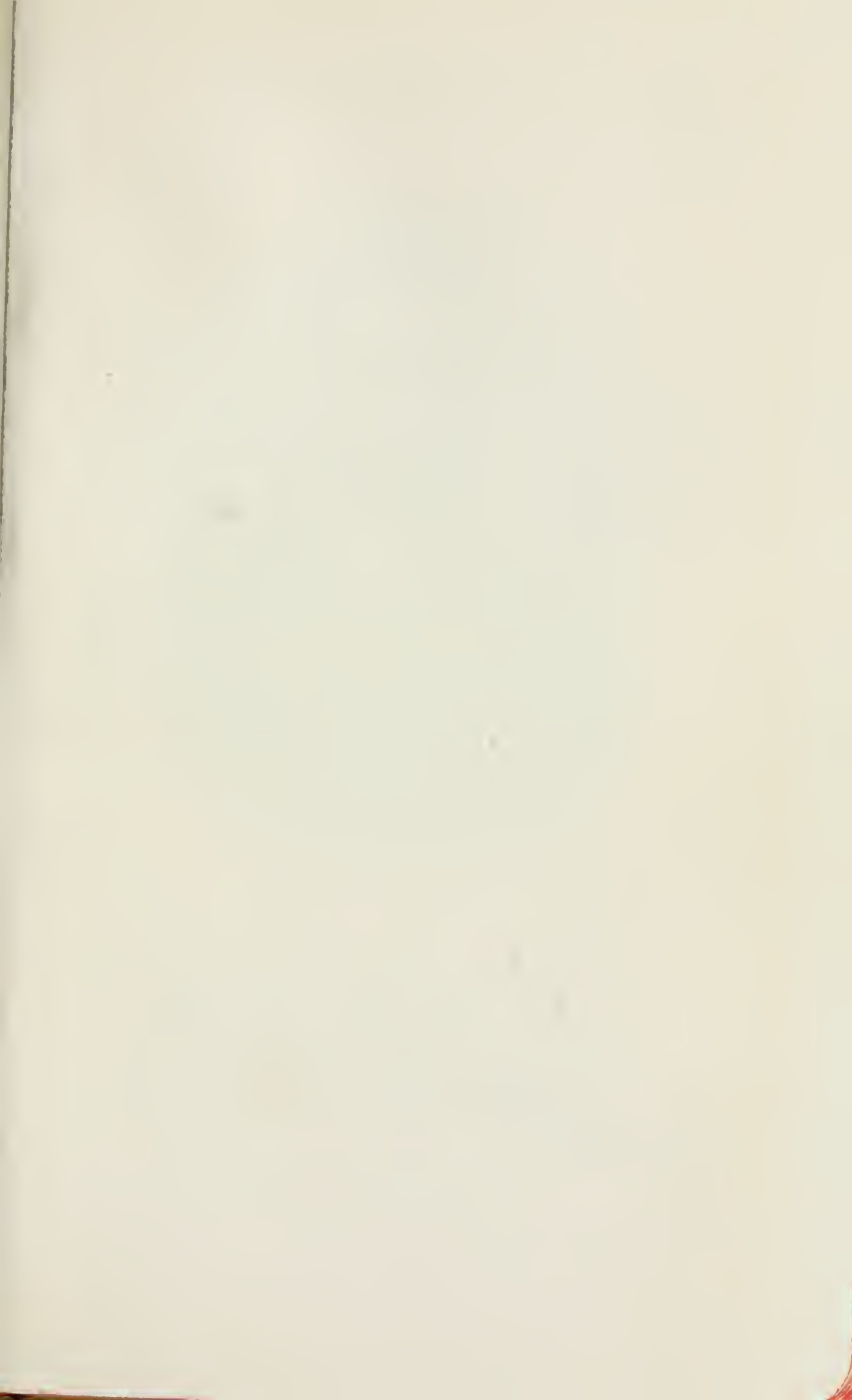
the Twentieth of September Club, member of the National Committee of the Colorado Party, member of the Board of Directors of the Uruguayan Steamship Company, President of the Anti-Clerical League of Montevideo and of the Association for Lay Teaching started in that capital in 1907, founder and Honorary President during his lifetime of the society Unión Agrícola de Paysandú, delegate to the first agricultural cattle-breeding society, delegate of various rural cattle associations.

He is an active member of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, and Director of the Public Library, a position which he filled for a long time gratuitously. In the House of Representatives he represented the Department of Paysandú from 1899 to 1905. The "General Fructuoso Rivera Club" desired to elect him a senator, but Pereda stoutly refused, using as a plea that with his fighting temperament he felt more at home in the lower chamber.

His works are numerous, and include

Lucila, a literary fantasy, 1883; *Una historia como muchas*, a realistic novel, 1883; *Laura y Clotilde*, a novel of like character, 1891; *Miscellaneous*, two volumes, in prose and verse, 1891; *La literatura nacional y el doctor Sienna Carranza*, 1892; *Colón y América*, an address, *Ni retrógrados ni tartufos*, 1892; *Garibaldi*, an historical sketch, 1895; *Río Negro y sus progresos*, two volumes, 1898; *Proyecto de Ley Orgánica del Partido Colorado*, 1898; *Subvención al Instituto*, 1899; *Curación obligatoria de la sarna del ganado ovino y cabrió*, 1899; *Labor legislativa*, parliamentary discourses, 1900, 1901; *Las congregaciones religiosas*, lectures given in the Liberal Club at Montevideo, 1904; *Los extranjeros en la Guerra Grande*, 1904; *La isla de Martín García*, 1907; *Garibaldi en el Uruguay*, three volumes, 1914, 1915, 1916; he has besides in the press a fourth volume and in a very advanced stage the succeeding volumes of this work, also about two volumes of what will constitute another historical work entitled *El génesis de la Revolución Oriental*, which will take in

the years from 1806 to 1811, *i. e.* from the English invasion up to the exodus of the people of the Oriental Province.





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VICTOR PÉREZ PETIT

Author and playwright.

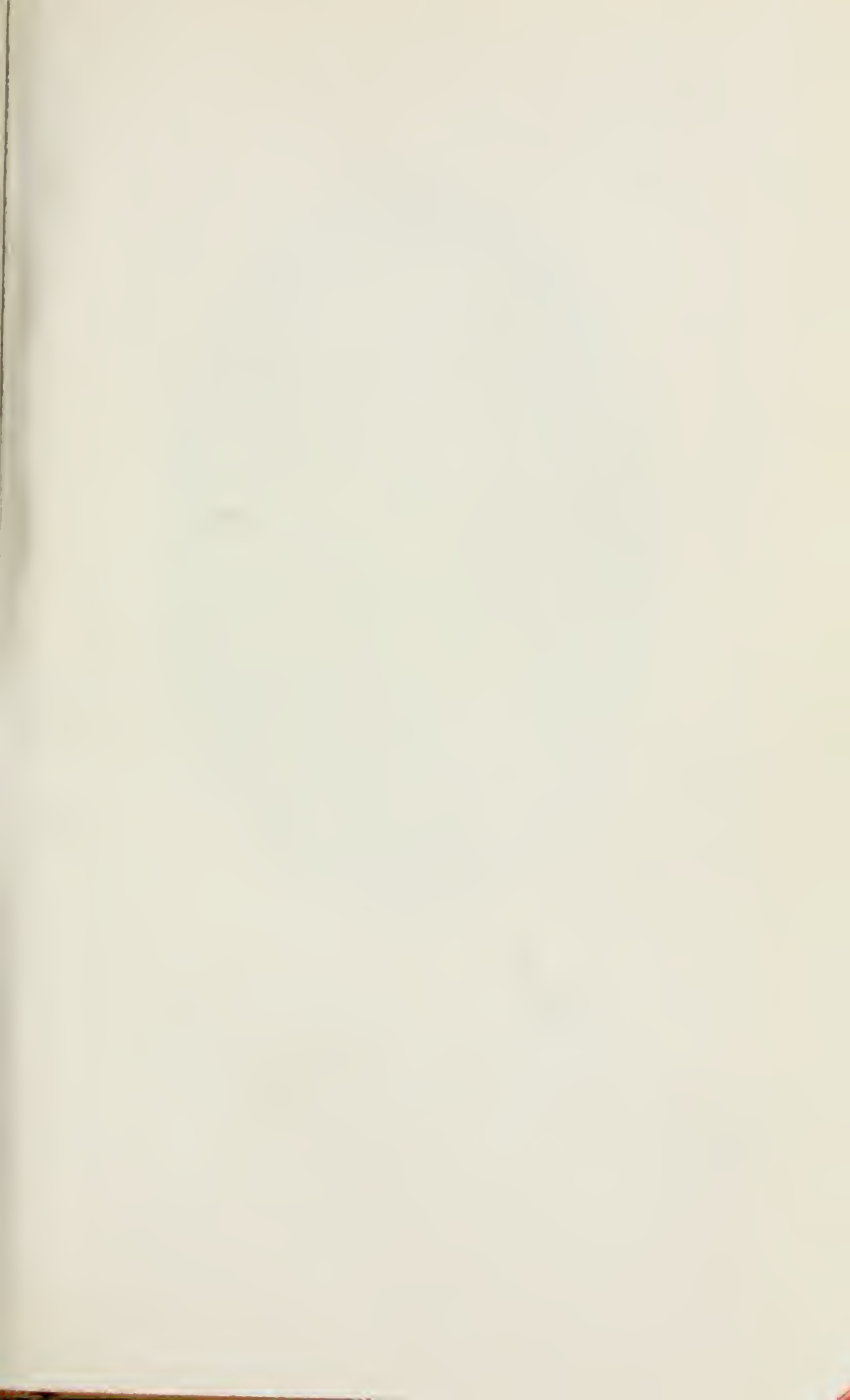
VICTOR PÉREZ PETIT, the son of Juan Francisco Pérez and Elena Petit, was born on the twenty-seventh of September, 1871, in Montevideo, where he studied at the University, graduating as Bachelor of Science and Letters in 1892, and in 1895 as Advocate and Doctor in Jurisprudence with a thesis on *La Libertad de testar y la legitima*. He was a charter member, and has been Vice-President of the Libertad Club, and has held the same position in the Vida Nueva Club. He has been President of the Press Club, and a member of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents. During eight years he was editor of the newspaper *El Tiempo*: he was founder and editor, with Rodó and Martínez Vigil, of the *Revista Nacional*

de Literatura y Ciencias Sociales, and was also editor of the paper *El Orden*. He is at the present time President of the Authors' Society of Uruguay, a member of the Council of the National Dispensary Service, and Corresponding Member of the Ateneos of El Salvador and Honduras.

Señor Pérez has contributed stories, poems, and critical articles to a great number of periodicals at home and abroad, and is the author of the following books: *Un Amor*; *El Parque de los Ciervos*, 1898; *Emilio Zola*, 1902; *Los Modernistas*, 1902; *Cervantes*, 1905; *Gil* (short stories), 1905; *Joyeles bárbaros* (sonnets), 1907; *Teatro*, two volumes, 1912; *Civilización y barbarie*, 1914; *La alas azules* (poems); *Cuentos crueles*; *Hipomnemo* (critical essays); *Rodó*, 1919; *Entre los pastos*, 1920, which was awarded the first prize in a novel contest organized by the newspaper *El Plata*. He has been equally successful in writing for the stage. The following works of his have been presented in the Buenos Aires and Montevideo theatres: *Cobarde*, a drama in three

acts, 1894; *La rosa blanca*, a comedy in three acts, 1906; *Claro de luna*, a comedy in one act, 1906; *Yorick*, a tragedy in four acts, 1907; *El esclavo-rey*, a comedy in three acts, 1908; *La rondalla*, a drama in three acts, 1908; *El baile de Misia Goya*, a burlesque in one act, 1908; a modern trilogy: *La ley del hombre*, in three acts, 1913, *Mangacha*, in three acts, 1914, and *Noche Buena*, in three acts, 1914; *Los picaflones*, a comedy in three acts, 1915; *El príncipe azul*, a symbolic narrative in three acts, 1916.







Luis Tiera

LUIS PIERA

Diplomat.

LUIS PIERA, the son of Agustín Piera and María Bertran, was born on the thirtieth of January, 1855, in Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, which granted him the degree of Advocate in 1878.

He has had a long career both as government official and diplomat. His first post was that of clerk in the Treasury Department, and following that he held a number of offices in the civil government: he was Councillor for the municipality for Montevideo, member of the committee on the revision of the mining code; departmental Judge of Paysandú; departmental Judge in the Criminal Courts and Magistrate in Montevideo,

Judge in the Civil Courts, and Justice of the High Court and President of that body.

In the diplomatic field he has also held a number of distinguished posts: beginning as Secretary of Legation in Brazil, he was made Minister to France; head of the Embassy to Argentina on the occasion of the Centenary of that Republic; Minister to Germany and to Russia. His high character as a citizen has been recognized by his appointment to the Vice-Presidency of the Pan-American Financial Commission; the Presidency of the Uruguayan Club; the Presidency of the Patriotic Association of Uruguay; the Vice-Presidency of the Council for the Protection of Minors and Delinquents; to membership in the financial commission for the port of Montevideo; and to the Presidency of the Uruguayan League against Tuberculosis. Dr. Piera has also received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from the French Government.



Abel Pinto

ABEL C. PINTO

Magistrate.

ABEL C. PINTO was born on the twenty-fifth of October, 1864, in Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, taking his degree as Advocate in 1899. In the same year he entered the government service as assistant in the Archives Department, and was soon promoted to a judgeship in the Civil Courts; in 1894 he was nominated *interim* Secretary in the postal bureau, to which position he was confirmed in 1896, and in which he remained until 1898, when he was appointed Departmental Judge of Artigas. In 1900 he was transferred to a similar position in Tacuarembó; he was transferred again in 1903 to San José; in 1906 he was appointed Examining Magistrate; in 1908 Attorney for Minors,

and in the same year Judge of the Civil Court. This position he kept until 1914, when the National Assembly appointed him to be a member of the High Court of Justice. Since reaching the retiring age he has acted as Regent of the Department of Philosophy in the University.



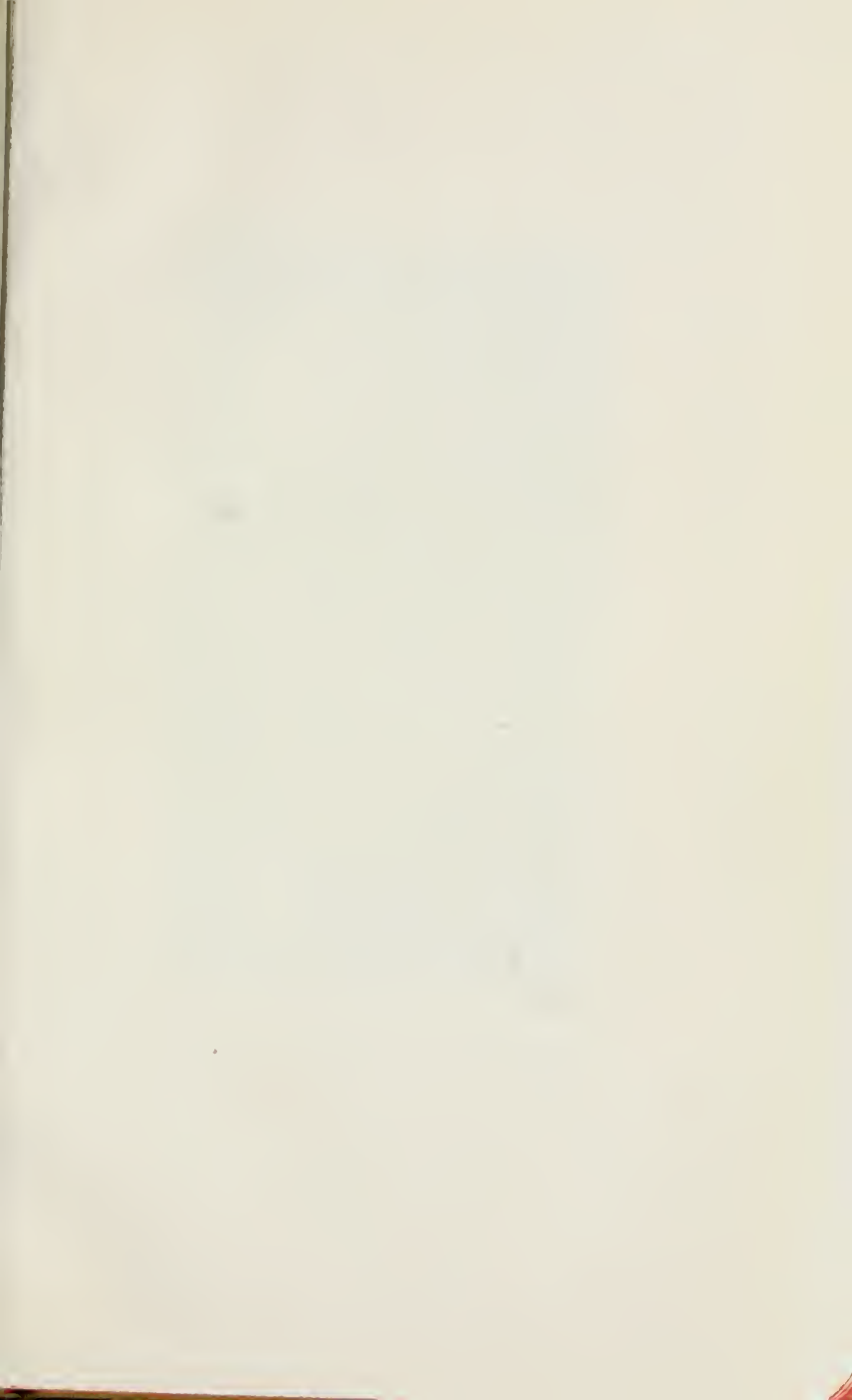
T. Ruiz

FELIPE PUIG

Physician.

DR. FELIPE PUIG, the ear, nose, and throat specialist, took his medical degree in Montevideo in December, 1903. In the spring of 1904 he went to Europe to study his special subjects, and stayed till 1909, when he returned to his native country. In Europe he sat under some of the most eminent specialists of the day: among them Professors Krause, Fraenkel, Brühl, Pasow, and Killian in Germany; Drs. Politzer, Alexander, Neumann, Hajek in Austria; in Paris he studied with Professors Luc and Guisez, and in Lausanne he studied laryngeal tuberculosis under Professor Mermod; he also visited the principal clinics devoted to his special subjects in England, Italy, and Spain.

While abroad Dr. Puig acted as assistant in Professor Krause's private clinic in Berlin and in the polyclinic of Dr. Hajek in Vienna. He returned home in 1909, and in 1912 he was appointed Physician and Professor at the Deaf and Dumb Institute. He is consulting specialist to the Fermín Ferreira, the Spanish, and the English Hospitals, and has done much valuable work in his subject. He was the Uruguayan delegate at the Medical Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1920.





Andrés Felipe Puyol

ANDRÉS FELIPE PUYOL

Physician.

ANDRÉS FELIPE PUYOL, the son of Andrés Puyol and Catalina Pablo, was born on the twenty-third of December, 1873, at Montevideo, where he was educated and won his medical degree at the University in 1896. Later he continued his studies in Paris, and since his return he has held many important positions.

He has been consulting medico-legal expert for the Government in the Department of Treinta y Tres; Head of sanitation in the Quarantine Hospital of Isla de Flores; *interim* Physician of the Fermín Ferriera Hospital. He was the second person to whom the National Council of Hygiene awarded the gold medal, in consideration of his services during the small-pox epidemic at San Eugenio in the year 1901.

At the same time he received a gold medal provided by public subscription.

During the revolution of 1897 he volunteered his services to the Red Cross and took part in almost all the relief expeditions organized by the society during that rising at Tres Árboles, Cerro Colorado, Cerros Blancos, etc., and was finally in charge of the expedition entrusted with repatriating the wounded who at the end of the war remained in Rivera and in Santa Ana do Livramento.

Sent by the National Council of Hygiene to fight an epidemic of typhoid fever which was ravaging the town of Aiguá, he succeeded in stamping it out completely in two months, and received on this occasion high praise from the council and from the former Charity Commission.

The positions he holds at the present time are as follows: Head Physician of the milk analysis consulting bureau; Staff Physician of the Dámaso A. Larrañaga Asylum; Physician in charge of the Anti-Rabies service of the Institute of Hygiene since 1908; Assistant Physician in the

maternity hospital; Honorary Member of the Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society of Buenos Aires; Member of the Council of the Medical Faculty of Montevideo and Treasurer to the same body; Member of the First Child's Congress of Hygiene and Microbiology held at Buenos Aires in 1916, and Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Second Child's Congress held in Montevideo in 1919.

He is the author of many articles on his special subject.



MANUEL QUINTELA

Physician.

MANUEL QUINTELA, the son of Julián Quintela, was born on the twenty-sixth of July, 1865, in Montevideo, where he obtained his medical degree in 1889 and thence proceeded to Paris to complete his studies.

While he was still a student he was appointed Instructor in Zoology and Botany at the University, a position which he won after a competitive examination in 1885. Since his return from Europe he has been Professor of Diseases of the Ear and Nose and was the first occupant of this chair; he is Physician of the Charity Hospital, a post won in competitive examination; he has been twice Dean of the Medical School, in 1909 and again in 1912; he has served as Member of the

Council of Associated Charities; Member of the Council of the Medical School; Member of the University Council and of the Council of the Public Dispensary. For several years he was President of the Jockey Club; twice he was President of the Rural Association of Uruguay; he was one of the founders of the National Association of Agriculture and has been its President since its foundation. He has also been President of the Society of the Friends of Education and of the Medical Club.

During the revolution of Quebracho he served in the revolutionary army under Rufino Domínguez. He was a member of the Council of State in 1898, and on various occasions has been a member of the Executive Committee of the National Party.

Señor Quintela is the author of the first memoir published on the Medical School, a work of 530 pages, containing a detailed history of the faculty and its course of studies. Its title is *La Facultad de Medicina de Montevideo, 1875-1915*, Montevideo 1915. He has also published a number of articles on medical questions.

HORACIO QUIROGA

Author.

HORACIO QUIROGA was born of Argentine and Uruguayan parentage in the city of Salto in the year 1879. He has lived in Argentina since 1902, and has spent ten years in the frontier territories of Chaco and Misiones. At the present time he is Uruguayan Consul at Buenos Aires, a post he has filled since 1919.

He has written much, both in prose and verse, contributing to the daily press and periodicals, where his short stories have been popular, and also producing books, among which are : *Los arrecifes de coral* ; *El crimen del otro*, 1904 ; *Historia de un amor turkio*, 1908 ; *Cuentas de amor, de locura y de muerte*, 1917 ; *Cuentos de la selva*, 1918 ; *El salvaje*, 1920 ; *Las sacrificadas* (cuento escénico) 1920. All these

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are novels and stories published in Buenos Aires, with the exception of the first, which was published in Montevideo.

VII

HISPANIC NOTES

AMBROSIO LUIS RAMASSO

Lawyer ; public man.

AMBROSIO LUIS RAMASSO, the son of Antonio Ramasso and Ana Gardone, both Italians, was born on the fifteenth of July, 1873, at Montevideo, where he was educated in the Elbio Fernández school, the Liceo Montevideo, the Italian school, and at the University, where he took his degree of Advocate in 1898.

At the age of thirteen he wrote *Un viaje a Marte*, in imitation of Jules Verne, and the *Historia de Jurino*, in imitation of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. When he was eighteen he produced an historical drama entitled *La Venganza del Bastardo*.

He has cultivated all the arts except sculpture and played a part alike in politics and in war. He has acted as secretary of the electoral board of Monte-

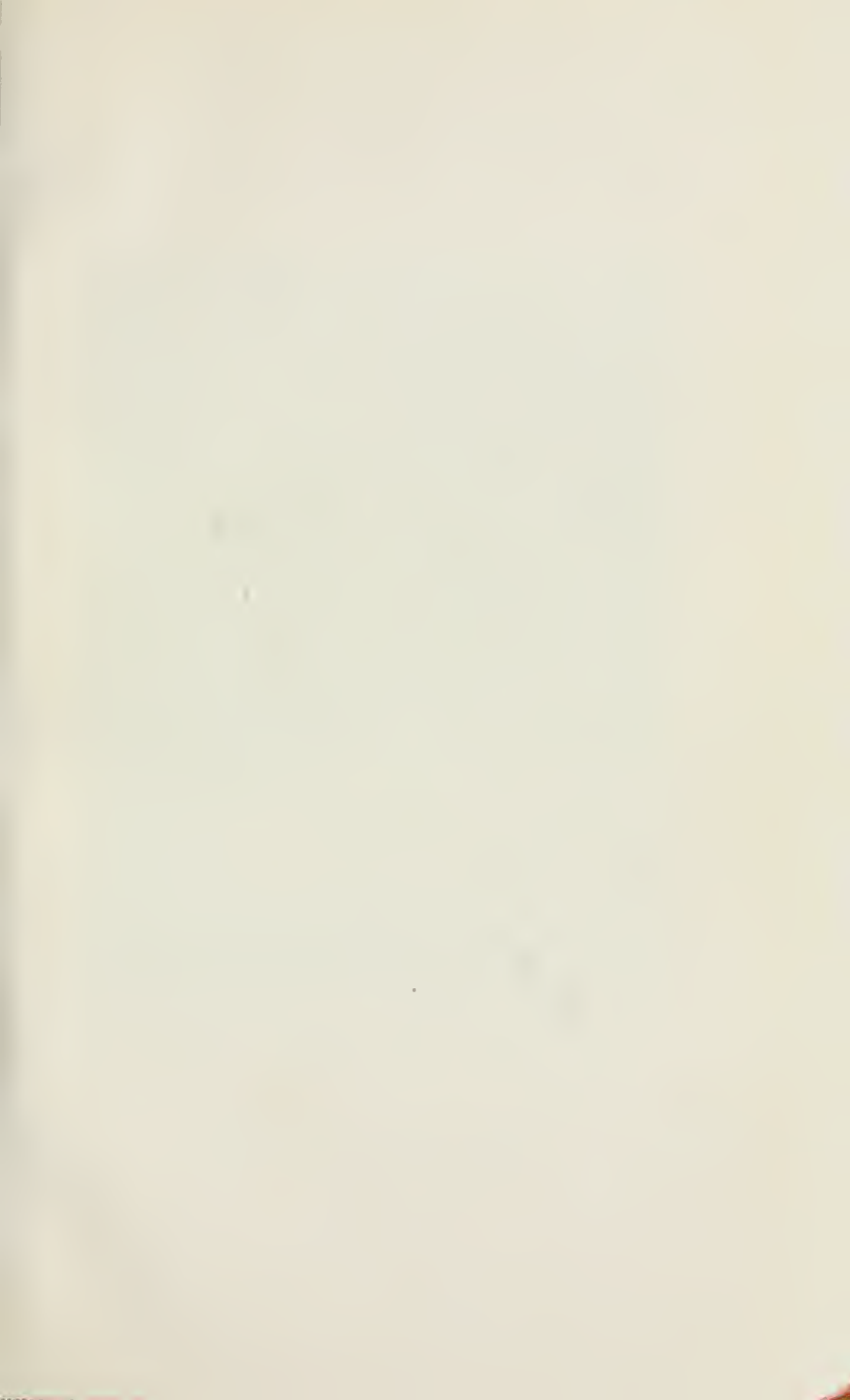
video, member of the local and National Primary School Board, Deputy, and Vice-President of the House of Representatives, and now occupies a seat in the Senate. He served in two revolutions as an officer in the National Guard, and in a third as a private soldier.

He has twice been candidate for the post of Minister of Education; he was elected substitute Senator for Flores and he is now substitute Senator for Montevideo. He initiated and furthered the law to include notarial studies in the University course, and with his old fellow student, José Irureta Goyena, he, in 1897, was responsible for the foundation of the notarial section in the student organization. In collaboration with Eugenio Legrand, Pradel, Agustín and Santiago A. Michelini, he brought about in 1902 the organization of the Uruguayan society for developing the coasting trade. From the year 1907 he has been delegate to the Annual Rural Congress, and was a member also of the permanent Rural Council while it lasted; he was a member of the

delegation appointed by the extraordinary Congress of Rural Delegates in 1917; he shared in the foundation of the society for the encouragement of cattle-raising in Santa Rosa del Cuareim; he was delegate also of the Confederated Society of Carpenters of El Salvador to the united labour organization of the Republic.

He is the author of many lectures and addresses, articles, and studies; and of the following pamphlets: *Nuestra Política* and *La Unificación Colorada*; also of the following books: *El Licenciado Aldabón*, a novel; *El Estadista*; *Amitología*; *Dios ante la Razón*.







Juan Andrés Ramírez

JUAN ANDRÉS RAMÍREZ

Journalist ; lawyer.

JUAN ANDRÉS RAMÍREZ, the son of Gonzalo Ramírez and Irene Chain, was born in Buenos Aires on the sixteenth of August, 1875, during a visit made to that capital by his parents, but he returned to Montevideo as a child and was educated there in the schools of the city and at the University, where he graduated with honours as Advocate in the Law School. He is a naturalized Uruguayan citizen. When he was twenty years old he entered the editorial staff of *El Siglo*, then directed by Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, and from that time has united the practice of journalism with that of the law. For a brief period he was editor-in-chief both of *El Siglo* and *La Razón*, but he abandoned both positions because of the fruitless issue of his efforts

to help his country in the revolution of 1904.

He acted as Secretary of the University and Professor of Constitutional Law in the Faculty of Law, but this position, which he obtained after competition when a vacancy occurred due to the retirement of Dr. Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga, he resigned in 1908 and returned to journalism to become editor of *El Siglo*. This post he resigned also in turn to become editor of *El Diario del Plata* and *El Plata*, positions which he holds at present. Meantime he has also occupied a seat in the House of Representatives during the last three legislatures and was a Member of the National Constitutional Assembly of 1916-17. He is a Member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

In addition to his innumerable articles in the above-named and other papers, he has written the following books: *El partido constitucional*, 1900; and *El Derecho Constitucional en la Universidad*, 1906.

ALFREDO RAMOS MONTERO

Agriculturist.

ALFREDO RAMOS MONTERO, the son of Joaquín Ramos and Maura Montero, was born on the seventeenth of September, 1876, at Montevideo, where he began his education at the Colegio San Francisco and the University of Montevideo, and continued it at Santiago de Chile, where he obtained the degree of Agricultural Engineer at the Agricultural Institute of that city in 1898.

On his return from Chile, in 1900, he became secretary of the Rural Association of Uruguay; in July, 1901, he obtained by competitive examination the chairs of agriculture and zoötechnology in the Normal School, and continues to hold both. In 1906 he became attached to the department of cattle-raising and agriculture;

in 1908 he was made head of the zoötechnical section of the cattle-raising division; in 1912 Director of the Bureau of Expositions; in 1913 National Inspector of cattle-raising and agriculture, a post he still fills. Since 1915 he has been President of the official seed commission and also member of the following commissions: Organization of Colonization, Tree Protection, and Examination of Sheep.

Señor Montero is the author of the following works: *Enseñanza práctica de la agricultura*, 1906; *Elementos de agricultura*, 1907-10; *Elementos de ganadería*, 1907-10; *Cartilla ganadera*, 1909; *Manual de ganadería y agricultura*, 1909-11-15; *El Uruguay como país agrícola*, 1912; *Como se instala un gallinero*, 1915. His Manuals of Cattle-raising and Agriculture, mentioned above, were awarded gold medals at the International Exhibitions at Turin (1911) and San Francisco (1916).

ELÍAS REGULES

Physician ; poet.

ELÍAS REGULES was born in 1860 and was educated in Montevideo, where he graduated at the University with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1885.

During his student years he obtained, in a competitive examination, the post of interne at what is to-day the Maciel Hospital, then the Charity Hospital. While still a student, in 1884, he was Lecturer on Legal Medicine at the Medical School, one of the founders of the University Society, and Professor of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry at the University; in 1885 he was made Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; in 1888 interim Dean, and Dean from 1888 to 1898. He has also been an honorary member of the

Council for Secondary Education; he was Physician of the Health Department during the cholera epidemic of 1889; he has been a member of the Committee of the Constitutional Party; in 1891 he was a member of the Penitentiary Council; in 1898 a member of the Council of State, and from 1899 to 1903 a member of the House of Deputies; he has also served as a member of the Council for Secondary Instruction and a Delegate of the Faculty to the Council of the Medical School. He was a delegate to the Sanitary Council held in Rio Janeiro in 1887, and he is now Chairman of the Committee to erect a monument to Gaucho.

As a poet Dr. Regules has devoted himself to the lyrical expression of the characteristics of Uruguayan country life. His first volume of verse, entitled *Versitos criollos*, was published in 1894; later he published *Versos criollos*, of which five or six editions have appeared, the first in 1900; in 1904 he published *Pasto de cuchilla*, and in 1908, *Renglones sobre postales*. As a theatrical author his drama

REGULES

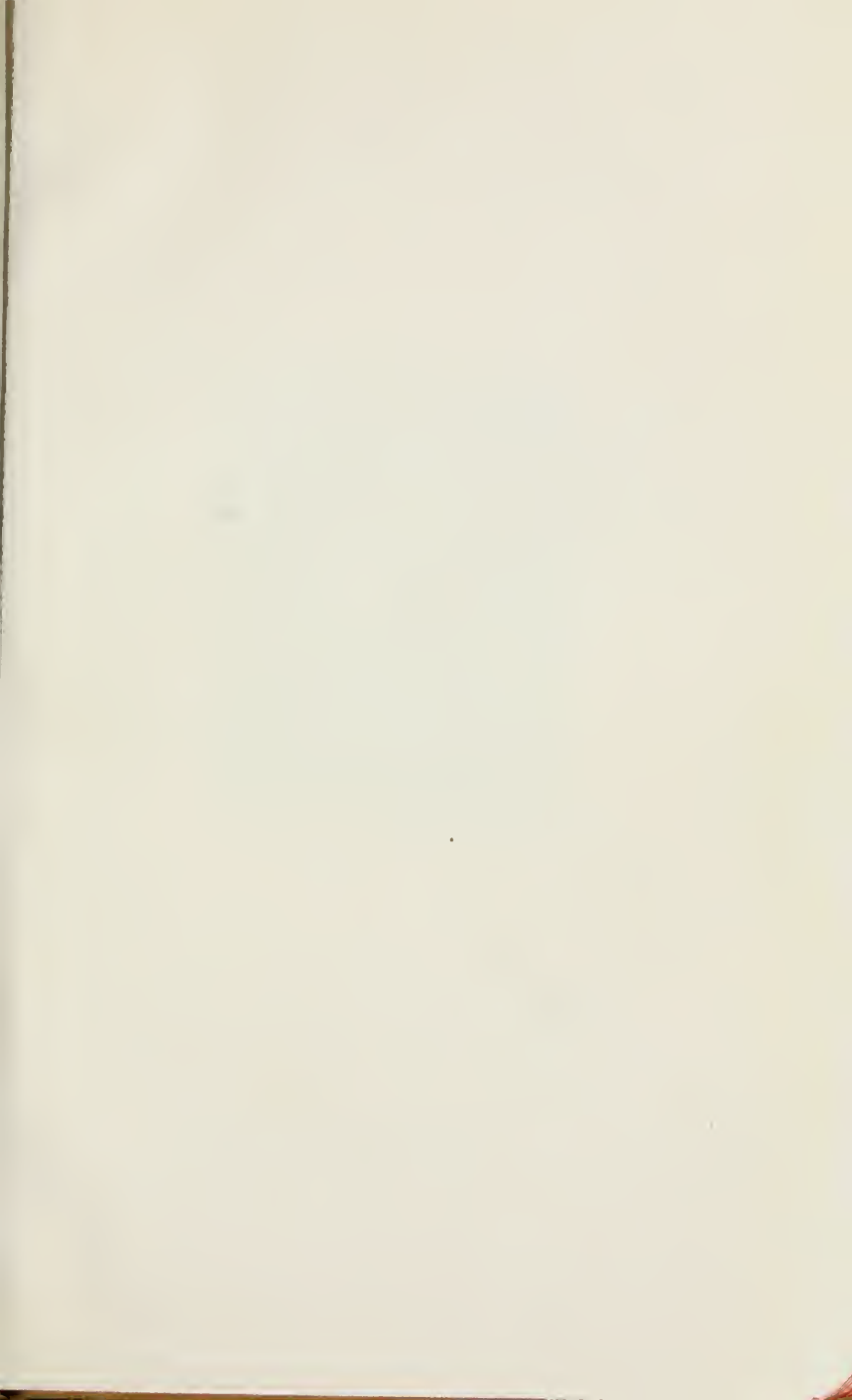
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El entenao and others in the creole style have been repeatedly presented. He is the president and founder of the Creole Society, intended to keep up Uruguayan national traditions.

AND MONOGRAPHS

VII







Nicolás Revello

NICOLÁS REVELLO

Fencing master.

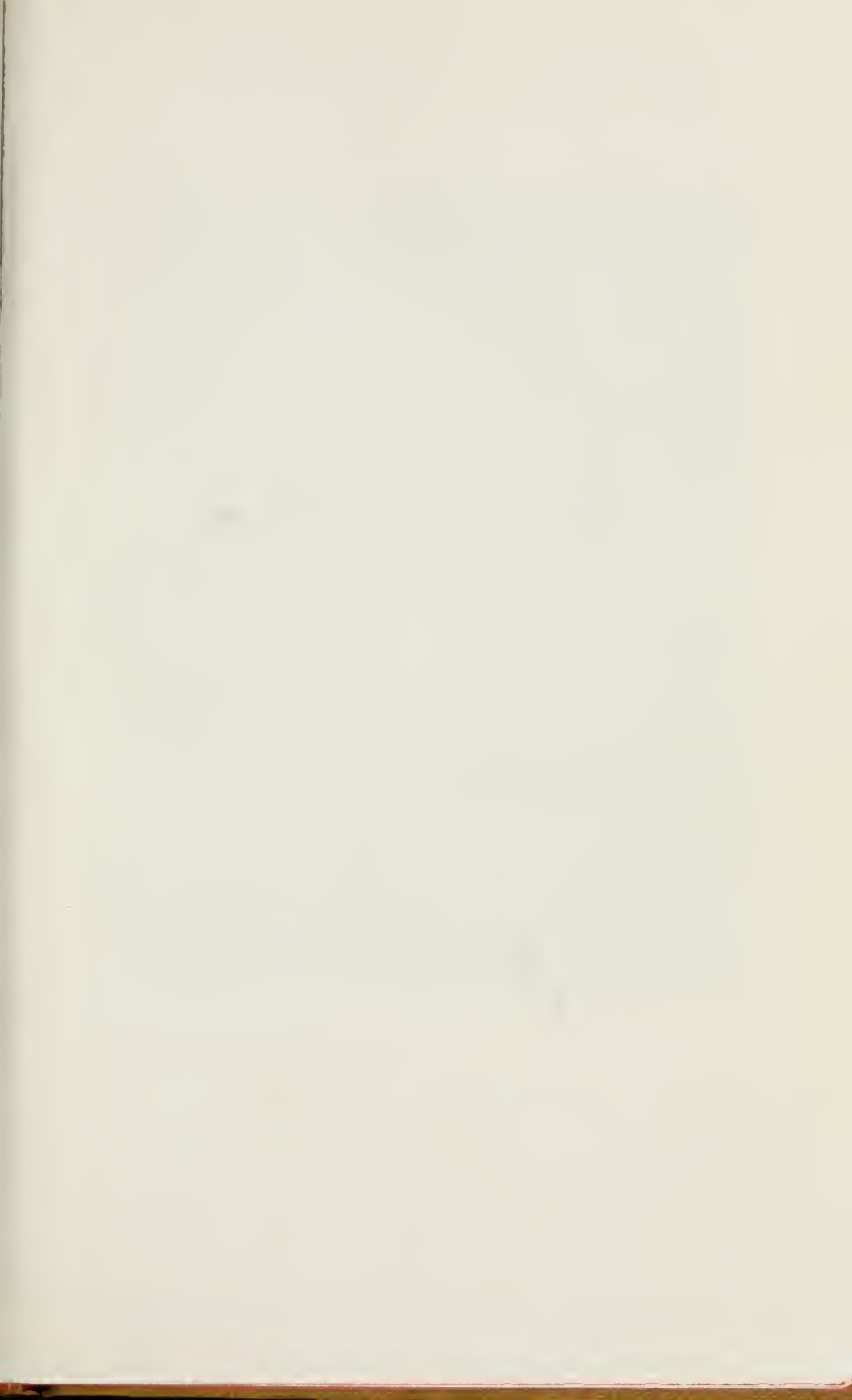
NICOLÁS REVELLO, the son of Nicolás Revello and Gerónima Roselló, was born on the eighteenth of November, 1874, at Montevideo, where he had his early education.

As a boy he became enamoured of fencing, and in 1900 was studying at Rome at the school of Masters at Arms. He has since held the following positions: Instructor of fencing at the Military Academy up to 1903; Fencing Master of the Arms Club, 1902, and of the Jockey Club since 1908, and of the Medical Club, established in 1917. At the present time he is Instructor of fencing in the gymnastic school of the Army and Navy—a post which he has held from its foundation in 1906. He has taken part in numerous

professional contests of an international character at Naples, Ancona, Messina, Cattania, Rome, Barcelona, Paris, Rio Janeiro, São Paulo and Buenos Aires.

His triumphs are attested by a great number of diplomas, gold medals, and trophies, among which are those of the International Tournament of Barcelona, where he won the World's Championship. He has crossed swords with the most famous fencers of his time: Kirchoffer, Merignac, Pini, Greco, etc.; and also with the most eminent of the fencing brotherhood of Italy, Spain, Belgium, Brazil, France, and Argentina. He attended the Congress of Physical Education held at Paris in 1913 and presented there a paper on bayonet practice.

He is the author of the following works: *Calistenia y locomoción*; *Ejercicios con apoyos Baumann*; *Ejercicios con bastón de hierro*; *Ejercicios de conjunto con perchas*, and *Esgrima de bayoneta*.





Charles

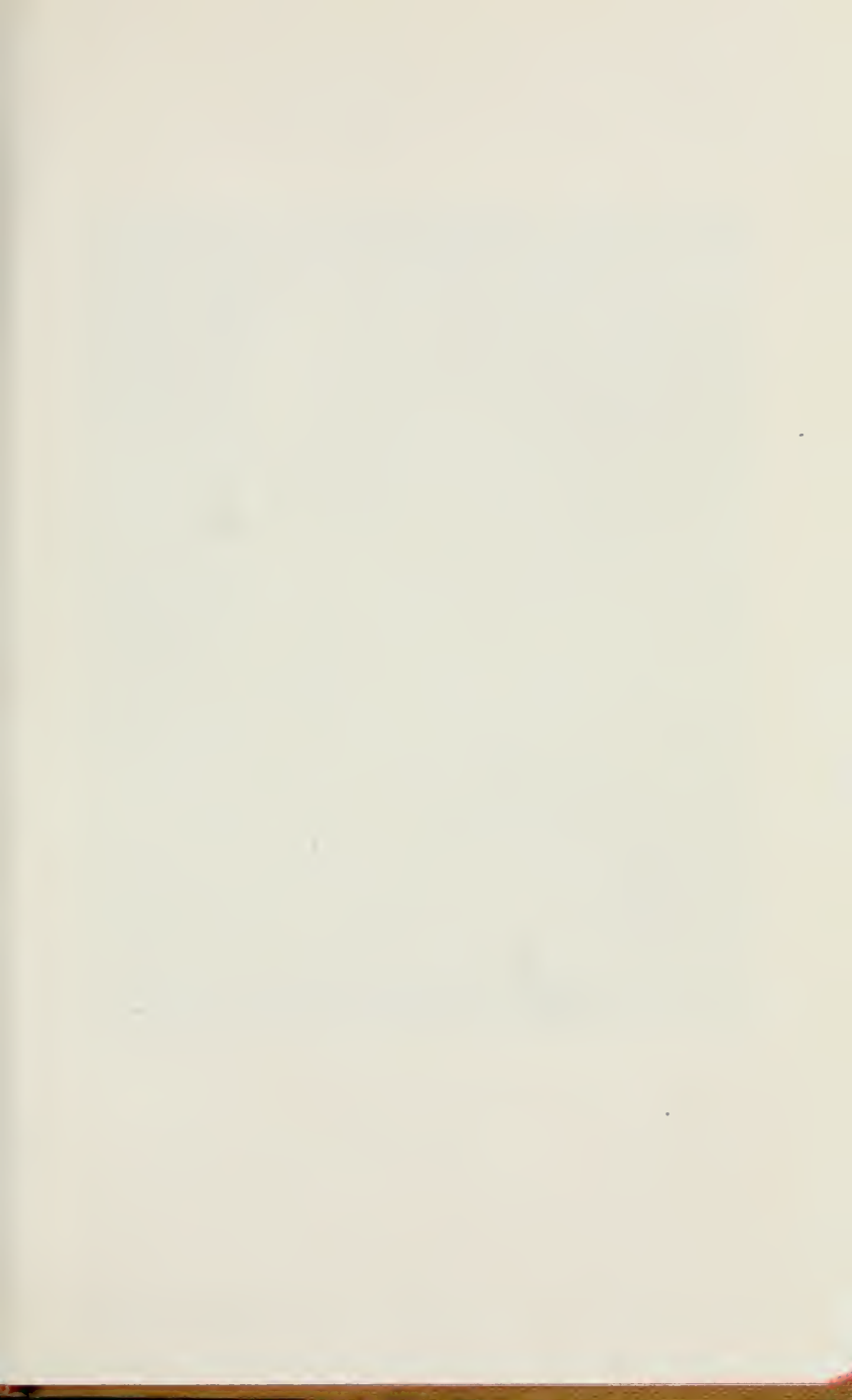
CARLOS REYLES

Author ; land-owner.

CARLOS REYLES, the son of Carlos Reyles and María Gutierrez, was born on the thirtieth of October, 1868, at Montevideo, where he was educated at the Hispano-Uruguayan School (1878-1885). While still very young he devoted himself to a literary career. When he was eighteen years old he had a fortune of a million pesos left him by his father, who was one of the first to devote himself in Uruguay to the improvement of cattle-rearing. To this his son has also given much attention, for he has spent a great part of his life in improving and enlarging his ranches, where he specializes in the breeding of horses and cattle. In his brief activities in politics he founded the club Vida Nueva, which brought together under

its banner the intellectual youth of the Colorado Party. For some time he has been living outside his country, making his home in Buenos Aires and giving himself up to the literary life.

He is the author of the following works : *Por la vida*, 1888; *Beba*, 1894; then later a series of short novels : *Primitivo*, 1896; *El extraño*, 1897, and *El sueño de Rapiña*, 1898. In 1900 he produced *La Raza de Caín*; in 1903 *El idea nuevo, la situación, la teoría, la acción práctica*; in 1910, *La muerte del cisne*, and in 1916, *El Terruño*, with a prologue by Rodó. In 1918 he published at Buenos Aires *Diálogos olímpicos* (I) *Apolo y Dunisios*, and in 1919, *Diálogos olímpicos* (II) *Cristo y Mammón*. His novel *La muerta del cisne* was translated into French.





León Ribeiro

LEÓN RIBEIRO

Musician.

LEÓN RIBEIRO, the son of Luis Antonio Ribeiro and Belén Freire, was born on the eleventh of April, 1854, at Montevideo, where he studied music under the direction of Señor Carmelo Calvo.

At the Conservatory of Music, La Lira, he was appointed Professor of Harmony in 1885, Professor of the Piano in 1887, and Director of Technical Studies in 1899, and again from 1901 to the present date. He is the author of six operas : *Liropeya* ; *Don Ramiro* ; *Nora* ; *Nidia* ; *Yole* and *Harpago y Helena* ; he has also written two masses, one *Salve*, one *Ave Maria*, one *O Salutaris*, and other religious works. He has produced, besides four symphonies and various other orchestral works, a string quartette, a trio for piano, violin,

and violoncello, a quintette for piano and strings, and several compositions for the piano.

A Missa Solemnis of his composition was performed at the Montevideo Cathedral in 1878; a quartette for stringed instruments was presented in 1879 at the musical society; in 1896 a symphony concert was given at the Solís Theatre at which the programme was formed exclusively of orchestral works by him, which he conducted himself. His opera *Liropeya*, composed in 1881, was given at the Solís Theatre in 1912. Other compositions of his, religious, symphonic, and in the shorter forms have been performed at various social clubs in Montevideo. More recently he organised the "Becados" Orchestra at La Lira, which gave its first public performance on December 20th, 1914, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the foundation of the Conservatory.

ORFILIA RICO

Actress.

ORFILIA RICO, the daughter of the well-known actress Lorenza B. de Rico, was born on the fifteenth of October, 1876, in Montevideo, where she had her early education in the Liceo. Like many other actresses she began her dramatic career at a very early age, and made her first appearance on the stage in 1881, when she was only five years old. She has been on the stage most of her life, has become a well-known figure in the theatre, and to-day she is one of the most noted comic actresses of the Río de la Plata.

In 1912, after her dramatic reputation was firmly established, she made a tour of Argentina with the company of Pablo Podestá, and later on went to Rosario and Tucumán, with the Mangiante

company. In her own class she is the first of Argentine actresses, with the longest record on the stage, and so successful are her impersonations that authors frequently write comic pieces with the sole hope of creating a rôle which Señora Rico will accept, and thus ensure the prosperity of the piece. Her most famous successes have been attained in *M'hijo el doctor*, by Florencio Sánchez, 1910; *Las de Barranco*, played at the Teatro Nuevo, 1918; and *Las de enfrente*, presented at the same theatre.





Santiago Rivas

SANTIAGO RIVAS

Public man.

SANTIAGO RIVAS, who has spent most of his time in the public service, is a member of the Colorado Party, and saw active service on the Government side in the revolution of 1904, being badly wounded in one of the engagements. In 1913 he was sent as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, and in 1914 he was appointed Municipal Treasurer for the Department of Montevideo. For the period 1916 to 1919 he held office as Minister of Public Works, and was in the latter year elected member of the National Administrative Council. At one time Member of the House of Representatives, he is now, for the term 1921-27, Senator for the Department of Canelones.



ANTONIO MARÍA RODRÍGUEZ

Public man ; teacher.

ANTONIO MARÍA RODRÍGUEZ, the son of Antonio María Rodríguez and Gregoria de las Carreras, was born in 1859 in Montevideo, where he was educated at the Liceo, the French Institute of M. Maloucaze, and the University, which he entered in 1875. There he took his degree of Bachelor in 1879 and that of Advocate in 1884, on presenting a thesis on *El origen y evolución de la familia*.

In 1878, while he was still an undergraduate, he had given courses in Physics at the Free University of the University Society and also courses in philosophy at the Ateneo. In 1882 he won the post of Professor of Geography at the University in open competition. Later he held the Chair in Philosophy at the University

which he had to vacate in 1886 when, as a member of the minority party in Parliament, he was exiled to Buenos Aires by General Santos. From 1890 to 1898 he held the Chair of Private International Law at the University.

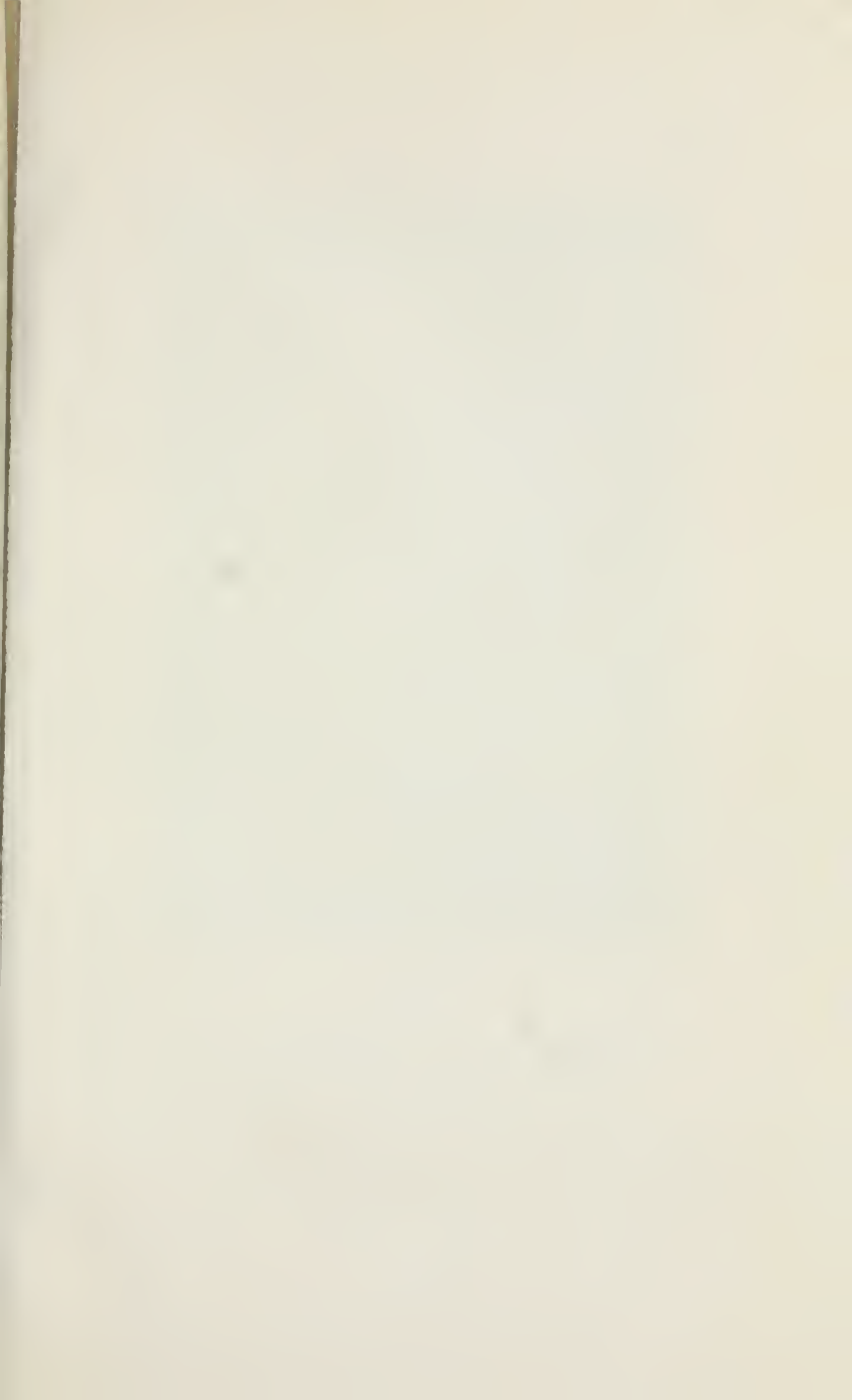
As early as 1885 he entered the political arena and was elected Deputy for Montevideo. After the deportation referred to, he returned in 1887 to his own country and was given an appointment as Criminal Judge. This post he retained during the year 1888, and gave it up to be again elected a Deputy, an office to which he was re-elected three times, in 1891, 1894, and 1897, and held until the coup d'état of 1898, when he entered the Council which temporarily took the place of the legislature. When the ordinary established forms of government were restored he was elected Senator for Tacuarembó, a position he filled for two years.

He then devoted himself to his profession and to the work connected with his post as President of the Mortgage Bank, a position which he held from 1896

to 1900. In that year he was again elected Deputy, was chosen President of the lower house for several consecutive periods, and in 1913 was elected Senator for Tacuarembó. His term expired in 1919, when he resumed his post as President of the Mortgage Bank.

Dr. Rodríguez has also received many other flattering appointments. As early as 1882 he took part in the Congress of Buenos Aires; in 1883 he was Chairman of the Board of Primary Education, and a member of the commission to revise the criminal code; in 1906 he represented Uruguay at the Pan-American Congress of Rio Janeiro; in 1916 he was a member of the delegation sent to Brazil to congratulate that Government on initiating the treaty for the joint control of the Yaguarón River and the Merim Lagoon; in 1916-17 he was a member of the National Constitutional Assembly, and, in conjunction with Julio Mario Sosa, was the author of a plan, afterwards made law, to hold elections to a convention for the reform of the Charter of 1830.

He is affiliated with the Colorado Party, is a member of the organizations which control it, and has, several times, acted as President of its National Committee. He is the author of numerous parliamentary, political, and legal works.





Gregorio L. Tardif

GREGORIO L. RODRÍGUEZ

Lawyer ; public man.

GREGORIO L. RODRÍGUEZ, the son of Antonio María Rodríguez and Gregoria de las Carreras, was born on the twenty-third of July, 1861, in Montevideo, where he obtained the degree of Advocate in the University in the year 1883.

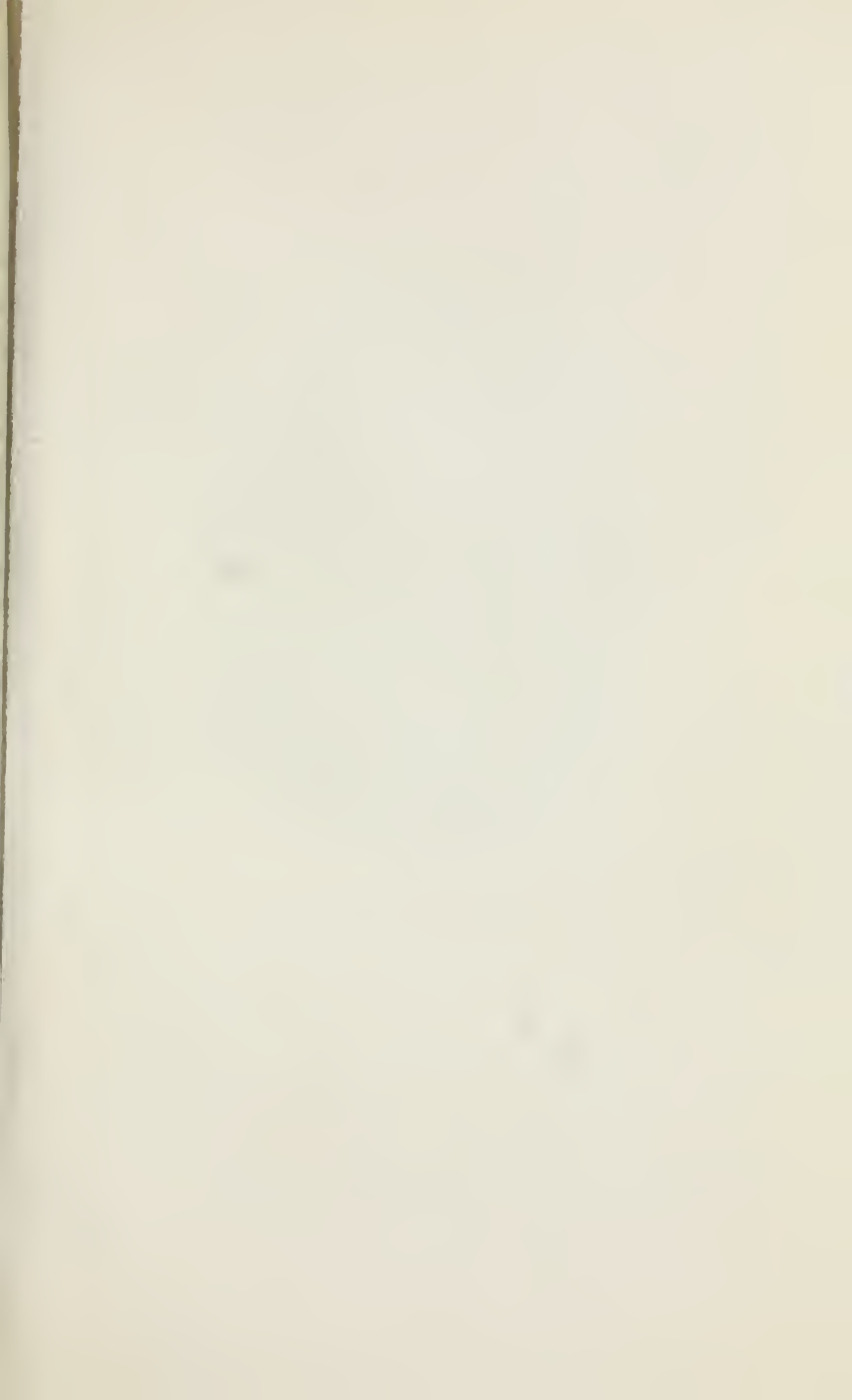
Señor Rodríguez has had a long and distinguished public career. In 1891 he entered political life with his election as Deputy, a post which he held for six terms. He was made a member of the Council of State, Minister for Public Improvements and member of the National Constitutional Assembly. He has also held the following positions of honour : Member of the Departmental Commission for Public Instruction ; Secretary of the Central

Commission of Agriculture; Auditor of the War Department; Chairman of the General Board of Public Instruction; member of the National Board of Charity.

His public services are notable: as Minister of Public Works under President Cuestas he arranged for and inaugurated, in 1901, the great works of the Port of Montevideo; he is the creator of the Regional Technical Inspection System; he instituted the festival of Arbor Day, reorganized the National Library, substituted copper money for nickel, started the works on the Children's Hospital and the new penitentiary, drew up the first regulations dealing with cattle-breeding, drew up the programme for the reform of the law on common education, hastened the construction of the Western Railway System, inaugurating the branches to Colonia and Puerto del Sauce, and was responsible for the First National Exposition of Cattle-breeding at Paysandú, and, together with Dr. Herrero y Espinosa, presided over the First Scientific Latin-American Congress at Montevideo, at

which were assembled delegates from all parts of South America.

He is a charter member of the following organizations: The University Club, the Patriotic League, Teachers' Club, Political Economy Club, Philanthropic Society, Cristóbal Colón Club, the presidency of which last he has held for five terms. In his rôle of honorary director of the Asylum for Mendicants, in collaboration with his colleagues Dr. Juan José Segundo and Urbano Chucarro, he arranged for the construction of the new Women's Wards, which complete the edifice. He has taken a life-long interest in politics, his affiliations being with the Colorado Party, within which he belongs to the Rucrista group.





Sebastián B. Rodríguez

SEBASTIÁN B. RODRÍGUEZ

Physician.

SEBASTIÁN B. RODRÍGUEZ, the son of Antonio María Rodríguez and Gregoria de las Carreras, was born in April, 1866, in Montevideo, where he was educated in the Filantrópica and Elbio Fernández private schools and at the University, which he entered in 1882, and whence he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1891.

He has filled the following public posts: Physician in Court Cases; School Physician, since 1908; Physician of the Public Ambulance and Infirmary Service; Army Doctor; President of the National School Medical Corps; Chairman of the Commission for School Protection against Tuberculosis; editor of the bulletin of the Uruguayan League against Tuberculosis; Chairman of the Commission for the

Destruction of Flies; member of the National League against Alcoholism; Director of the Open-air School.

Dr. Rodríguez has been President of the Auxiliary Electoral Commission at Paso del Molino during various periods; Delegate to the Second Latin-American Congress at Rio Janeiro, and member of organizing committees for various school congresses against tuberculosis; he was Delegate to the First Child's Congress at Buenos Aires in 1916; he has been President of the Philanthropic Society at Paso del Molino for more than twenty-four years; he is the author of the present law for the protection of mothers; he is a member of various committees for the protection of school children and for providing them with milk. He has organized and taken part in many competitions of dairy-men both in Montevideo and in the rest of the Republic.

He is the author of various pamphlets on school hygiene, the education of backward scholars, and the struggle against tuberculosis.

AURELIANO RODRÍGUEZ
LARRETA*Diplomat ; lawyer.*

AURELIANO RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA was born in the year 1849, and received his degree of Doctor of Laws and Jurisprudence when he was twenty-four years old.

Soon afterwards he became a member of the diplomatic corps with the position of Secretary of Legation in Brazil, then under the charge of Dr. Carlos María Ramírez. He was believed to be implicated in the revolution of 1875, during the presidency of Dr. Ellauri, and in consequence was obliged to take refuge abroad. He sailed for Havana in the celebrated and fragile vessel *Puig*, along with Drs. Julio Herrera y Obes, Agustín de Vedia, José Pedro Ramírez, Fortunato Segundo, Eduardo and Ricardo

Flores, and other distinguished citizens. Later in the same year he took part in the revolution known under the name of Tricolor, where he served as Captain of the "Tenth of January" Battalion, under the command of Colonel Julio Arrue, fought in the battle of Perseverano and there received two wounds from bullets. In 1886, in company with Drs. Juan Carlos Blanco and José Pedro Ramírez, he was made a member of the "Conciliation" Ministry, in which he held the portfolio of Justice. In 1888 he was elected Deputy for Montevideo and was successively re-elected until the year 1899, during the administration of General Tajes and part of that of Dr. Herrera y Obes.

In 1897 he did efficient work in connexion with the Treaty of Peace of that year, which ended the revolution started by Aparicio Saravia against the Government of Idiarte Borda, and provided that Juan L. Cuestas should fill the unexpired presidential term. When the two branches of the legislature were dissolved in the

revolution of 1898, he became a member of the Council of State, and later in the same year, after the country had again been brought under a constitutional régime, he was elected Deputy for Tacuarembó. This position he held until 1901, when he was elected Senator for Río Negro.

In 1911 he was appointed a member of the Commission sent to represent Uruguay at the Hundredth Anniversary of the Argentine May Revolution. Since this time he has been a representative in the legislature, where his present term ends in 1923. He was a member of the General Constitutional Assembly; he has been repeatedly elected to the Executive Committee of the National Party, and is a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law.

JOSÉ ROMEU

Physician ; public man.

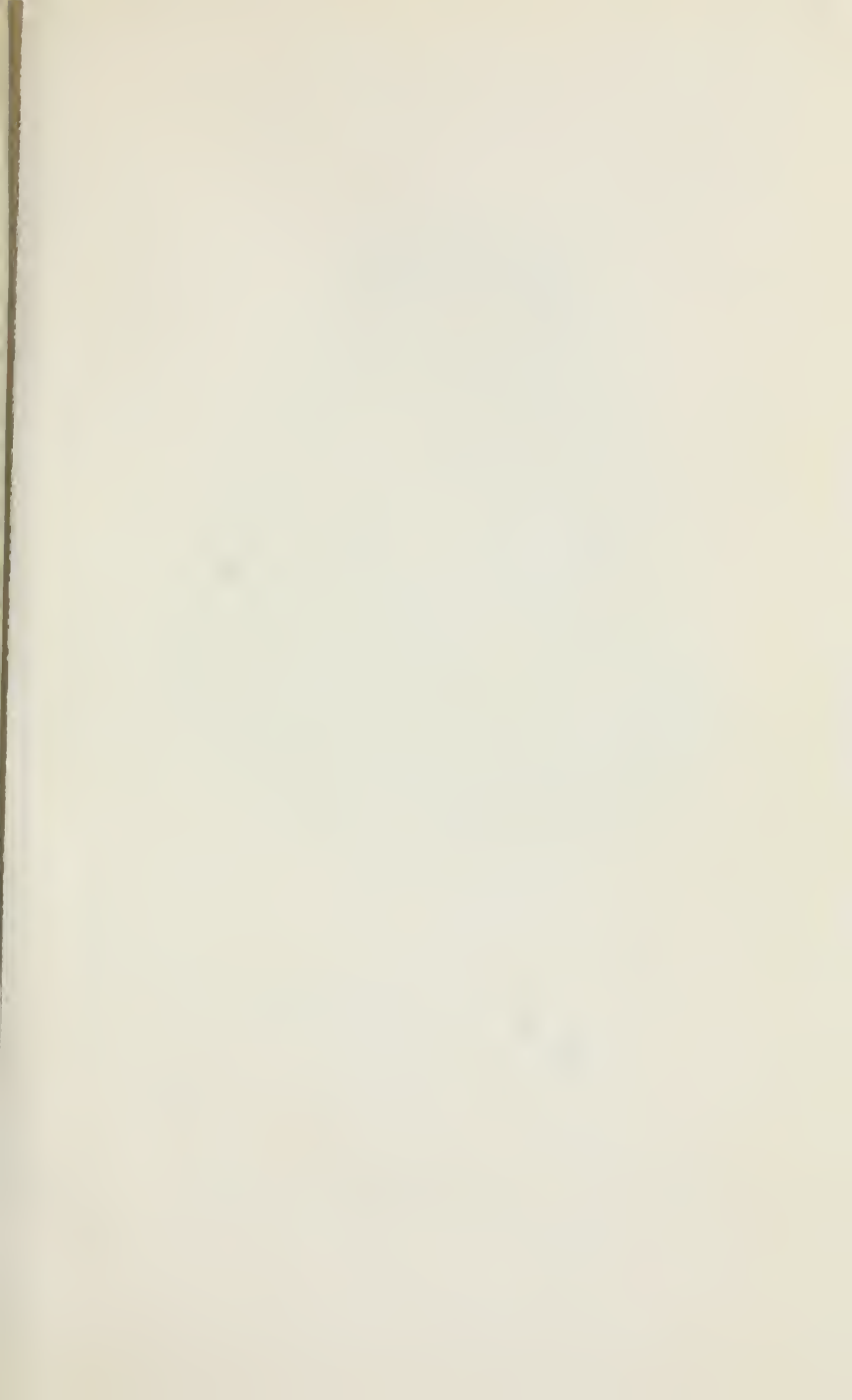
JOSÉ ROMEU was born on the twenty-fifth of April, 1851, at Unión, Department of Montevideo, but was educated abroad. He began his studies at the age of eleven at Barcelona, where, when he was only twenty-three years of age, he won the title of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. Afterwards he pursued special studies in Paris, under Professors Bernard, Vulpian, Behier, Richet, Guyon, and others.

His talents have gained him place and honour both in the political and the professional field.


Among the high government offices he has held are the following : Minister of Foreign Affairs during the whole of the first presidency of Señor Batlle y Ordóñez, from 1903 to 1907 ; again Minister for

Foreign Affairs from March 4, 1911, to June 13, 1911; Senator for the Department Treinta y Tres; Deputy for Cerro Largo and for Canelones; member of the Council of State during the dictatorship of Juan Lindolfo Cuestas.

He has also been chosen to fill responsible positions in the business life of his country: he has served on the Directory of the Bank of the Republic and of the National Council of Hygiene; he has been Physician in the Health Department, and Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the National Street Railways and of the Northern Railway.





L. Romeo Burgess


LUIS ROMEU BURGUES

Magistrate.

LUIS ROMEU BURGUES, the son of Luis Romeu and Segundina Burgues, was born on the fourth of September, 1855, in Santa Rosa, Department of Canelones. On his mother's side he is descended from one of the first colonists of Montevideo, Jorge Burgues, and is a relative, although a distant one, of General Artigas, founder, or father, of the Uruguayan nation. He was educated in Montevideo, first in the school of the Esculapian Fathers, and later at the University, where, in 1887, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws. The thesis he presented for this degree, entitled *De los delitos en general*, received high praise.

Soon afterwards he began to serve in

the judiciary department of Uruguay as Defender of the Poor; from 1888 to 1894 he was Judge in the Departments of Artigas, Cerro Largo, and Canelones; from 1894 to 1897 he was Federal Attorney in the Civil Court, Judge of Appeals in the First Panel, and from 1897 to 1907 Justice of the High Court. In 1908 and subsequently he served as Presiding Judge of this Court at various times.

He took part in the Quebracho revolution against the tyranny of General Santos and was taken prisoner in the battle of de Soto, March 31, 1886, between the forces of the Government, under the command of General Tajés, and those of the revolution led by Generals Castro and Arredondo.

He has been President of the Law Association of Montevideo; President of the Patriotic League for Instruction at Melo, and at the present time is Vice-President of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. He is responsible for the law which created the Legal Department for Minors and of the law of *Conjueces y recusaciones*, both of

ROMEU BURGUES

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which are incorporated in the code of Criminal Procedure.

He is the author of *Vistas Fiscales*, a series of legal papers published in the *Revista de Derecho y Administración* and elsewhere.

AND MONOGRAPHS

VII



CARLOS ROXLO

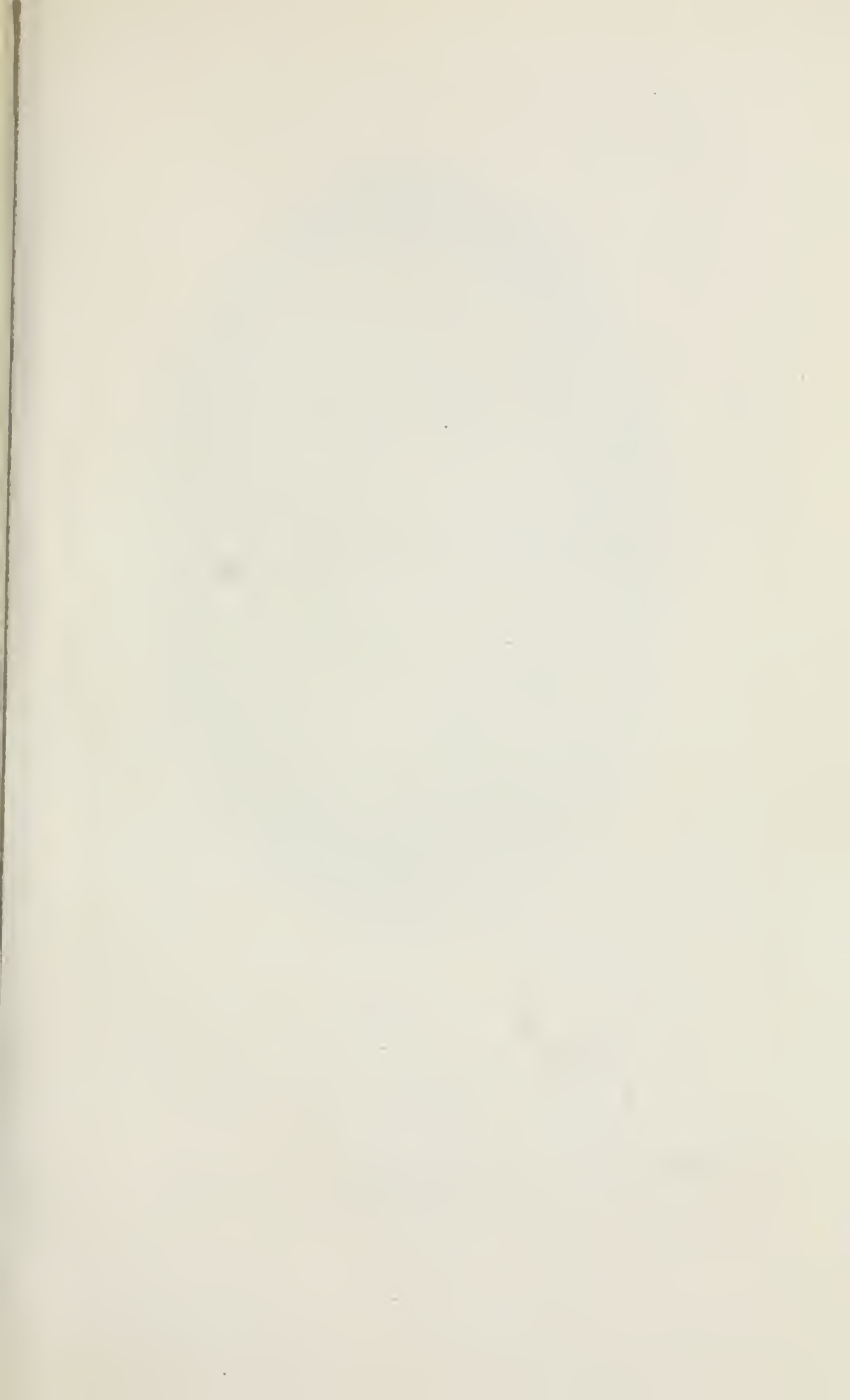
Author ; public man.

CARLOS ROXLO was born in 1860, in Montevideo, but spent his infancy and childhood in Barcelona, where he was educated.

Since his return to the country in 1878, he has had the varied career typical of South American leaders. As an author, he has made a name for himself, and has served also as editor of various papers published in Montevideo representing the National Party; meantime he has taught Literature in the University, has been a member of the General Constitutional Assembly and lately also a member of the Chamber of Deputies, having been elected for the term 1917-20. However, he resigned his seat in the Chamber in May, 1919, to become a member of the Senate, where he represents the Department of Cerro Largo.

Señor Roxlo has won a place among the foremost living writers of Uruguay, where he is esteemed both as a poet and a dramatist, as well as a writer of prose. Among his pieces for the stage are the dramatic experiment, *Ilusiones perdidas*, presented at the Cibils Theatre on the night of March 24, 1878, by the Romea dramatic society, and the following two-act dramas: *El murmullo del río*, *La pantera de Java*, *La huelga*, *La fiesta de los mototes*, and *La flor de oro*, all published in one volume in 1915.

Among his other works are: *Veladas poéticas*, 1878; *Bocetos, Narraciones fantásticas*, 1879; *Estrellas fugaces*, 1885; *Fuegos fátuos*, 1887; *Compendio de estética*, 1888; *Estudios históricos acerca de la poesía lírica*, 1889; *La equidad en el voto*, 1898; *Los Treinta y Tres*, a lecture, 1902; *Soledades*, 1902; *Armonías crepusculares*, 1902; *Cantos de la tierra*, 1902 and 1914; *Luces y sombras*, 1905, third edition, 1919; *El sitio de Montevideo y la Guerra del Paraguay*, 1907; *Glorias de América*, 1910; *Los Poetas del Ranacimiento*, 1911; *Historia crítica de la literatura uruguaya*, 7 vols.





José Salgado

JOSÉ SALGADO

Historian; legislator.

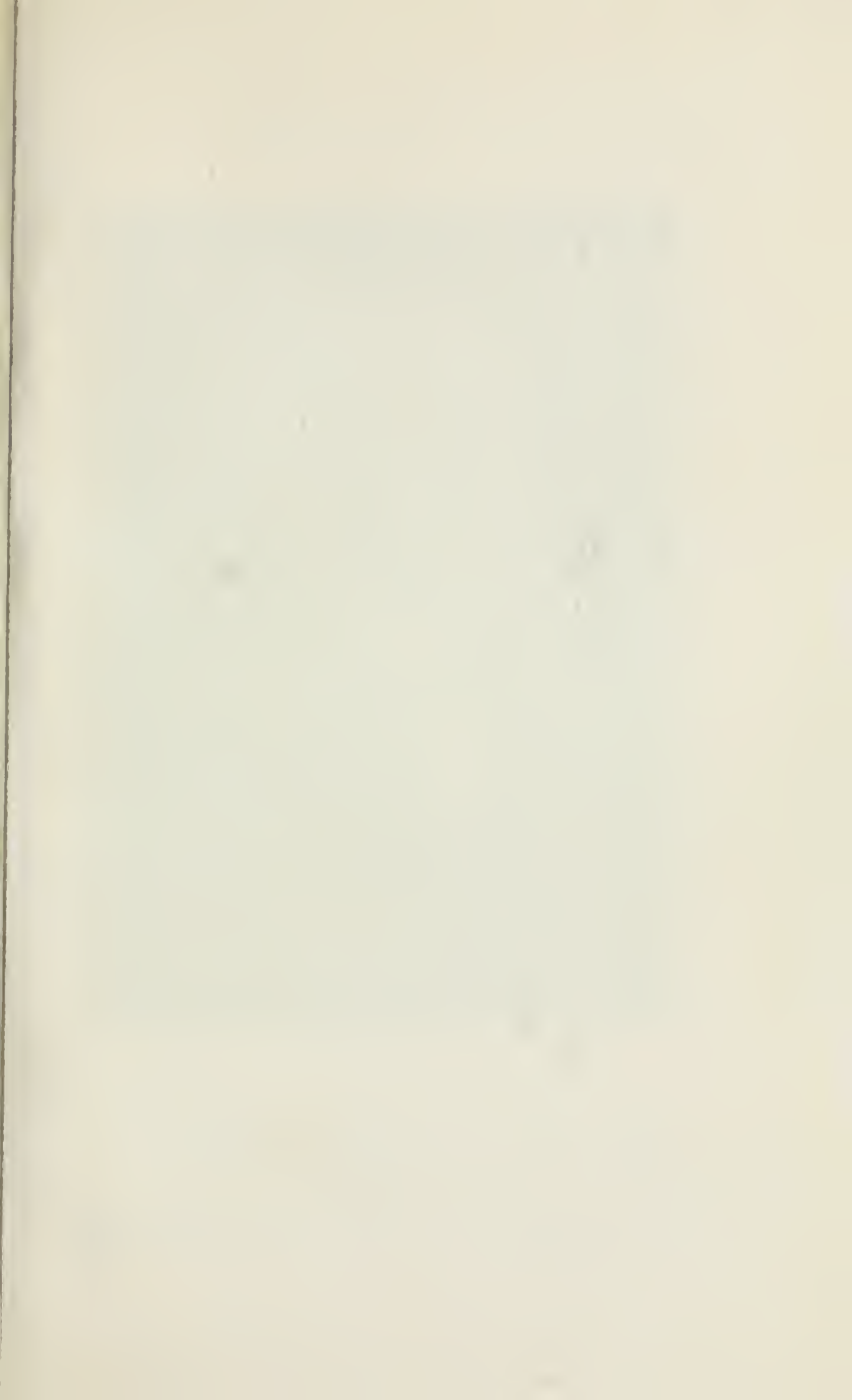
JOSÉ SALGADO, the son of Serafín Salgado, a Spanish business man, and of Francisca Gómez, was born on the twenty-ninth of March, 1875, in Montevideo, where also he was educated at the University. He read law and took the degree of Advocate in 1901 at the Law School, where later he taught the subject of Civil Law.

His major interest, however, lay in history, of which he is Professor at the University, and to which and to politics he has given his best years. He has produced substantial works on the history of Uruguay, which have been valued both at home and abroad, and have brought him distinguished recognition; he has been elected to membership of the Historical Institutes of Uruguay, Brazil and Argen-

tina, and to the Geographical Societies of Rio Janeiro and Lisbon; he was also chosen as delegate to the Congress of Americanists, which met at Buenos Aires in 1910.

His political career has also been attended with success: he has been elected Deputy to represent the Department of Cerro Largo, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1916, and to-day represents the Department of Colonia. In the Chamber he has been honoured by election to the important committees on Foreign Affairs, on the Codes, and on the Powers of the Chamber as well as to the Standing Committee.

His work as an author lies chiefly in the field of history; he has, however, also published a poem entitled *Canto a la Paz*, which appeared in 1904, and a legal treatise, *Tratado sobre la posesión*, published in 1905. In 1910 he read a paper before the Congress of Americanists at Buenos Aires entitled *Los Cabildos Coloniales*, and he has published five volumes of his principal work, *Historia de la República Oriental del Uruguay*.





Joaquín de Salazar

Montevideo.

JOAQUÍN DE SALTERAIN

Physician ; surgeon.

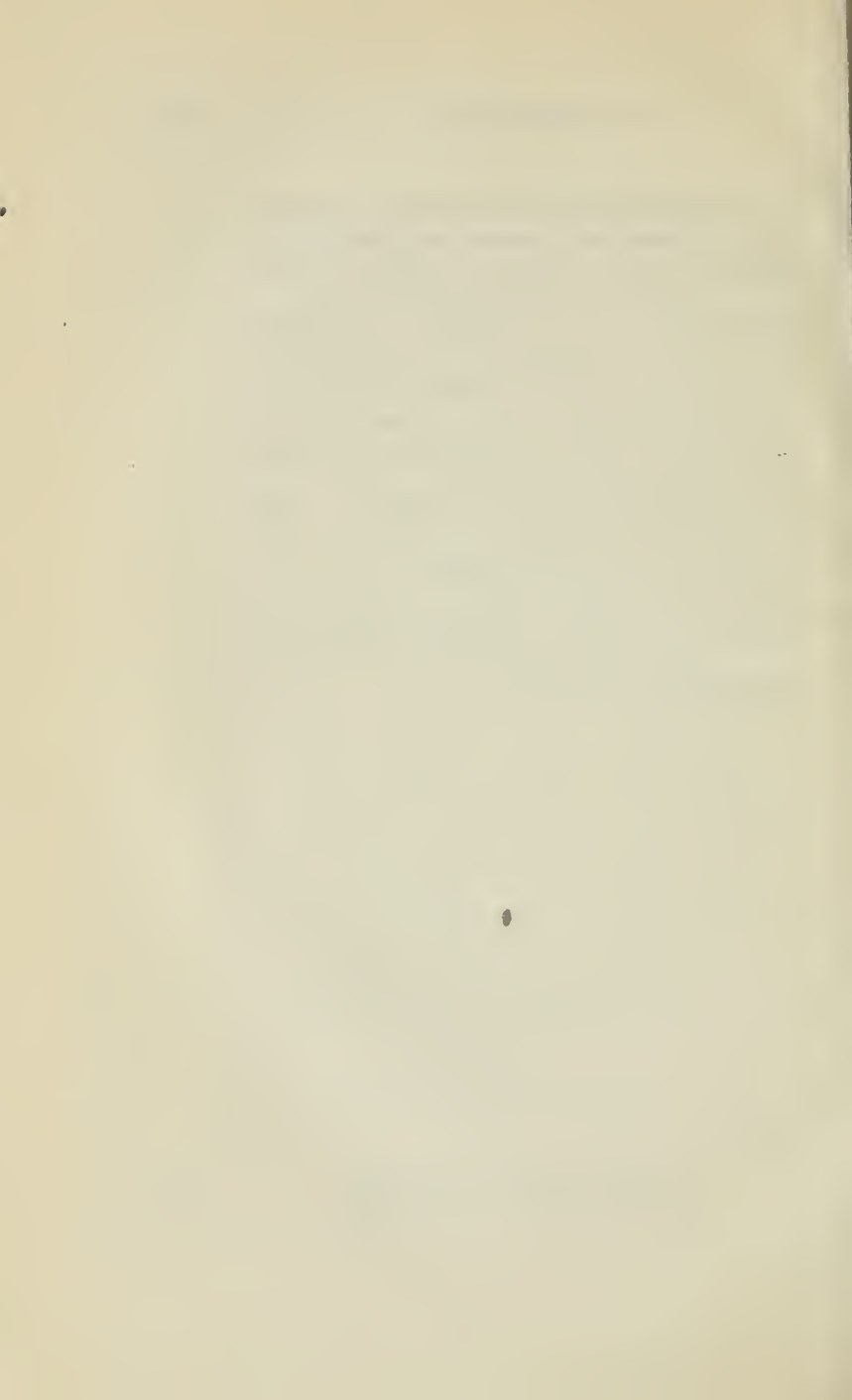
JOAQUÍN DE SALTERAIN, the son of Patricio de Salterain and Elisa Rambaud, was born on the thirtieth of November, 1856, in the city of Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1884. In that year he proceeded to Paris to finish his studies, under a fellowship obtained by competitive examination.

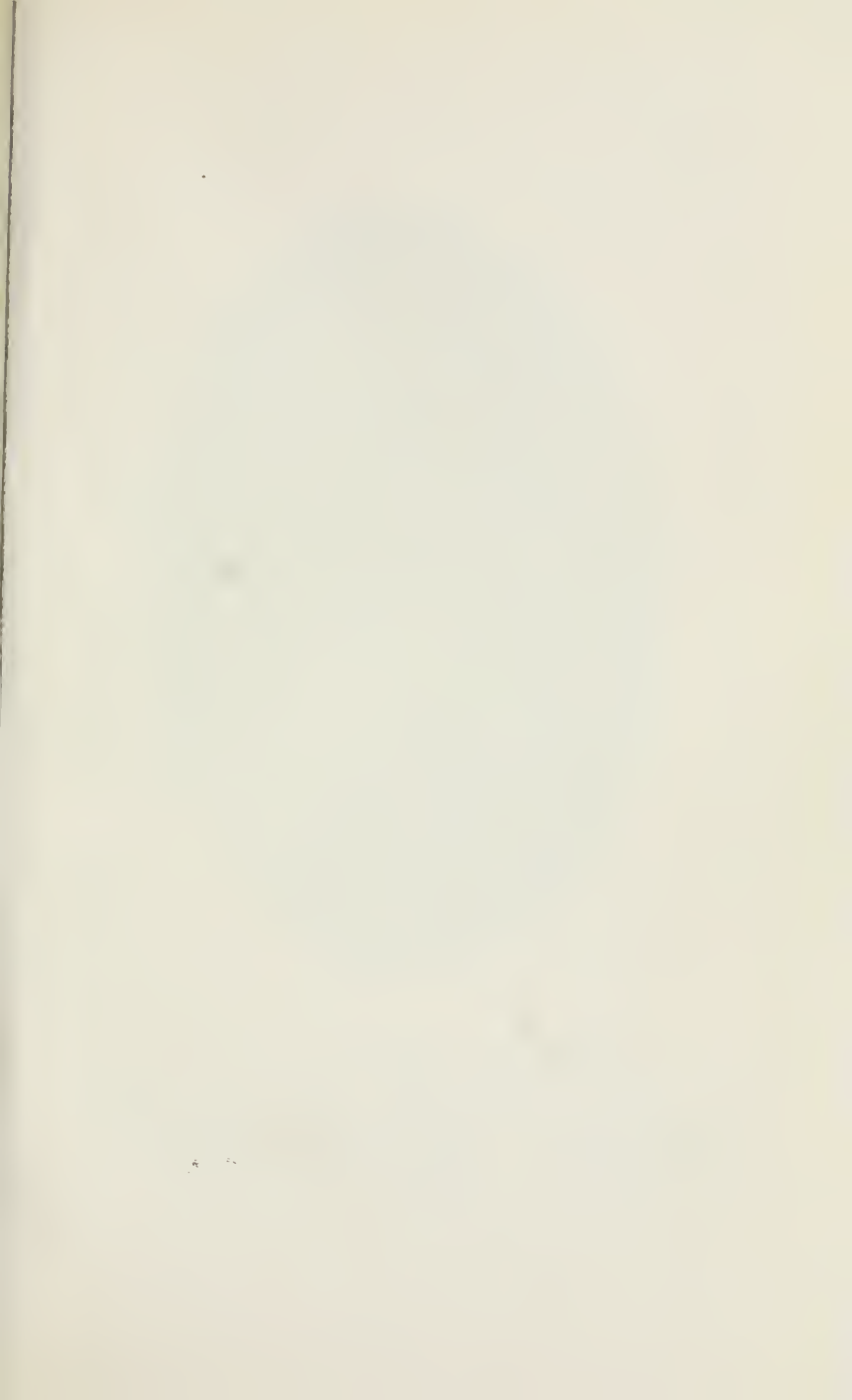
During his residence in Paris he was appointed head of the clinic of Dr. Galezowski, a post which he held for four years, and on his return to his native city, desiring to show his gratitude to the government for sending him to Europe, he founded a clinic for poor people to which he gave his services gratuitously.

The positions he has occupied are numerous and include : Assistant in the Ministry of the Interior; Secretary in the same department; Secretary to the Faculty of Medicine; Vice-President of the Council of Hygiene; Oculist to the Foundling Asylum; Member of the Board of Education; Member of the National Board of Charity; Member of the Council of State; Deputy; Senator; Minister of Foreign Affairs; Secretary of the National Census; Vice-President of the Council of Statistics; Founder of the Municipal Bureau of Statistics; Oculist to the Children's Hospital; Member of the French Society of Ophthalmology; Member of the International Institute of Statistics; Founder and Honorary President of the League against Tuberculosis and of the League against Alcoholism; Director of the Municipal Bureau of Statistics of Montevideo. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Among Señor de Salterain's published works the following may be noted : *Profilaxia epidémica en Montevideo*, 1884; *Apuntes sobre demografía Uruguaya*, 1905;

La Tuberculosis pulmonar en el Uruguay, 1900; *Mortalidad general por tuberculosis pulmonar*, 1901; *La liga contra la Tuberculosis*, 1902; *La mortalidad en Montevideo*, 1902; *Demografía del Departamento del Salto*, 1904; *El Alcoholismo en el Uruguay, que es lo que debe y puede hacerse en contra*, 1915; *Contribución al estudio del Alcoholismo en el Uruguay*, 1918; *Artigas*, 1910; *Intimidades* (verses), Paris, 1912; *José de Arecharalita*, 1918; *La elección de Representantes*, 1909; and numerous articles of varied character in periodicals and reviews.







Luis Sambucetti

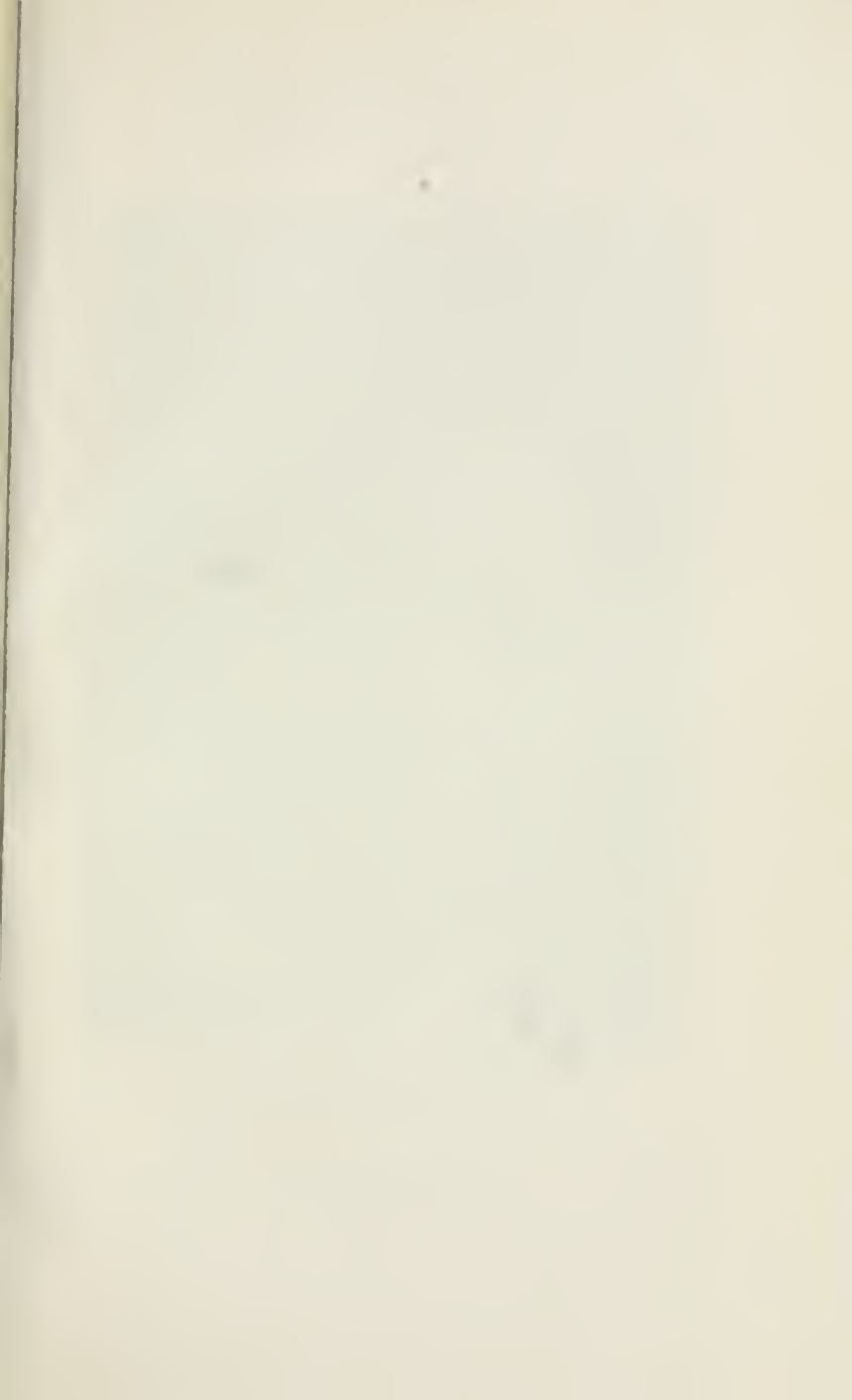
LUIS SAMBUCETTI

Musician.

LUIS SAMBUCETTI, the son of Luis Sambucetti and Claudina Giribaldi, was born on the twenty-ninth of July, 1860, at Montevideo, where, at the age of seven, he began to study the violin under the direction of his father. In 1885 he went to Paris where he worked under Professor Leonardo, and studied composition under the famous master Dubois, former director of the Paris Conservatory. In the year 1887 he obtained by competition in Paris a position as first violin in the celebrated concert orchestra of the Châtelet, at that time under the direction of its founder Edouard Colonne.

On his return to Uruguay his talents received prompt recognition. He was made Technical Director of the Verdi

Institute, and for a time conducted the National Orchestra. He is the author of many compositions for piano, voice, violin, violoncello, orchestra, and chorus, and of two one-act operas, the one entitled *Colombinson*, the libretto by Nicolás Granada, which was put on the stage with success in Buenos Aires in 1893, the other *Francisco de Assís*, the libretto by Benjamín Fernández y Medina, which received a gold medal at the International Exposition of Milan in 1906.





Juan Alfredo Samonati

ALFREDO SAMONATI

Teacher.

ALFREDO SAMONATI, the son of Juan Bautista Samonati and Antonia Maranda, was born in the town of La Paz in the Department of Colonia, on the third of November, 1887. He had his early schooling at the Liceo of Colonia Valdense, but for his later studies went to Montevideo. There he won his diploma of First Grade Teacher in 1896, that of Second Grade Teacher in 1900, and that of Third Grade Teacher in 1905.

He has given his life to teaching: beginning as assistant in a Second Grade School, he became Principal of the school at Mercedes, where he taught for seven years. Later he was made Teacher of Mathematics in the Liceo Uruguayo in the same city, and served successively as

Inspector of Primary Education at Soriano and Rocha, Inspector of the registry of civil status, and Census Inspector in Rocha in 1908.

He spent two years abroad on a special mission to the United States and Canada to study educational institutions. When his mission in North America closed, he went to Europe on a voyage of study and observation which included Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Italy, and on his return was made Inspector of Primary Education. At present he is Principal of the Liceo of Secondary Instruction and gives a course in mathematics as applied to industry in the industrial school at Montevideo. He is also Vice-President of the Council of Industrial Education.

Among the books published by him are : *La Enseñanza técnica para fines industriales*, 1915; *Vida y Acción*, 1916; *Los exámenes escolares, lo que debieran ser y cómo podrían efectuarse*; *Los Inspectores Departamentales de Instrucción Primaria*;

La supresión de las pizarras en las escuelas ; Los trabajos manuales en las escuelas primarias de los Estados Unidos ; El organismo escolar americano ; La educación cívica, moral y física en las escuelas primarias de los Estados Unidos ; La doctora María Montessori y su sistema de enseñanza ; Escuelas experimentales, laboratorio de paidología y clínicas psicológicas. A work entitled ¿ Cual debería ser el lugar de la instrucción industrial ; En el sistema de las repúblicas Americanas ? ¿ debería ser considerada como una función del sistema público escolar ? ¿ debería darse bajo un sistema separado y bajo una organización aparte ? which, presented at the Second American Scientific Congress held at Washington in 1915-16, was highly commended.

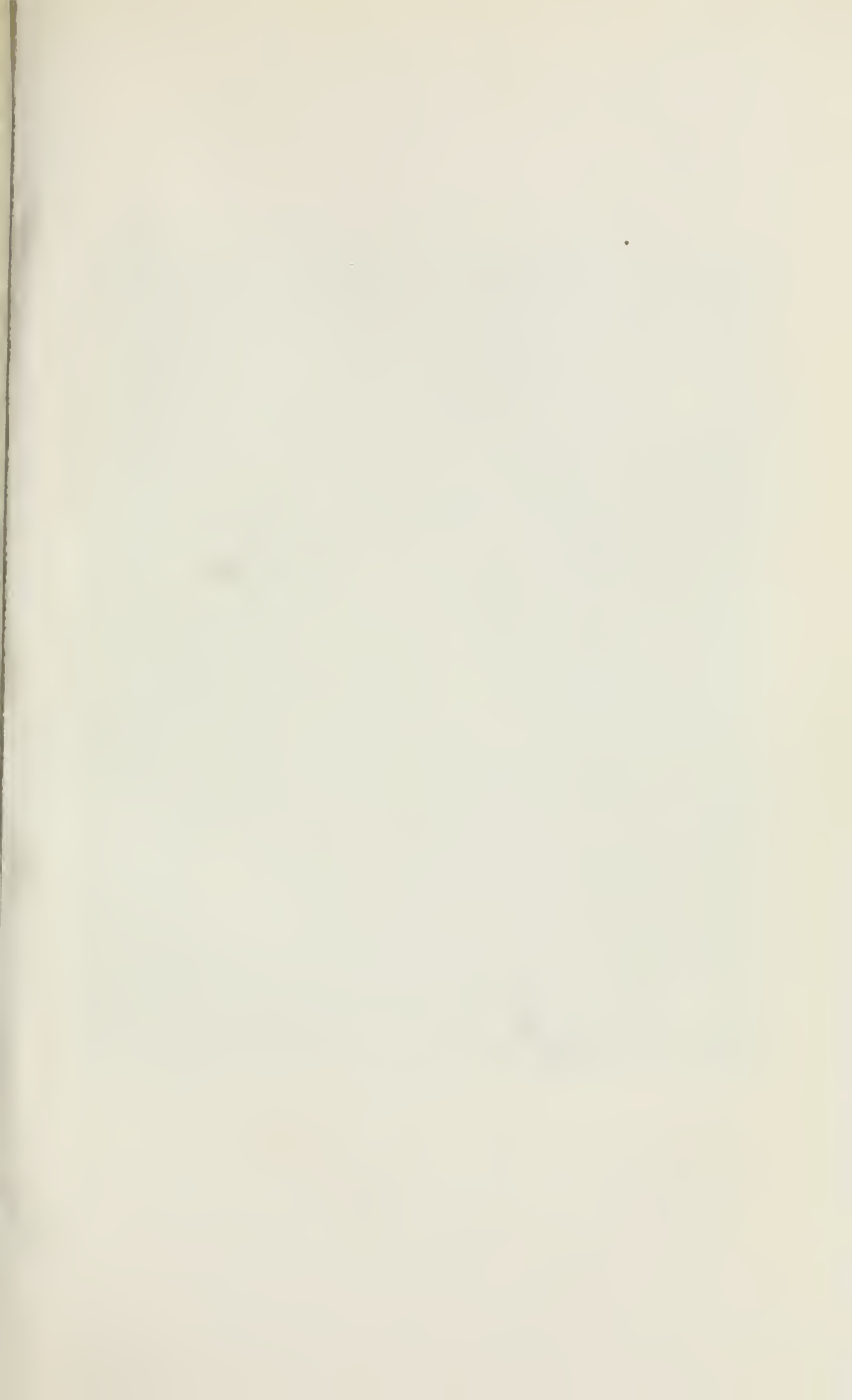
A little work on Industries, intended for the scholars of primary schools, was awarded a prize and adopted as an official text-book. His pedagogical works were awarded a diploma and a bronze medal at the Brussels Exhibition in 1910.

TERESA SANTOS DE BOSCH

Philanthropist.

TERESA SANTOS DE BOSCH is the founder of the National Institute for the Blind bearing the name of General Artigas, which was established in Montevideo in the beginning of the year 1914. After visiting the Institute for the Blind at Buenos Aires in 1913, she conceived the idea of founding a similar establishment in Uruguay, a plan which she immediately put into effect, first by soliciting private aid and afterwards getting help from the public authorities. She acted as head of this institution until, finding it necessary to make a visit to Europe, she gave up her position to Señora Carmen Cuestas de Nery. For some time she was in charge of the Woman's Page of the *Diario del Plata*, where she won popularity under her

pseudonym, "Fabiola." For some years she travelled in Europe in company with her husband, Dr. Isabelino Bosch, and during the progress of her trip sent her impressions in the form of letters to be published in various newspapers of the Capital. She was present as delegate of the Uruguayan Government at the Conference for the Blind held in London in June, 1914. In the same year she was commissioned by the Minister of Public Instruction to study the organization of institutions for the blind in Europe. On her return to her native country from this journey in 1919 she took charge of the Woman's Page in *La Razón*.





Juan Scabini

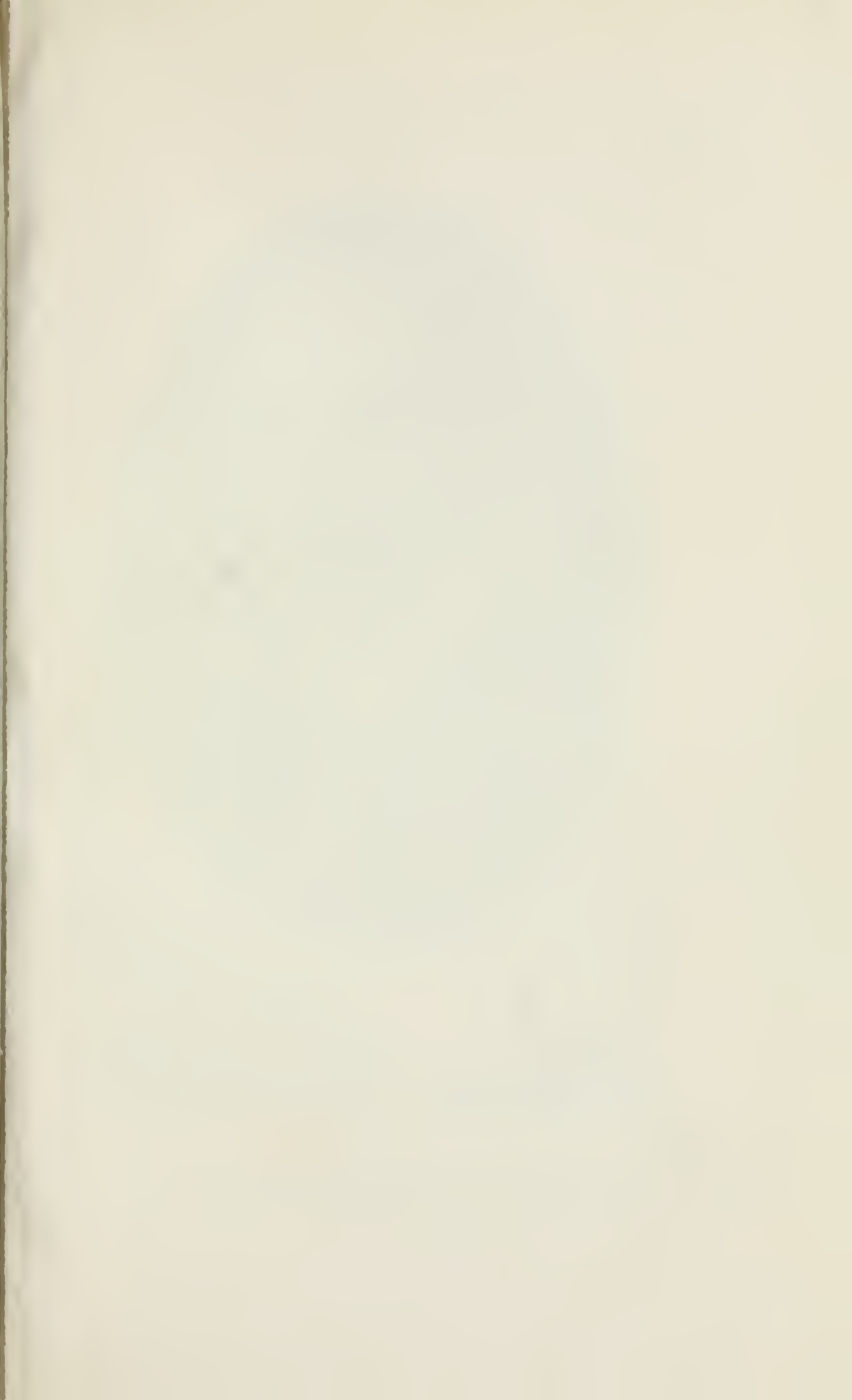
JUAN SCABINI

Naval officer.

JUAN SCABINI, who was born on the fifteenth of January, 1855, entered the Uruguayan Navy in 1875, when he was twenty years old, and has therefore now seen over forty-six years' service.

In his long career Captain Scabini has held many important posts and commands. On the twenty-fourth of August, 1900, he attained the rank of Captain of the Fleet, the highest grade in the Uruguayan Naval service. On the eighth of November, 1915, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet.

In the execution of his duty he has fulfilled several important official missions, and has been decorated by the French Government. He is regarded as a capable officer and administrator.





Arturo Scarone

ARTURO SCARONE

Journalist ; librarian.

ARTURO SCARONE, the son of Agustín Scarone and María Boagno, was born on the twenty-fourth of January, 1885, in Montevideo, where he began his education at the public schools, from which he went to the Colegio Carnot, later studying at the University.

In 1900 he became a member of the staff of the National Library; in 1910 he was made First Assistant Librarian, and in 1920 Assistant Director.

In the meantime, he has also pursued the writer's career: he has been a member of the staff of the Montevidean daily paper *La Razón*, of which he is one of the editors, and has written much in other than journalistic forms; in 1919 he obtained first prize in the competition of

monographs initiated by the Rural Federation to arouse interest in the erection of a monument to Gaucho; he has contributed to the leading magazines of Argentina and Uruguay; he is the author also of substantial books.

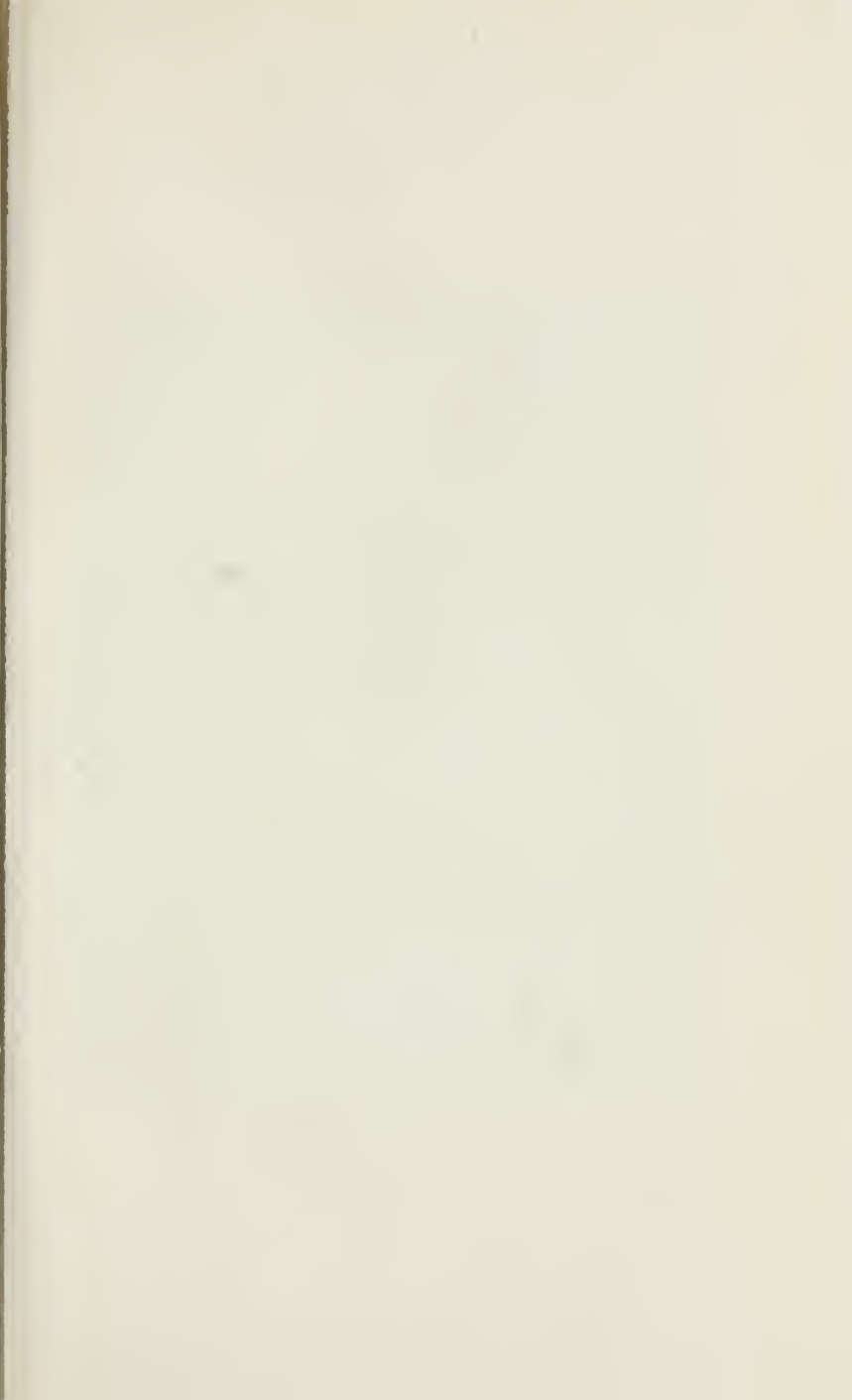
Among the works published by him are: *La Biblioteca Nacional de Montevideo*, an historical summary prepared on the occasion of the first centenary of its foundation and published by the Library; *El Dr. José Manuel Pérez Castellano, su vida, su obra, su testamento*, Montevideo, 1916; *Dámaso Antonio Larrañaga y la fundación de la Biblioteca Nacional*, Montevideo, 1916; *El libro y sus enemigos; Estudio sobre los insectos que invaden las bibliotecas, museos y archivos*, published by the National Library, Montevideo, 1917; *Uruguayos Contemporáneos*, a biographical reference work, Montevideo, 1918.

FRANCISCO A. SCHINCA

Lawyer and journalist.

FRANCISCO ALBERTO SCHINCA, the son of Luis Schinca and Catalina Poggi, was born in Montevideo on the ninth of March, 1883. He was educated at the University in that city and took his degree of Doctor of Law and Jurisprudence in 1912.

He has been secretary to the Electoral Board of Montevideo, Professor of Literature in the University of that city, and member of the Constitutional Assembly. As a member of the Colorado Party he has had a good deal to do with the management of its affairs, has in the past represented Durazno and Montevideo in the Chamber of Deputies, and is at the present time Deputy for Minas. He is on the editorial staff of *El Día*, and in 1914 published a book of essays and criticisms entitled *Oriñamas*.





Dr. José Scoseria

JOSÉ SCOSERIA

Physician.

JOSÉ SCOSERIA, the son of Juan B. Scoseria and Teresa Monesiglio, both Italians, was born in Montevideo on the eighth of May, 1861. In 1888, at the age of twenty-seven, he graduated as Doctor of Medicine and in the same year was appointed to the chair of Medical and Biological Chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Montevideo, a position which he still holds, being now the senior professor in that Faculty. Since 1888, when he received the appointment, he has been Chemical Expert to the Law Courts. In 1889 he was chosen a Member of the University Council, and has been re-elected from time to time until the present. For six years, from 1898 to 1904, he served also as Dean of the Faculty

of Medicine, and was then named Honorary Member of the Board of Education.

He is one of the charter members, and has been several times President of the University Society, for which he has lectured frequently at the Institute of Secondary Studies when the lectures at the University have been suspended. He has had a long association with the University and a great part of the Uruguayan medical profession has, at one time or another, studied under him. He was influential in securing the laboratories now owned by the medical school; he had also to do with founding the Institute of Hygiene, and he shared in planning the present organization of the Faculty of Medicine. Probably the work by which he will best be remembered is that which he did in connexion with the Charity Commission, for which he laboured long and arduously, and brought about results beneficial to the country. He inspired the campaign which relieved that body of its essentially religious character and converted it into a State institution,

which therefore could no longer be utilized as a means of propaganda for a particular form of religion; he also aided in founding the Orphanage and the Maternity Hospital.

Dr. Scoseria was for five years at the head of the Charity Commission, a period fruitful of results. During his administration, the organization and accountancy of the offices under its charge were placed upon a business-like basis. Prior to his administration, the funds in the hands of the Commission were insufficient to meet demands, while at its close there was a surplus of \$500,000. Among other important works carried out by this Commission, while he was at its head, may be mentioned the construction of buildings for out-patients, the installation of the departments of radiography and electrical treatment in the Charity Hospital, the foundation of the odontological clinic, the opening of the syphilitic ward, the inauguration of the Children's Hospital, the construction of a ward for infectious cases, the construction of a Maternity

Hospital, the foundation of the Convalescent Home in Punta Carreta, the opening of consulting rooms in the Orphanage, the enlargement of the home for incurables at Unión, the construction of wards for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Isolation Hospital, and the reorganization of the Asylum for the Insane.

Dr. Scoseria is well known outside his own country: he was President of the Latin-American Medical Congress held in Buenos Aires in 1904, of that held in Montevideo in 1907, and of that held in Rio de Janeiro in 1909, in all of which he took a leading part. He is very active in the Ateneo of Montevideo and has been President of the Medical Society, the Bilbao Club, and of other important institutions: in 1910 he was chosen as the first Head of the Public Ambulance and Dispensary Service; he has been honoured by election to the Uruguayan Pharmaceutical Club, and is a corresponding Member of the Mexican Academy of Medicine and of the Rio de Janeiro Academy of Medicine.

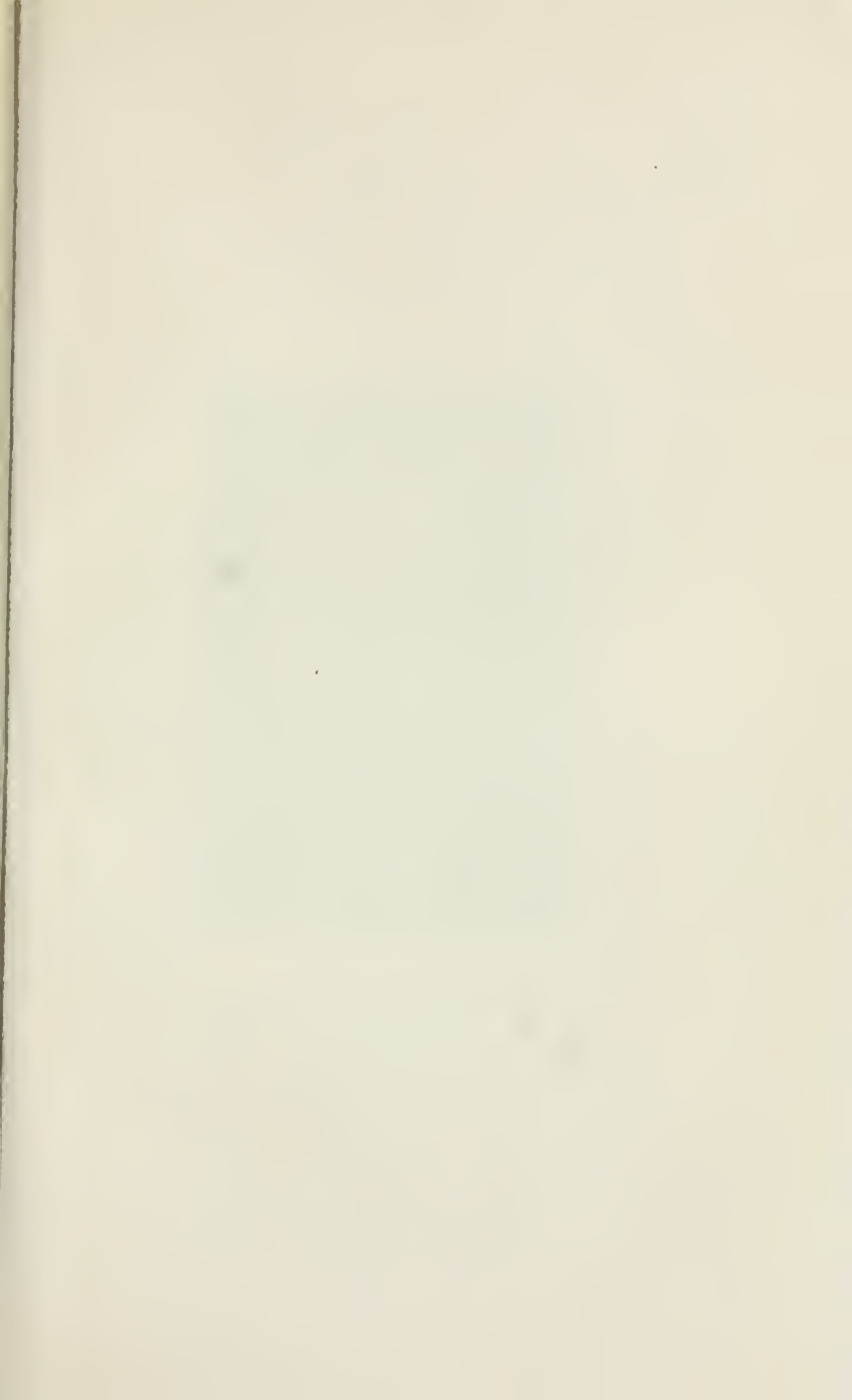
JOAQUÍN SECCO ILLA

Lawyer ; journalist.

JOAQUÍN SECCO ILLA, the son of Francisco Alves Secco and Albana Illa, was born on the fourteenth of May, 1879, at Montevideo, where he was educated at the Colegio Seminario and the University. After finishing his studies he made a voyage to Europe, and on his return received his degree in 1903.

He was editor of the newspaper *El Bien* from 1905 to 1907; President of the Catholic Union from 1908 to 1911; President of the Fourth Catholic Congress in 1911; President of the Civic Union of Uruguay from 1911 to 1916; Member of the Constitutional Assembly for the Department of Canelones, 1916-17. In the general election of November, 1919, he was elected Deputy for Montevideo,

representing the Civic Union of Uruguay—that is, the Catholic Party. At the present time he is substitute Professor of Civil Law in the University. He is the author of the following books: *Tres años de periodismo*; *El civismo católico*; *Federico Ozanam*; *La Iglesia y el Estado*; *Manifiesto—Programa de la Unión Cívica*.





José Antonio Segundo

JOSÉ PEDRO SEGUNDO

Lawyer; writer.

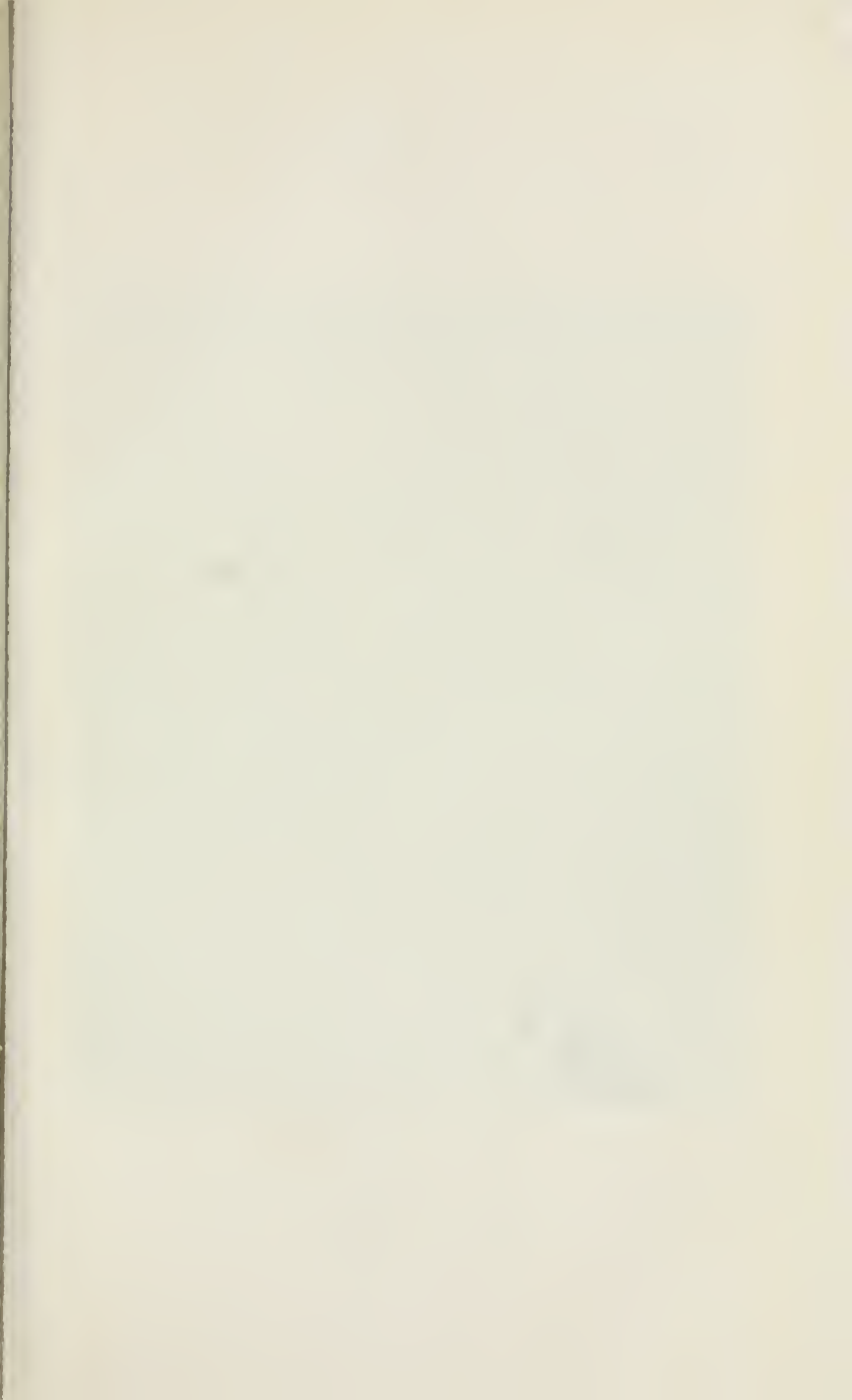
JOSÉ PEDRO SEGUNDO, the son of Dr. Juan José Segundo, who played a conspicuous part in public affairs in the latter half of the last century, and of Luisa Velazco, was born on the thirty-first of March, 1887, in Montevideo. He was also educated in the capital in private schools and at the University, where he took his degree of Advocate in 1910.

His literary bent showed itself while he was still a student, and he became one of the editors of the student magazine *Evolución*. On leaving the University he became a member of the staff of *La Razón*, and has continued to write, not only in the daily press, but in more durable form.

His career as a teacher, in which he has been successful, began also at an early

age. Soon after his graduation he was made secretary to the Law Faculty; later he became secretary to the National Inspector of Primary Education, and in the year 1918 won, in open competition, the Chair of Literature which he has occupied to this time.

Among his published works are: *La Batalla de Las Piedras y la Revolución Sudamericana*, which he wrote to celebrate the centenary of the battle, and published in Montevideo in 1911, and *La enseñanza de la literatura*, Montevideo, 1915.





José Marcos Semería

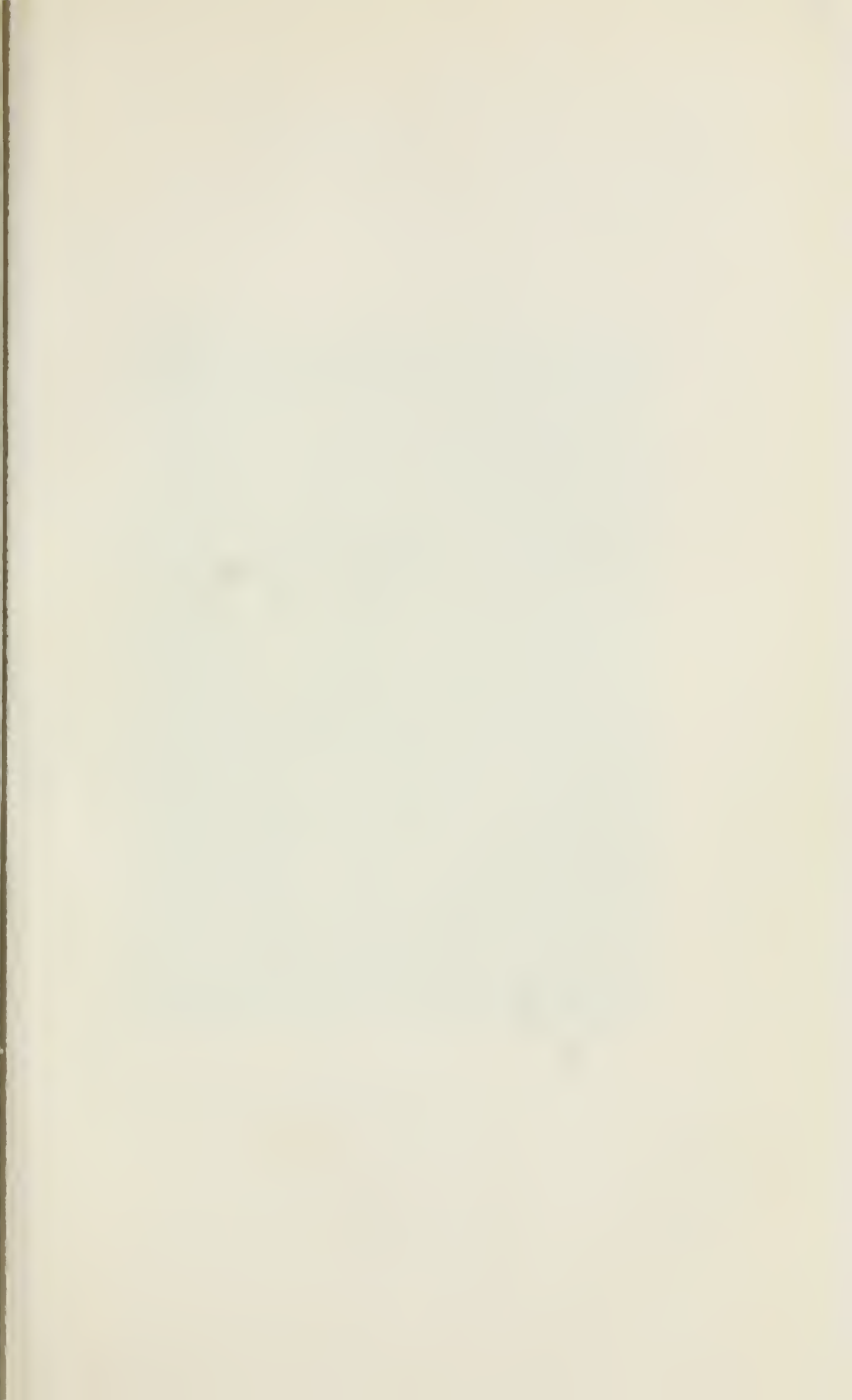
JOSÉ MARCOS SEMERÍA

Bishop of Salta.

JOSÉ MARCOS SEMERÍA, the son of Guillermo Semería and Francisca Balestra, both of Italy, was born on the eighteenth of March, 1855, at San Fernando, the capital of the Department of Tacuarembó, Uruguay. In 1869 he entered the school of the Immaculate Conception of Santa Fé, Argentina, where he studied for the priesthood.

In the month of January, 1880, he was ordained to the priesthood in the mother church of Montevideo, and although he was still a seminarian, Bishop Vera then named him Vicar-in Charge of Tacuarembó. In 1883 he assumed a similar charge in Carmelo; in 1888 he was named Vicar at Santa Lucía; in 1889 the Diocesan Bishop, Inocencio María Yéregui, named

him Parish Priest of the parish of Nuestra Señora del Carmen del Cordón, a post which he held for eleven years; in 1900, when the Rev. Juan L. Bimbolino was transferred to the charge of the Cathedral, Semería was named by Bishop Soler as Rector of the Parish of La Aguada. Here he remained until 1902, when, on the death of Bimbolino, he succeeded him as Priest-in-Charge of the Cathedral, a position he filled until 1919. Meantime, in 1912, the Apostolic Administrator, Monsignor Ricardo Isasa, had named him Provisor of the Archbishopric, after which date he became Vicar of the Archdiocese. On the thirtieth of November, 1919, he was consecrated Bishop of Salta.





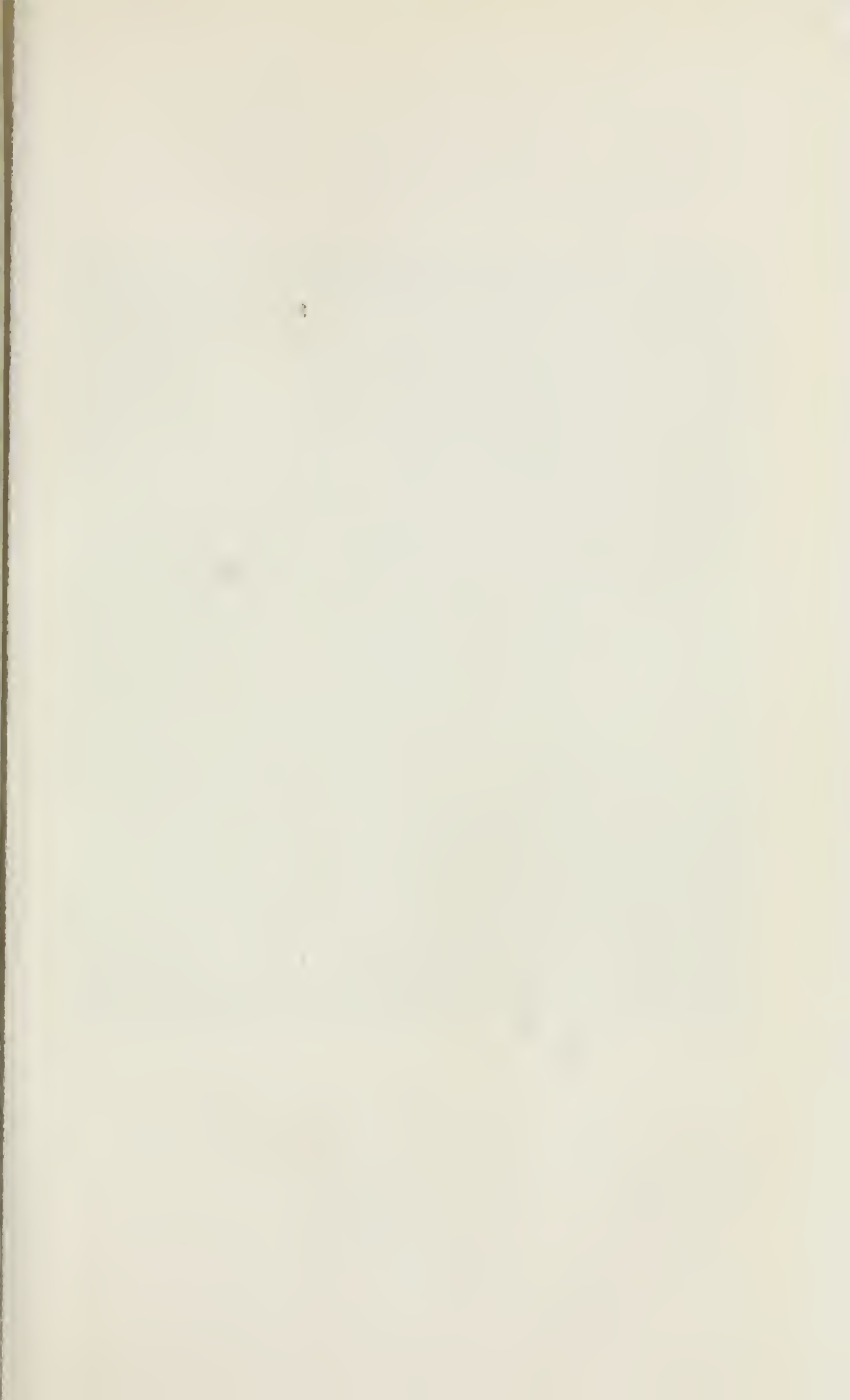
José Serrato

JOSÉ SERRATO

Engineer ; public man.

JOSÉ SERRATO, the son of Domingo Serrato, an Italian, and María Bergeróo, an Uruguayan, was born on the thirtieth of September, 1868, at Montevideo. There he was educated, in private schools and at the University, which granted him the degrees of Surveyor in 1887 and Engineer in 1892. He has since filled many important positions, both in his profession and in the public service. He has been Surveyor on the General Highway Board; Professor of Mathematics in the University; a member of the National Engineering Staff; Secretary of the Harbour Commission of Montevideo; a member of the Administrative Board of the Capital; Member of the House of Deputies, 1899; Member of the Council of State; on two

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	<p>occasions, 1906 and 1911, Minister of Public Works; Senator in 1907; Minister of the Treasury from 1906 to 1911, and Minister of the Interior. At present he is President of the Uruguayan Mortgage Bank.</p>
VII	HISPANIC NOTES





Jé Sierra Carr

JOSÉ SIENRA CARRANZA

Diplomat ; journalist.

JOSÉ SIENRA CARRANZA, the son of Manuel García de la Sienna, a Uruguayan, and of Elvira Carranza, an Argentine, was born on the fourth of July, 1843, in Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University, which conferred on him the degree of Advocate in 1865.

When only eighteen years old he acted as secretary to the celebrated Uruguayan historian, Andrés Lamas. He has since filled many positions both at home and abroad in the administrative and diplomatic service of his country. Before he was twenty and while he was still a student he began to hold office; in 1862 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Ministry of the Interior; a year later he was made

Secretary of a diplomatic mission to the Government of the Argentine Republic; in 1864 he was chief clerk in the Executive Department; in 1873 he was appointed Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Government of Paraguay; in 1875 he was elected Rector of the University, and afterwards taught in the Law School.

In 1898 he was made a member of the Council of State, and in 1899 was elected Deputy. During the period when Carlos Tejedo was Minister of Foreign Affairs for Argentina, Sienna Carranza was diplomatic agent of Uruguay in Buenos Aires, and there defended with great ability the rights of Uruguay in a memorable controversy with the Argentine Secretary of State.

Throughout his life he has retained his interest in literary and journalistic matters. He has acted as editor of the following papers: *La Democracia* in 1876, *La Tribuna Popular* in 1872, and later *El Plata* and *El Pueblo*. He was chairman of the committee to organize the Ateneo, a literary society, in 1876, was a member of its first board of directors, and its first President.

In addition to editorial labours mentioned above he has contributed to the principal metropolitan newspapers and has published the following works : *La voz de Alarma*, a pamphlet issued under the pseudonym "Aristides" in *La América* of Buenos Aires, 1868; *La revolución y el militarismo*, 1893, and *Cuestiones Americanas*. As a poet he is the author of one of the most popular Uruguayan songs, *A una paraguaya*.

FRANCISCO SOCA

Physician.

FRANCISCO SOCA was born on the twenty-fourth of July, 1856, at Canelones and had his early education at Montevideo, where he obtained his Bachelor's degree at the University and entered the medical school; but for his professional studies he went to Barcelona. On his return he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Montevideo, after presenting a thesis on the history of a case of ataxia.

In order to continue his studies he returned to Europe, and in Paris, after taking special courses, received the Doctor's degree, with distinction. On his return to Montevideo this time he was appointed Professor both of Internal Pathology and of Dermatology and made Physician of the National Insane Asylum,

which posts he held for several years. In 1885 he was appointed Professor of the Medical Clinic, and in 1907 and 1908 was chosen Rector of the University.

Side by side with his scientific career Dr. Soca has maintained an active participation in politics: he is one of the prominent leaders of the Colorado Party; since 1891 he has been at various times Deputy, and held office as Senator from 1903 to 1919, when he entered the National Council of the Administration; in 1916 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Dr. Soca founded the Children's Clinic, managed it for some years, and then gave up this position to take charge of the Medical Clinic, where he is serving at the present time; he is also physician of the Argerich and San José wards of the Maciel Hospital, Head of the Clinic in the same hospital, and Professor of Medicine in the University. In 1917 he was accorded the honour of membership in the Academy of Medicine. He is the author of numerous clinical and medical monographs.





Julio María Sosa

JULIO MARÍA SOSA

Journalist ; public man.

JULIO MARÍA SOSA, the son of Julio B. Sosa and Isabel Debrus, was born on the eighth of September, 1879, in Montevideo, where he attended the University for a period of several years, but did not remain long enough to take his degree.

Señor Sosa has since been a member of the editorial staff of various Montevidean newspapers, has acted as editor-in-chief of the *Diario Nuevo*, and is at present editor of *El Día*, the owner of which is José Batlle y Ordóñez. A number of times he has held a seat in the House of Representatives and was elected Senator for Artigas for the period 1915-21. He however gave up his seat in the Senate to become Representative for the Department of Maldonado, and was elected to a similar

position for the Department of Montevideo. He was a member of the General Constitutional Assembly and has occupied various honorary posts in political and official societies.

In 1920 he was elected a member of the National Administrative Council. He is a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law and is the author, in addition to pamphlets and monographs, of the following works: *Confraternidad americana*, which was awarded first prize at the competition of the Press Association in 1900; *Lavalleja y Oribe*, 1902; *Maestros y Escuelas*, 1916.

MARÍA STAGNERO DE MUNAR

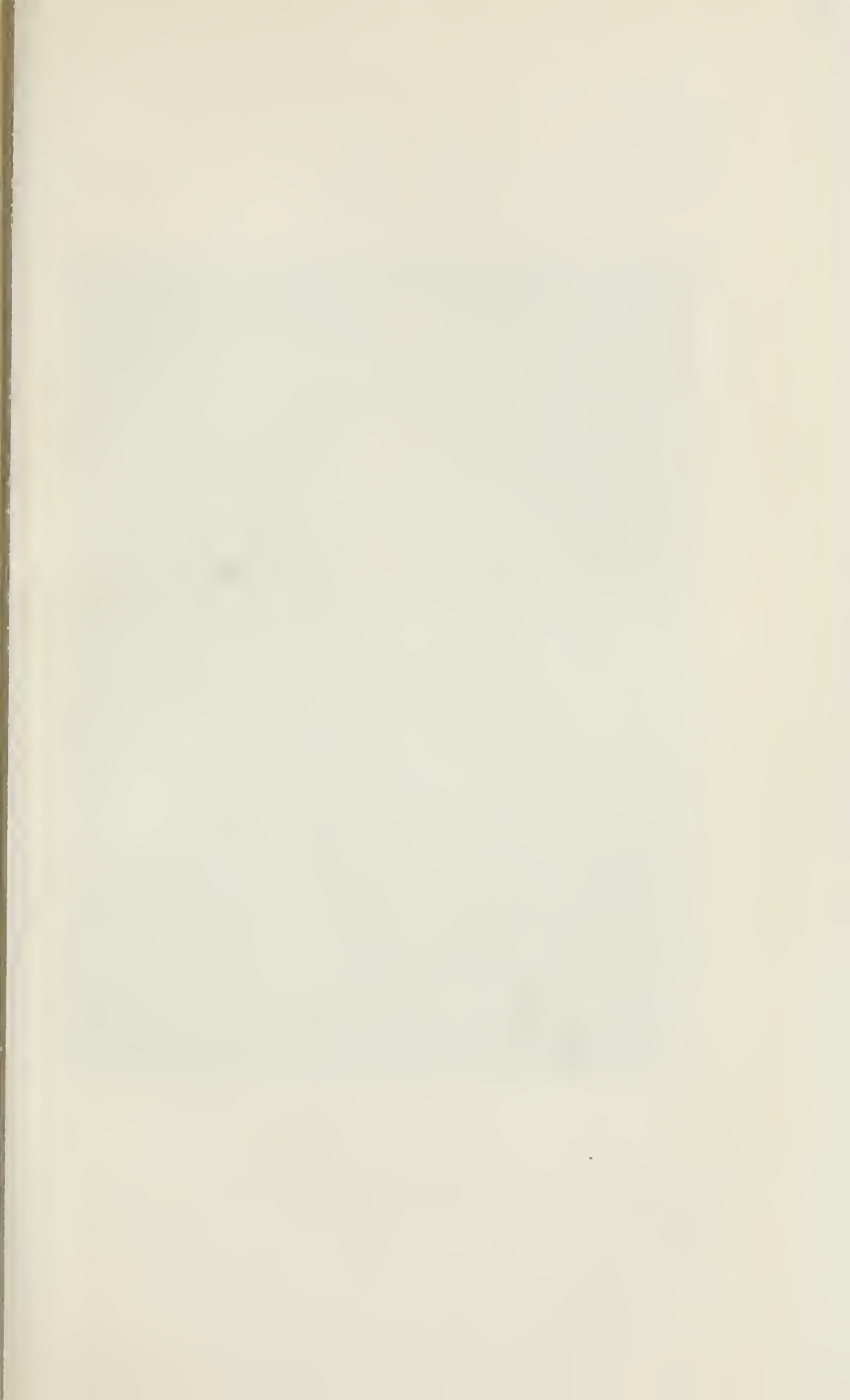
Teacher.

MARÍA STAGNERO DE MUNAR, who has won an honoured place among the teachers of Uruguay, began her pedagogical labours at a very early age. She was only twelve years old when she was made assistant in the school presided over by Señora Josefa Collazo. Two years later, in 1874, she took her examination as schoolmistress at the University and obtained the grade of "sobresaliente," which up to that time had not been given to any woman.

In 1876, at the age of sixteen, she received honourable mention; in 1877 she entered the school founded by the Society of Friends of Popular Education for advanced studies; in the following year she was appointed teacher in grammar and composition, and, on the death of José P.

Varela, the class which he had under his charge was entrusted to her. At the beginning of the year 1877 she obtained by competitive examination the charge of a school of the second grade, and at the end of the same year, also by competition, the charge of a third-grade school. In 1882 she was named principal of the National Boarding School for Girls, then recently created to provide schoolmistresses for the country, and when this boarding school was closed in 1898, and to take its place the National Institute for Girls was established, she continued her work there.

Some years ago she reached the retiring age, and on this occasion many distinctions were conferred upon her by the public authorities and a special law gave her the title of Benemérita. In 1912 she was made honorary Principal of the Normal Institute for Girls. In November, 1919, she had the honour, as president of the committee, of unveiling the monument to José Pedro Varela, erected in Montevideo.





Gen: Simiela Guaratz

FEDERICO SUSVIELA GUARCH

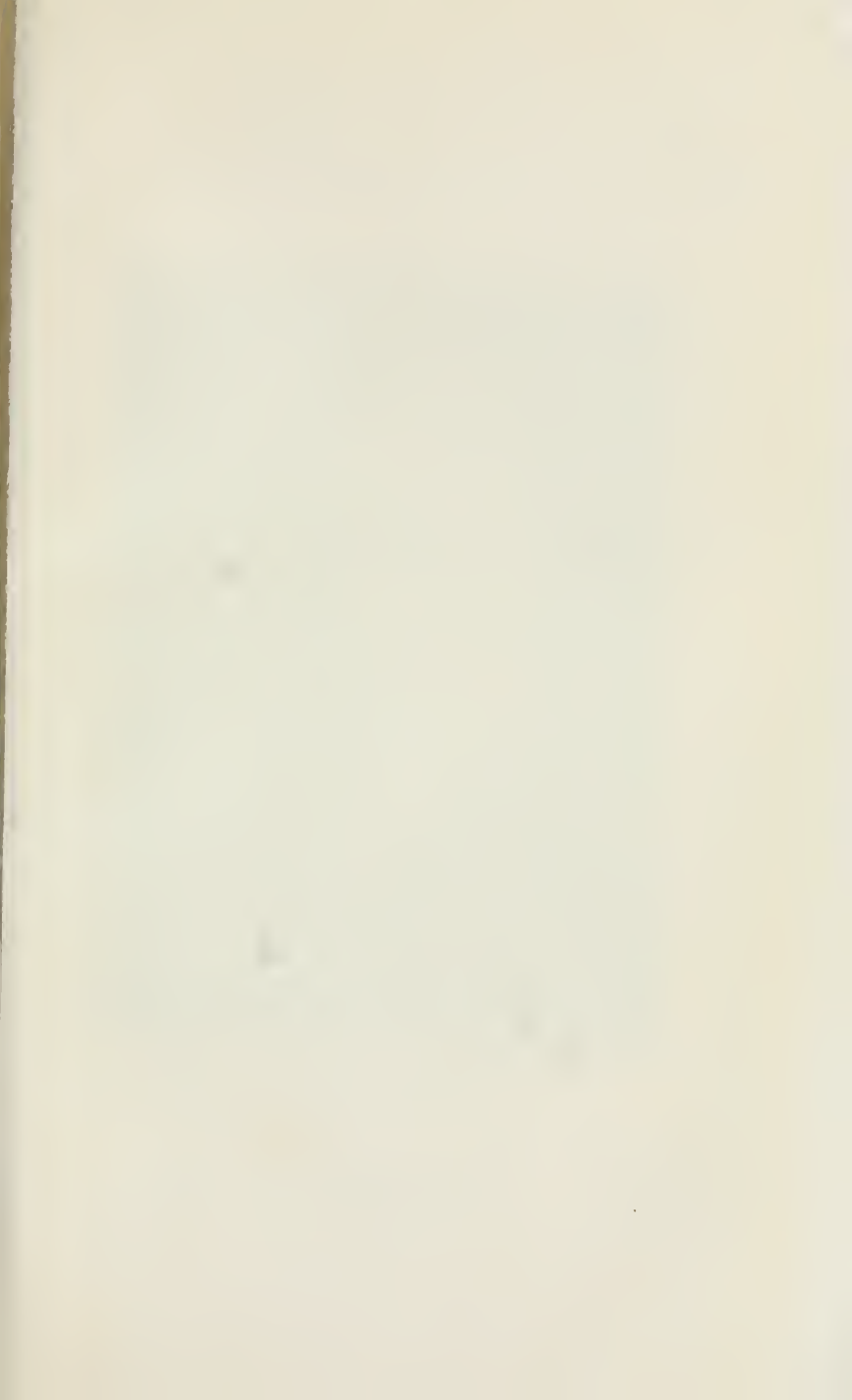
Physician ; diplomat.

FEDERICO SUSVIELA GUARCH, the son of Julián Susviela and Carmen Guarch, was born on the sixteenth of August, 1863, in Montevideo, where he was educated at the University. There he studied medicine, but went abroad for his degree, which he obtained in Berlin in 1887 with a thesis entitled *Laparatomías en Sud América*. Some years later he got his title validated in Brazil. In 1889 he settled in Montevideo, and began his administrative career as a clerk in the War Department.

Some years earlier, in 1880, he had been appointed Immigration Agent and Consul in Germany, and while awaiting his instructions accompanied the Rodríguez mission to Paraguay as Secretary in 1881; in 1886 he was made Chargé d'affaires, and in

1889 Resident Minister. In 1893 he was named Plenipotentiary to Germany, Austria, and Italy; in 1900 he was transferred to Brazil with the same rank; in 1910 he held the same position in Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, and in 1920 in Germany, Sweden, and Norway.

During his diplomatic career Dr. Susviela Guarch has represented his country in congresses of various kinds both in Europe and America. He was Vice-President of the Latin-American Congress at Santiago, Chile, and Honorary President of the International Medical Congress at Berlin. He is an Honorary Member of the National Academy of Medicine, of the Society of Medicine and Surgery, of the Historical and Geographical Institute, of the National Museum, and of the National Society of Agriculture of Rio Janeiro, of the Historical and Geographical Institute of São Paulo, Corresponding Member of the Argentine Medical Society, and of the Royal Imperial Society of Physicians of Vienna. He has published many articles, etc., on medicine and cognate sciences.





Duvimioso Terra

DUVIMIOSO TERRA

Lawyer ; public man.

DUVIMIOSO TERRA, the son of Duvimioso Terra and María Josefa Barboza, was born on the thirtieth of March, 1856, at Florida, but was educated at Montevideo, where he entered the University and took his degree as Advocate.

During the Presidency of Lieutenant-General Tajes he was a member of the cabinet, holding the portfolios of Worship, Justice, and Public Instruction. He was lecturer in Civil and Commercial Law in the Law School at Montevideo, and when these studies were separated he took charge of the Civil Law course. After the downfall of the Tajes Government in October, 1891, he emigrated to Buenos Aires, where he remained six years, devoting himself to the practice of law.

He then returned to Uruguay and became a member of the University Council, also of the Executive Committee of the National Party, to which he belongs. For three legislative sessions he has occupied a seat in the House of Representatives for the Department of Montevideo. His writings on political and legal questions are to be found scattered in the Uruguayan Press. He has only published separately one volume, entitled *Lecciones de Derecho Civil*.

GABRIEL TERRA

Public man ; diplomat.

GABRIEL TERRA was born and educated in Montevideo, where he won his degree of Doctor of Laws and Jurisprudence at the University in the year 1895, after presenting a thesis on the public debt of Uruguay.

He has had an active public career in the fields of journalism, administration, and diplomacy, as well as in that of University teaching. He has been a member of the House of Representatives, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention for the Department of Rocha. In 1915 he was appointed delegate to the Commercial and Financial Conference at Washington; he was President of the Uruguayan delegation to the International Financial Commission in 1918, and

represented Uruguay at the inauguration of President Yrigoyen of Argentina. In the field of teaching he has held the position of Professor of Science and Finance in the High School of Commerce and has occupied the chair of Political Economy in the University.

In 1917 he was appointed to represent Uruguay as Minister to Italy, but gave up this position in the middle of the year 1919 to take, *ad interim*, the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which he passed to the Head of the Department of the Interior.

Among his published works are: *En el aula de Economía Política*; *La industria lechera*, and *Estudio de la unificación de deudas del año 1883*.

CARLOS TRAVIESO

Public man ; teacher.

CARLOS TRAVIESO is a graduate of the University of the Republic and a prominent member of the Colorado Party. He has taken an active part in the political movements of the country for a considerable period. During the first revolutionary campaigns against President Batlle y Ordóñez, in 1903, he organized and commanded the First Battalion of National Guards, a volunteer organization. Since then he has held various posts in Parliament, where he served for several terms as Deputy, in the controlling organizations of the political party with which he is affiliated, and on the University Faculty. In 1905 he was elected Senator. He had the honour of being a member of the Constitutional Convention (1916-17) for

the Department of Canelones; he has served as Professor of Constitutional Law in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, and also as a teacher in the Department of Secondary and Preparatory Instruction. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Harbour Works, a member also of the National Committee of the Colorado Party, and President of the Rivera Club.

AUGUSTO TURENNE

Physician.

AUGUSTO TURENNE, the son of F. A. Turenne and Úrsula Hugnet, was born on the fourth of July, 1870, and was educated in Montevideo. There, in 1887, he took his Bachelor's degree and entered the Medical School, where he was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894, on presenting a thesis entitled *Contribución al tratamiento quirúrgico de las cervicitis*.

While he was still a student, in 1892, he was designated head of the department of Photography and Photomicrography in the Medical School. When he graduated in 1894, he made his first voyage to Europe under a commission of the Government to study the preparation and application of the Roux anti-diphtheritic serum. At this time he also pursued courses in obstetrics

and gynæcology, in which he specialized. After his return to Montevideo, in 1907, he became Physician to the Military Health Bureau; he was Professor of Obstetrics and Gynæcology from 1903 to 1912; Physician of the Maciel Hospital from 1897 to 1914; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; member of the Council of Medicine from 1910 to 1913.

In 1911 he made his second journey to Europe, entrusted with a mission by the Public Ambulance and Dispensary Service to study the organizations for maternal protection, and by the Medical School to study the development of obstetrical and gynæcological methods. During his stay in Europe he pursued courses in Paris, Geneva, Lyons, and Berlin. In 1912 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics, and in 1915 Physician to the Bureau of Maternal Protection. In 1918 he was designated by the Faculty of Medicine Exchange Professor at Buenos Aires.

Dr. Turenne has taken part in various American and European congresses dating from the second Latin-American Congress

at Montevideo up to the Second Child's Congress (1919). He is a member of the Society of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro; honorary member of the Medical Society of Lima, 1908; member of the Medical Society of Paris, 1911; honorary associate of the Belgian Society of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, 1914; honorary member of the Buenos Aires, Obstetric and Gynæcology Society 1918. He has held the presidency of the Society of Medicine of Montevideo.

He is the author of more than sixty monographs published in the *Revista Médica del Uruguay*, *Anales de Gynæcologie*, *Revista de los Hospitales*, *Anales de la Facultad de Medicina de Montevideo*, etc.

JACOBO VARELA ACEVEDO

Public man ; diplomat.

JACOBO VARELA ACEVEDO, the son of José Pedro Varela, the author of the school reform, and of Adela Acevedo, was born on the twenty-fifth of December, 1876, in Montevideo, where he was educated and obtained from the University the degree of Advocate in 1905.

While very young he began to hold office and has been honoured with many appointments, including those of Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, Secretary to the President of the Republic, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy, and member of many commissions and congresses. From 1913 to 1919 he was Senator for the Department of Rocha; during the administration of Dr. Williman he held the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; in 1918 he

was chosen President of the Uruguayan delegation to the International Financial Commission; in 1919 he was appointed Minister to the United States, and in 1920 he was selected as official delegate of Uruguay to the Fifteenth International Congress against Alcohol, at Washington. He is an active member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law and has published a collection of his speeches under the title *Discursos Parlamentarios*.

ALVARO ARMANDO VASSEUR

Writer ; government official.

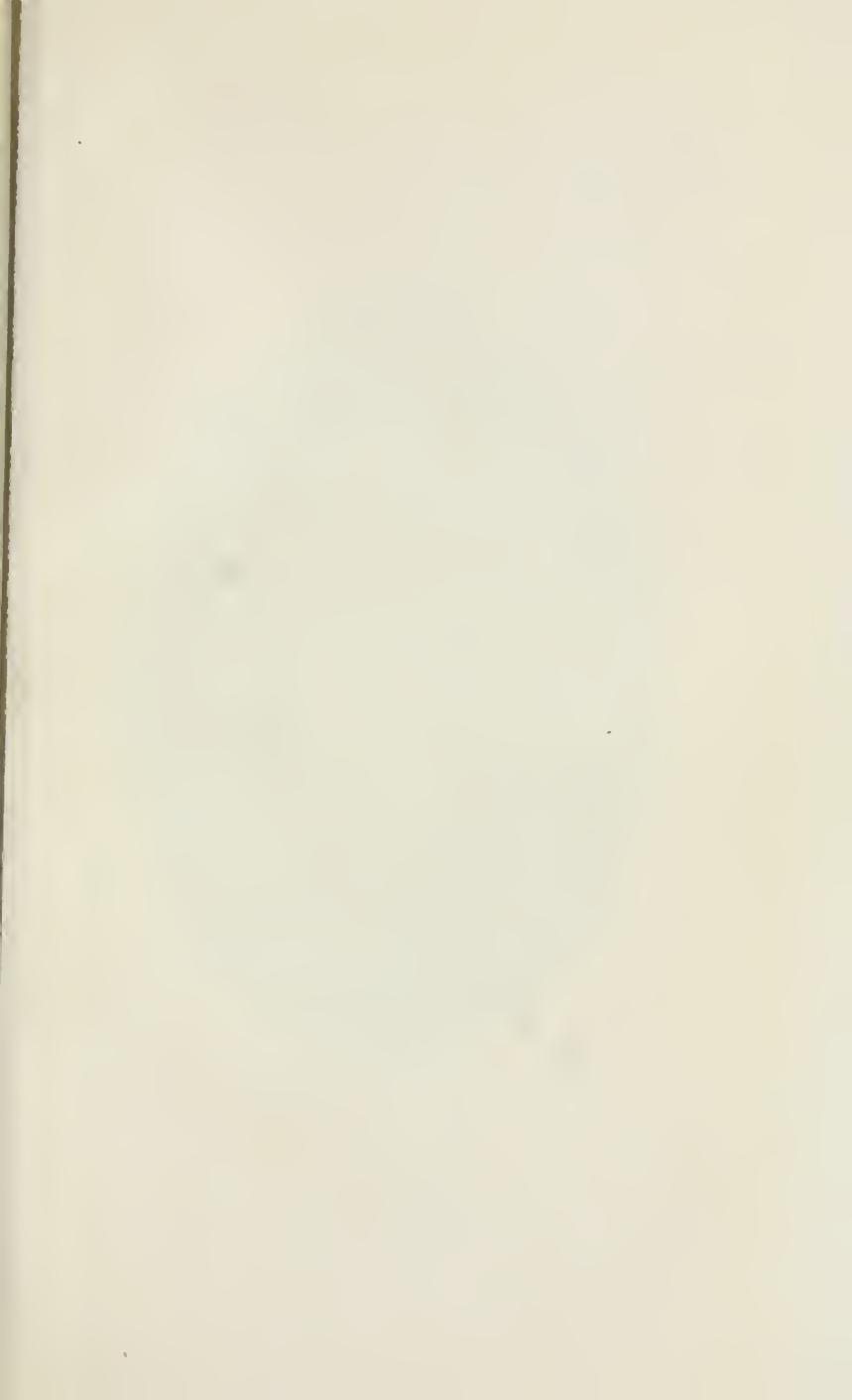
ALVARO ARMANDO VASSEUR, known in the literary world by the pseudonym Américo Llano, is the son of Carlos María Vasseur, a native of Arras, France, and of Elizabeth Lagisquet de Pecot, a native of Las Bardes de Salis in the French Pyrenees, and was born on the third of May, 1878, in Montevideo. He was self-educated and at the age of fifteen migrated to Argentina, there to begin his first efforts in literature, contributing to various reviews and papers. Among his earliest productions were contributions to *El Mercurio de América*, and other periodicals of Buenos Aires. In 1900 he returned to Uruguay and was a member of the staff of the periodical *Nuevos Rumbos*, a short-lived publication of advanced views.

Among his earlier works may be mentioned: *El libro de las horas*, stories, 1899; *Musa votiva*, verses, 1900; *Sobre educación*, 1901; *A la conquista del Yo*, a novel, 1901; *Siluetas de cisplatinos ilustres*, 1902; *Nuestra Señora de la Tentación*, 1902; *Crítica social*, 1902; then for a time he produced little but poetry. In 1904 he published *Cantos Augurales* in Montevideo, and two years later, *Cantos del Nuevo Mundo*. These were followed by three more volumes of verse issued in San Sebastian, Spain: *A Flor de Alma* in 1907; *Cantos del Otro Yo*, and *Cantos del Penitente*. In 1911 he issued an enlarged edition of *Cantos del Nuevo Mundo* in Valencia, and in 1918 published *El Vino de la Sombra* in Madrid.

Meantime he had entered the consular service in which he has continued until now: in 1907 he became Consul at San Sebastian, Spain, where he remained until 1910; in 1911 he went to Naples, and remained in various cities of Italy until 1920; in 1921 he was appointed Consul at La Plata, Argentina. He entered also

upon the second phase of his career as author, by producing works in prose: essays, works of information and translations, as follows:

El memorial, Madrid, 1908; *Las Instituciones Occidentales*, historical studies, Valencia, 1910; *Gloria*, essays, Madrid, 1918. His translations cover a wide range: *Poemas de Walt Whitman*, Valencia, 1911; *Prosas de Sven Kierkegaard*, Madrid, 1918; *Fantasmas de la China y del Japón de Lafcadio Hearn*, Madrid, 1918; *De Profundis, El Principe Feliz, y otras poemas de Oscar Wilde*, 1919; *Estudios de Literatura Inglesa e Italiana*, 4 vols., Madrid, 1919; *El torno a "La Divina Comedia" de Dante Alighieri*, 2 vols., Madrid, 1919.





Carlos Vaz Ferreira

CARLOS VAZ FERREIRA

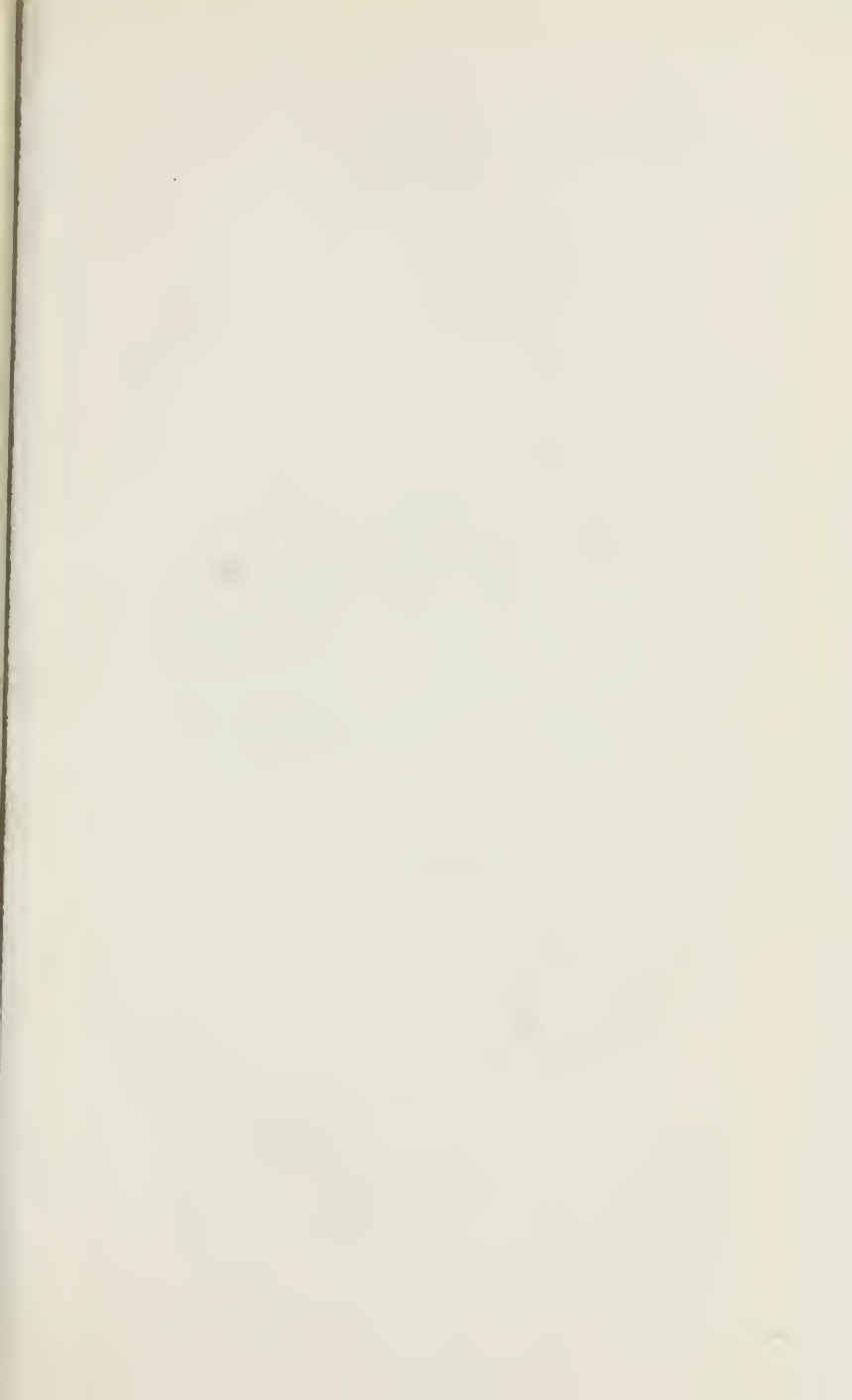
Teacher ; writer.

CARLOS VAZ FERREIRA, the son of Manuel Vaz Ferreira and Belen Ribeiro, was born on the fifteenth of October, 1873, in the city of Montevideo. There he was educated in the schools of the city and at the University and, while still very young, graduated with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

He chose teaching as his profession and in a competitive examination won the chair of Philosophy in the Department of Secondary Instruction, in which he has since taught a variety of other subjects. He has been a member of the University Council and also of the General Board of Education, which he gave up to become Head of the Department of University Lectures, a post which was created

especially for him by the General Assembly at the suggestion of the Executive Department, inspired by a petition presented by representatives of the intellectual classes of the country. In 1918 he was named Chairman of the Committee on text-books.

Among his works are the following: *Curso expositivo de Psicología Elemental*, several editions; *Apuntes de la lógica*; *Cuestiones escolares*, 1902; *Ideas y observaciones*, 1905; *Los problemas de la libertad*, 1907; *Conocimiento y acción*, 1908; *La exageración y el simplismo en pedagogía*, 1908; *Moral para intelectuales*, 1908; *El Pragmatismo*, 1908; *Lógica viva*, 1916, 1920; *Sobre la Propiedad de la Tierra*, 1918; *Pedagogía y cuestiones de enseñanza*, 1920; *Sobre la Percepción Métrica*, 1920.





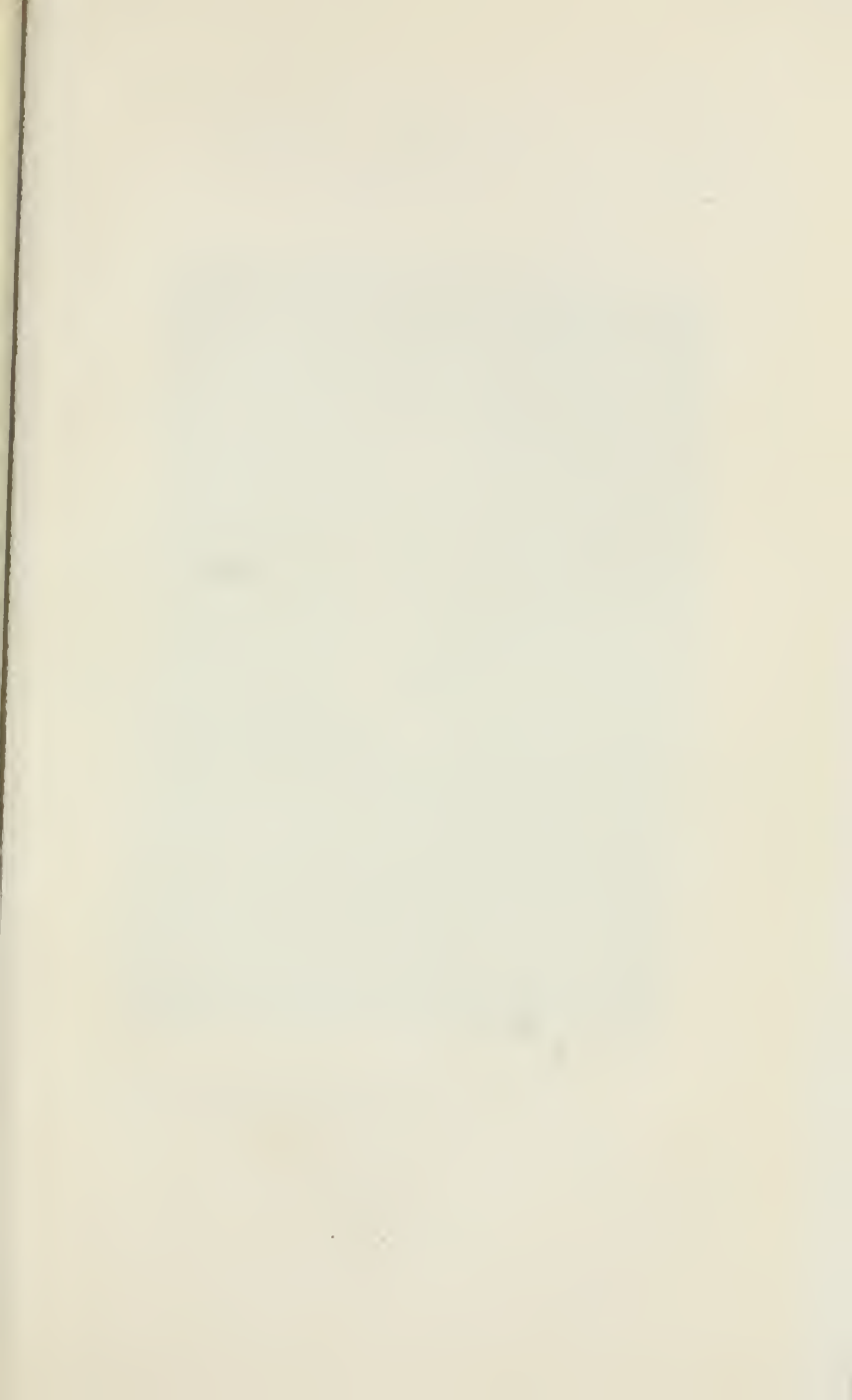
María Eugenia Vaz Ferreira

MARÍA EUGENIA VAZ FERREIRA

MARÍA EUGENIA VAZ FERREIRA is considered by some critics to be the first poetess of the day in all America, certainly the greatest her country has yet produced; and by them her work is held to compare with that of her countryman Zorrilla de San Martín in intensity of sentiment, depth of emotion, and in the exquisite delicacy of its art.

Her verses are to be found scattered in a number of literary reviews and magazines on both sides the Río de la Plata, but up to the present she has done nothing towards collecting them for publication in book form. She is the author of two comedies; *La piedra filosofal* (which was put on a few years ago at the Teatro Solís) and *Los peregrinos*. She is also an

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	<p>accomplished musician, both as executant and as composer.</p> <p>At the present time she is Secretary to the University for Women and Professor of Literature in that Institution.</p>
VII	HISPANIC NOTES





Alfredo Vázquez Acevedo

ALFREDO VÁZQUEZ ACEVEDO

Lawyer ; teacher ; public man.

ALFREDO VÁZQUEZ ACEVEDO, the son of Ramón Vázquez and Josefa Acevedo, was born in the year 1844 in Montevideo, but in the early years of his life lived at Buenos Aires, where he had his first schooling. His education was completed afterwards at Montevideo, where, when he was twenty-three years old, he obtained his degree as Advocate.

Soon afterwards he began to be interested in promoting the education of children, and is one of the founders of the Society of the Friends of Common School Education, on whose Board of Directors he served for a number of years. Meantime his professional attainments secured him a post in the legal department of the Republic, where he continued for some years,

first as Government Attorney in the Executive and Treasury Departments from 1873 to 1874, later in the legal branch of the Civil and Commercial Departments from 1876 to 1879, and finally, from 1879 to 1885, in the legal branch of the Civil Department.

For four years, from 1880 to 1884, he was a member of the Board of Education, and at this period wrote various school books, among them a very popular series of reading books. During this time and at later periods he served also as Rector of the University, from 1880 to 1883, from 1884 to 1891, and 1895 to 1899. For twelve of these years he gave courses of lectures on Forensic Practice, Civil Law, and Penal Law. He was also for several terms a member of the Legislature and for one term Senator for the Department of San José, a post he gave up in 1919 on his election by the General Assembly as a member of the National Council of Administration. When he was a member of the National Constitutional Convention in 1916-17, and after the agreement between

the Colorado and National Parties had been drawn up, he was elected President of the Convention. He contributed to the revision of the Penal Code and of the Code for Criminal Prosecution.

He has written much, both in the daily press and in more permanent forms. As early as 1872 he was one of the editors of the Nationalist newspaper *La Democracia*, and he is the author of the following works: *Concordancia y anotaciones del Código de Procedimiento Civil*, 1895 and 1900; *Proyecto de un nuevo Código de Procedimiento Penal para la República Oriental del Uruguay*, 1895; and *Concordancias y anotaciones del Código Penal*, 1898.

RICARDO VECINO

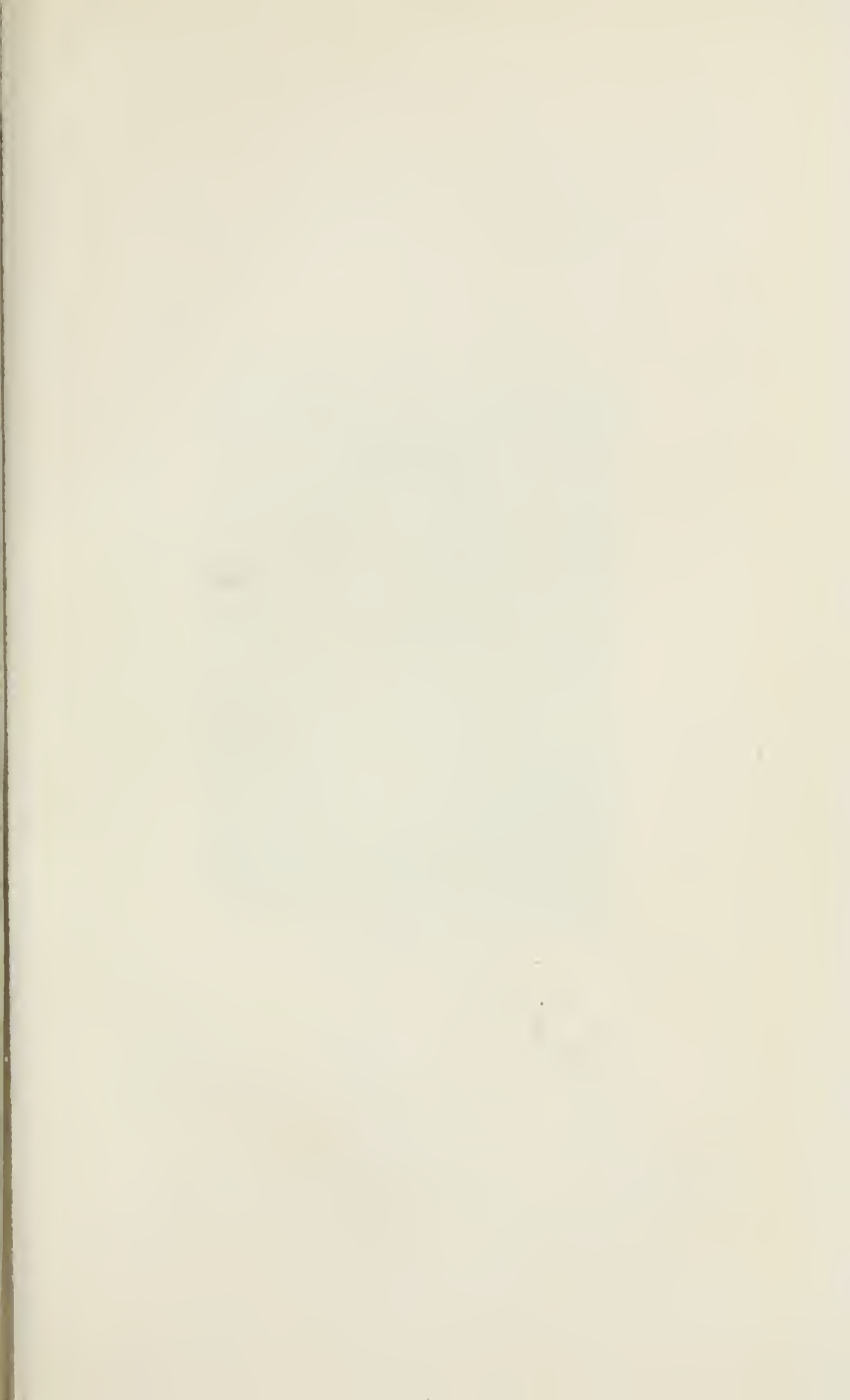
Physician ; public man.

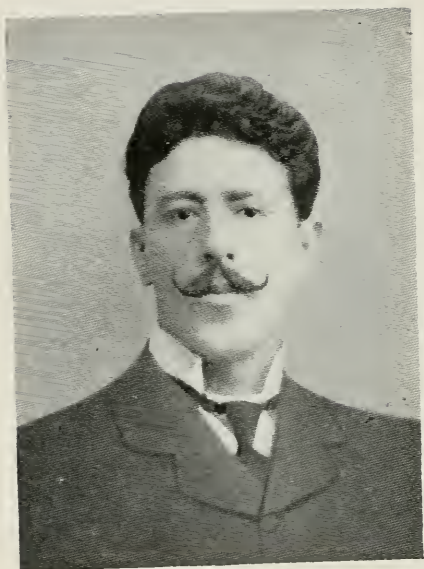
RICARDO VECINO, the son of Daniel Vecino, was born in the year 1877, at Montevideo, where he was educated in the schools of the city and the University. He chose the medical career and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1902.

He has won distinction not only in the ranks of his profession, but also as a journalist and a legislator. As a physician he has been interne of the Maciel Hospital, Adjunct Professor of Pathology, Head of the Military Hospital, and a Member of the Council of the Public Ambulance and Dispensary Service. As a public man he has served as Deputy in three legislative sessions ; he has been a Member of the Constitutional Assembly, and also of the

executive committee of the Colorado Party. In his legislative career he has specialized in social and economic subjects, and has associated himself with acts on the eight-hour day and old age pensions. He was the delegate of Uruguay to the International Congress for the unification of methods in the analysis of food products, held in Paris in 1911; he was also commissioned to study military sanitation in Europe and the organization of the military hospital. During his career as a journalist he was the editor of the daily papers *La Reforma* and *La Razón*.

In 1919 the National Council of Administration entrusted to him the portfolio of the Treasury, which he holds at the present time.





Javier de Viana

JAVIER DE VIANA

Author.

JAVIER DE VIANA, whose studies of rural life in Uruguay are well known, is descended from José Joaquín de Viana, one of the Governors of Montevideo during the Spanish domination. He was born in 1872 and in his youth studied medicine, but abandoned this career to devote himself to literature, which he had already felt to be his chief vocation. For a number of years he lived in the provincial capital of Treinta y Tres, where he acted as editor-in-chief of the Nationalist periodical *La Prensa*. Since then he has been a resident of Buenos Aires. At the present time he is a constant contributor to publications on both banks of the Río Plata. In all his works he depicts the scenery and the psychology of the inhabitants of the

Uruguayan countryside in a manner not surpassed by any contemporary author in the same field.

He has published the following books, some of which have been through a number of editions: *Campo*, 1896; *Gaucha*, 1899; *Guri*, 1901; *Macachines*; *Leña seca*, 1911; *Cuentos camperos*, 1912; *Yuyos*; *Sobre el recado*, 1919; *Abrojos*, 1919; *De la misma hoja*, 1920; *Paisanas*, 1920; *Ranchos*, 1920.

BLAS VIDAL

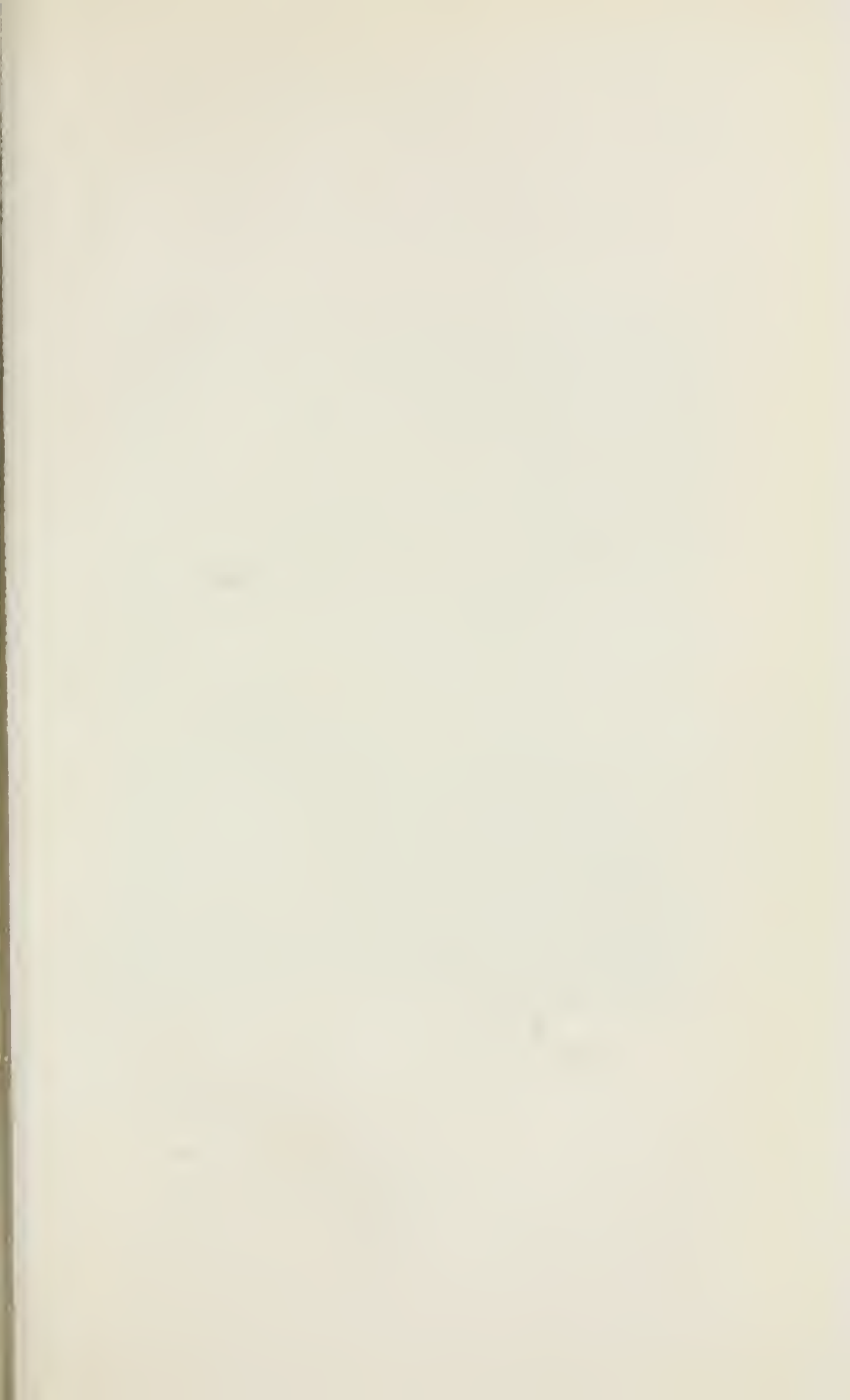
Teacher ; public man.

BLAS VIDAL, the son of Blas Vidal and Ana Pereira, was born on the sixteenth of January, 1871, in Montevideo, where he studied at the University, obtaining his Bachelor's degree in 1886 and his degree of Advocate in 1892, when he presented a thesis on *Cambios Extranjeros*.

He has played a conspicuous part both in the intellectual and the political life of his country. He won the post of Professor of Political Economy and Finance in the University and taught the same subjects in the school of Commerce. In 1904 he took part in the Revolution with the rank of Captain in the regiment commanded by Dr. Claudio Williman, and when Dr. Williman became President, Señor Vidal served in his cabinet from 1907

to 1911 as Secretary of the Treasury. He has also held elective office: in 1904, he was elected Deputy; in 1911, Senator; in 1912, President of the Senate; in 1917, again chosen Deputy and re-elected in 1920. In 1910 he acted as Head of the Uruguayan delegation at the Argentine Centennial, and from 1915 to 1918 he was President of the Uruguayan Club.

In addition to his thesis mentioned above he has published: *Dornaleche y Reyes* and *Tres informes sobre cuestiones económicas*.





Federico R. Vidiella

FEDERICO R. VIDIELLA

Diplomat ; man of affairs.

FEDERICO R. VIDIELLA, the son of Francisco Vidiella and Rosalía Fortet, was born on the sixth of June, 1850, at Salto Oriental.

He is a large landowner, ranchman and sheep-raiser, and also one of the chief wine-growers in the country, his father being the first to plant a vineyard in Uruguay. When he was Minister of the Treasury, in 1896, he founded the Bank of the Republic, and while he was Mayor of the city of Montevideo initiated many important works for public improvement in the city, among them the re-arrangement of the Plazas Independencia y Cagancha.

He has been twice Minister of the Treasury, from 1894 to 1897, and again from 1917 to 1919; and has been President of the Rural Association of Uruguay. He

has been a Member of the Board of Directors of the Mortgage Bank of Uruguay, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England from 1909 to 1916, and since 1919 to the present date (June 1921).

FELICIANO VIERA

Jurist ; ex-President of the Republic.

FELICIANO VIERA, the son of General Feliciano Viera and Petrona Borges, was born in 1872 in the town of Salto. There he began his education at the Academy of Osimani and Llerena, but when he was fifteen went to Montevideo and entered the University. His studies were interrupted by revolutionary outbreaks, which obliged his family to emigrate to Argentina. During the Presidency of Lieut.-General Tajés, however, he returned, renewed his studies, obtained his degree of Bachelor at the age of twenty-one, and in 1898 received his degree of Advocate, after presenting a thesis on *La libertad de reunión*.

In the same year he began his political career with an appointment to a post in

the Council of State, created by the then President Cuestas. This position Viera resigned very soon after receiving the appointment. Later in the same year the Government nominated him Civil Governor and head of the Police in the Department of Artigas, and in 1899 he was elected Deputy for El Salto. He was re-elected Deputy in 1901, and during his second term took a prominent position in furthering important measures, afterwards converted into laws, which met with the approval of the Press of all parties.

At the beginning of the revolution of 1904, President Batlle y Ordóñez put under Viera's charge the 9th Battalion of the National Guard, and in 1905 he was again elected Deputy for El Salto, and one year afterwards Senator for the Department of Rivera. On entering the Upper House, he soon became its presiding officer, a position which he kept during the six years of his senatorship.

When Batlle again became President, Viera was entrusted with the portfolio

of the Interior, at this time the most important cabinet position in the administration. Here he remained until 1915, when the General Assembly appointed him President of the Republic. While he was President the public peace was never disturbed, notwithstanding the serious and complicated problems that presented themselves to him for solution, among them the important one of constitutional reform, which gave to Uruguay its new organic charter. Even during the European War, which lasted almost the whole of his presidential term, and which disturbed the structure of government in so many countries, Viera was always equal to the occasion. It was during his administration that Uruguay broke off relations with Germany and became one of the allied nations which defended the cause of right and democracy.

In 1916 the French Government bestowed upon Dr. Viera the Cross of the Legion of Honour, a decoration which, by legislative enactment, he was allowed to wear.

In 1919 Dr. Viera transmitted the

presidential power to his successor Dr. Baltasar Brum, and assumed the post in the National Council of Administration to which he had been designated, it being his prerogative, by reason of his rank as ex-President, to occupy the presidency of this new committee for the space of two years.

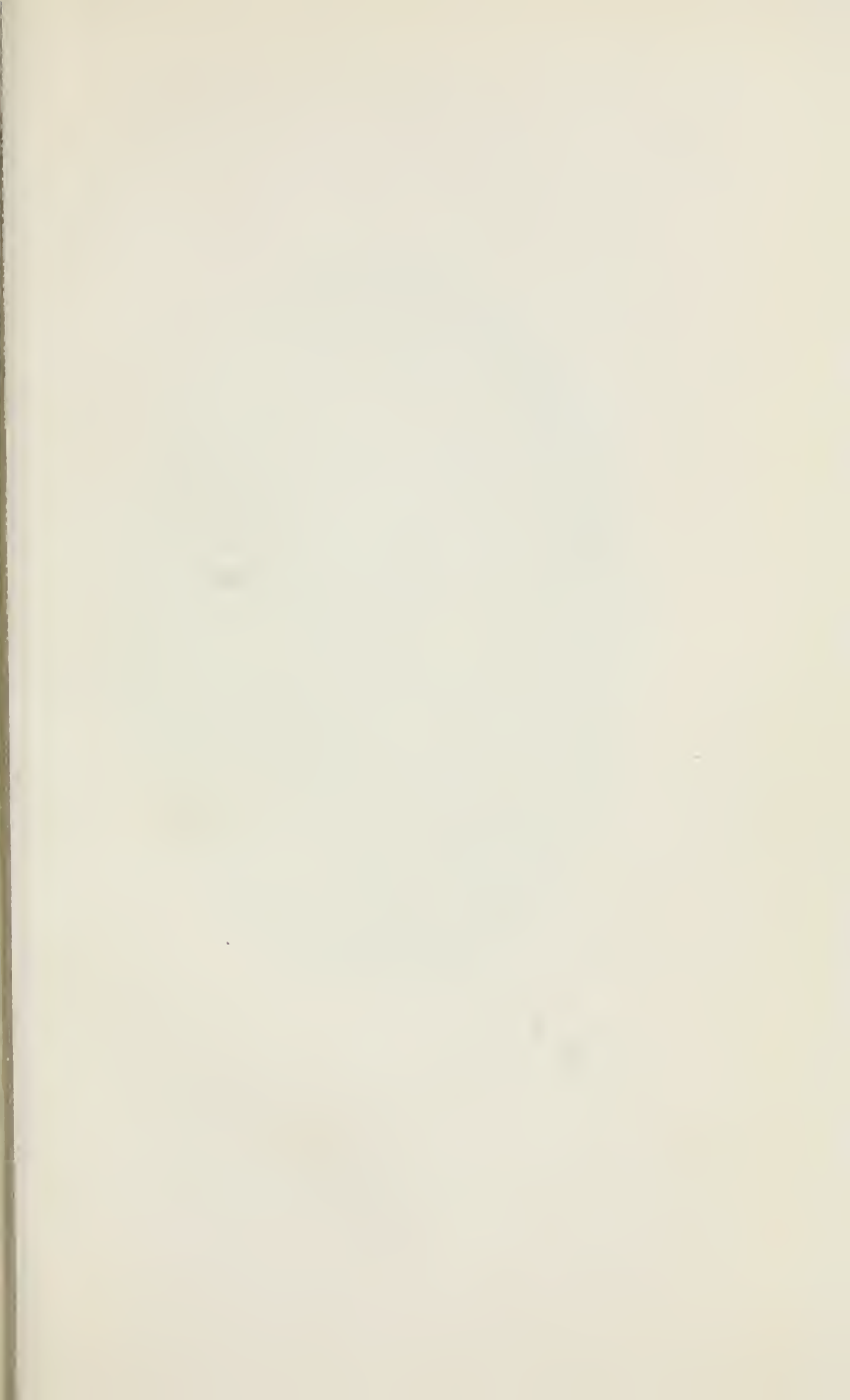
CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL

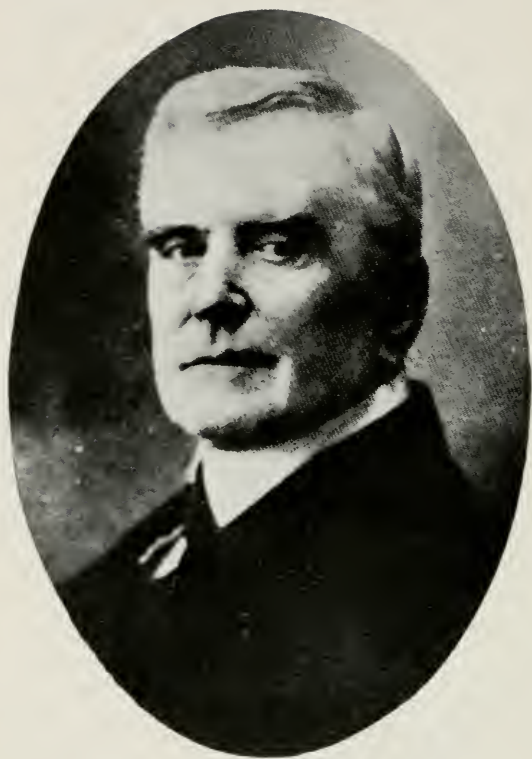
Journalist ; author.

CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL, the son of Constancio C. Vigil and Ventura Olidem, was born on the fourth of September, 1876, in the town of Rocha, but he received his education in Montevideo at the University, where he took his degree of Bachelor of Science and Letters in 1896.

For twenty-seven years he has been active in journalism, both as manager and editor of important publications in the zone of the Río Plata. In this capacity, he has worked zealously; he has founded and directed a number of journals, including *El Uruguay*, *El Derecho*, *La Prensa*, and *La Alborada*, of Montevideo; and in Buenos Aires he has been one of the founders of *Pulgarcito*, a very successful satirical paper, *Germinal*, *Mundo*

Argentino, *Atlántida*, *El Gráfico*, and *Billiken*, a monthly publication for children with a large circulation. He has also contributed to numerous other South American and European newspapers and magazines. He is the founder and director of the publishing business Editorial Atlántida, which is now issuing four publications, and he is author of the following works: *Sinceridad*, 1908; *Memorias del doctor Brain*, 1913; *El clero católico y la educación*, 1915; *Miseria artificial: sus causas y sus remedios*, 1919; *El Erial*, the first edition of which appeared in 1914, a work read all over South America and favourably mentioned by European writers.





Doctor
Felipe Villegas Zúñiga.
Director de la Bib.^{ca} y Vaccinal.

· FELIPE VILLEGAS ZÚÑIGA

Public man.

FELIPE VILLEGAS ZÚÑIGA, the son of Cesáreo Villegas and Felicia García de Zúñiga, was born on the twelfth of January, 1832, in Montevideo, where he was educated. Other activities intervening, he did not take his degree of Advocate at the University until March, 1875.

While a young man Villegas acted as notary in the celebrated compact of union between Generals Flores and Oribe. Later, in 1863, he was First Lieutenant in the National Guard and participated in most of the fighting of that period until, on the tenth of January, 1875, he saw his brother Isaac fall mortally wounded at his side in the Cathedral.

Years before that he had entered the

Government service: in 1864 he had the post of clerk in the Ministry of War and Marine; after receiving his degree he became Government Solicitor in 1876, and in the same year was made Vice-President of the University Club, now the Ateneo. In 1877 he was chosen Vice-President of the Society of the Friends of Popular Education; in 1882 he was made a member of the University Council, a position which he occupied for three years; in the same year he was appointed Associate Judge; thence he was promoted to the bench of the Superior Court; in 1888 he became a member of the Patriotic League for Education, and was on three occasions a member of the Board of Control of the Constitutional Party—in 1887, 1892, and 1903. From 1905 to the present time he has been Librarian of the National Library.

Because of the many services rendered his party, his political associates at Rocha and Canelones urged his nomination as Deputy, but he always declined this honour. In 1915 he was appointed chairman of the committee chosen by the Government to

publish the works of the Savant Larrañaga. As Director of the National Library the honour fell to him of presiding over the ceremonies that took place on the occasion of the First Centennial of this institution in the month of May, 1916.

GUILLERMO WEST

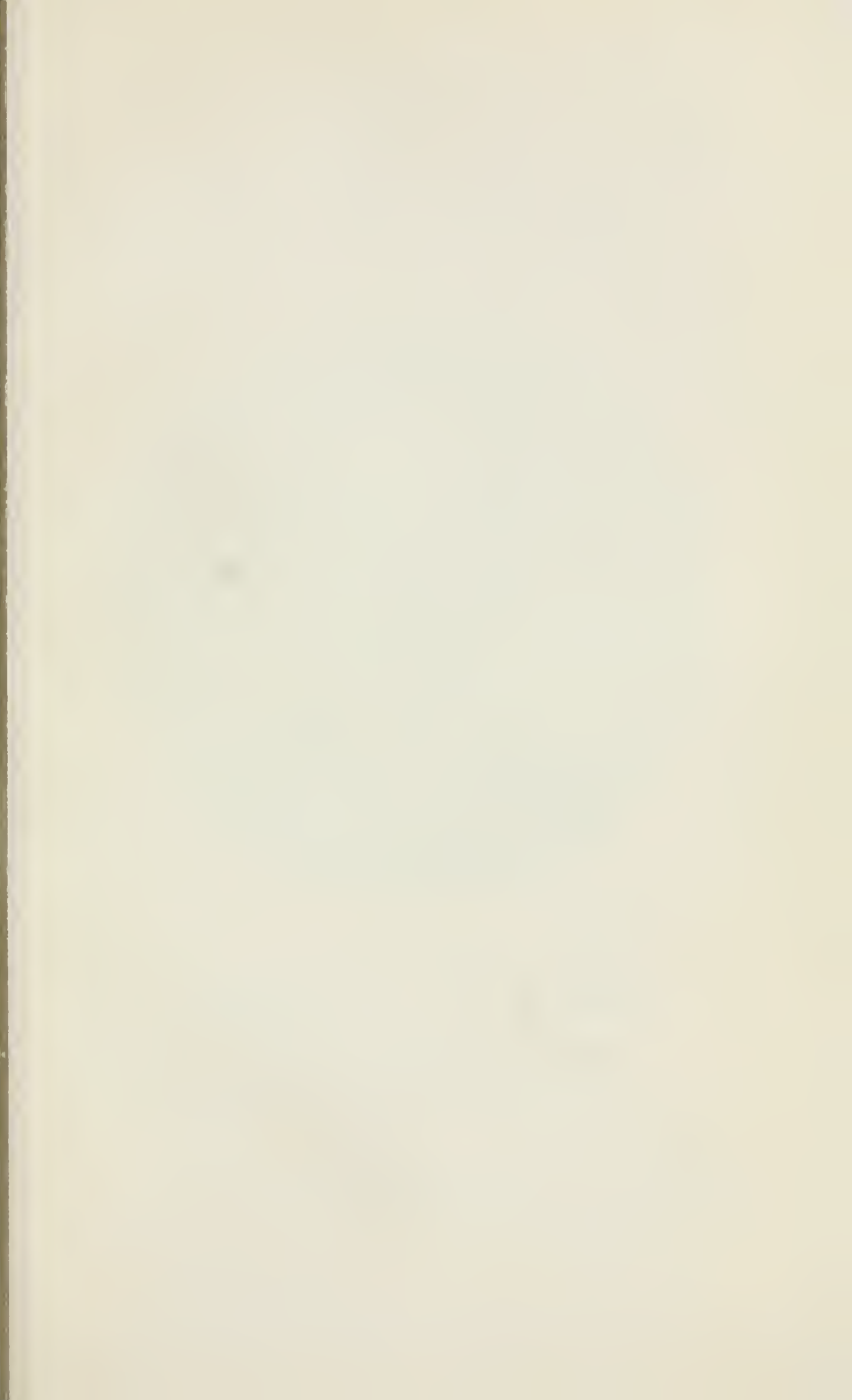
Soldier.

GUILLERMO WEST was born on the eighteenth of September, 1866, in Montevideo, and was educated there at the city schools and at the Military Academy, which he entered as a cadet in 1885, when he was eighteen years old, and left in 1889, with the rank of Ensign. He was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant in 1890; was made First Lieutenant in 1892; Captain in 1894; Brevet-Major in 1897; Major in 1899; Lt.-Colonel in 1903; Colonel in 1906, and finally, in 1911, during the administration of Dr. Williman, attained the rank of Brigadier-General.

General West has been assigned to many duties, among which are the following: Instructor in Geography and Grammar in the Military Academy in 1894; Officer

Commanding the First Battalion of Police at Canelones in 1894; the command of the Fourth Battalion of National Guards in 1898; the command of the Fifth Infantry in 1906; Prefect and Head of Police in Montevideo from 1908 to 1911; Member of the Council of the National Ambulance Service in 1910.

General West saw active service in 1904. In addition to the duties of his profession, he has interested himself a great deal in architecture and has designed several public and private buildings.





E. Newman

CLAUDIO WILLIMAN

Ex-President of the Republic.

CLAUDIO WILLIMAN, the son of José Williman and Antonia González, was born on the second of September, 1863, in Montevideo, and there was educated in the schools and at the University, obtaining his degree of Doctor of Laws and Social Sciences in the year 1887.

From his youth he was devoted to teaching, and it will be convenient to consider his academic career before describing his activities in public life. As early as 1880 Dr. Williman was giving courses in mathematics and physics at the Uruguayan Ateneo and at the University Society. In 1885 he was elected to the Chair of Physics in the University, and in the year 1887 he was appointed to the professorship of the same subjects in the Military

School. During these early years of his teaching he had charge of the courses in cosmography and physical geography in the Military School and also taught in various private schools. In 1890 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Secondary and Preparatory Education, and in 1902 Rector of the University, a post which he gave up two years afterwards to become Minister of the Interior.

During his brief term of office as Rector, he took steps to secure for the University the buildings necessary to house its various departments, and to his efforts are due the construction of the present University buildings, which he himself inaugurated while President of the Republic in 1911.

Again, in 1903 it was due to his initiative that the School of Commerce was founded, and in the same year he laid down plans for the School of Veterinary Science. While these progressive ideas were being carried out the reorganization of the University was taking place; its courses of instruction were revised, its teaching equipment was improved, and its profes-

soriate brought under better regulation—reforms which bore fruit in the University Law of 1908, which was drafted and enacted during his Presidency. In 1912, after eight years of active political life, during four of which he was President of the Republic, he was again chosen Rector of the University, but resigned, in 1915, to accept the Presidency of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic. In 1913 the University Council gave him the title of Honorary Professor, a distinction afterwards ratified by Presidential decree.

Dr. Williman's political activities go back to the days of the Quebracho Revolution, when he was a member of the group which from 1882 to 1886 kept up the resistance against the government of General Santos. He took an active part in the journalistic campaigns of that period, and when the revolution of 1886 started he enlisted in its ranks. It was thus that he saw active service with the revolutionary army. He was present at the memorable battle of Palmares de Soto, and was

there taken prisoner with many of the young men who had joined the revolution. His release closed the first cycle of his political activities, and for many years he devoted himself exclusively to the work of a professor, to the management of the University, and to the details of his law practice.

His political career began in earnest some years later. In the elections of 1898 he was chosen a member of the administrative Junta of Montevideo and held the position of Treasurer; at the same time he was elected a member of the Electoral Board. In 1903 President Cuestas offered him the Ministry of Public Improvements, but he refused office. When the revolution of 1904 broke out he was entrusted with the command of the Fourth Regiment of the National Guard, and in April of the same year was appointed Minister of the Interior. Some months afterwards, when the Minister of War and Marine, General Vázquez, was engaged on active duty at the front, the portfolio of this Department was also

entrusted to Williman, and he was still performing the duties of both Departments when peace was made, in September, 1904.

In 1907 the General Assembly elected him President of the Republic for the period 1907 to 1911, a choice which was acclaimed by a popular demonstration. The Government of Dr. Williman was marked in international relations by the action taken on the part of the executive in negotiations with the Chancellery of Brazil, and which had as its consequence the historic treaty by which the waters of the Merim Lagoon and of the River Yaguarón were placed under the joint control of the two countries on its banks. This treaty became the basis of the strong bond of friendship existing to-day between Uruguay and Brazil; while the course he took in his dealings with the Argentine Government led to the entente which crystallized in the treaty signed during the administration of Sáenz Peña-Ramírez, by which the *status quo* was established in the matter of the Río de

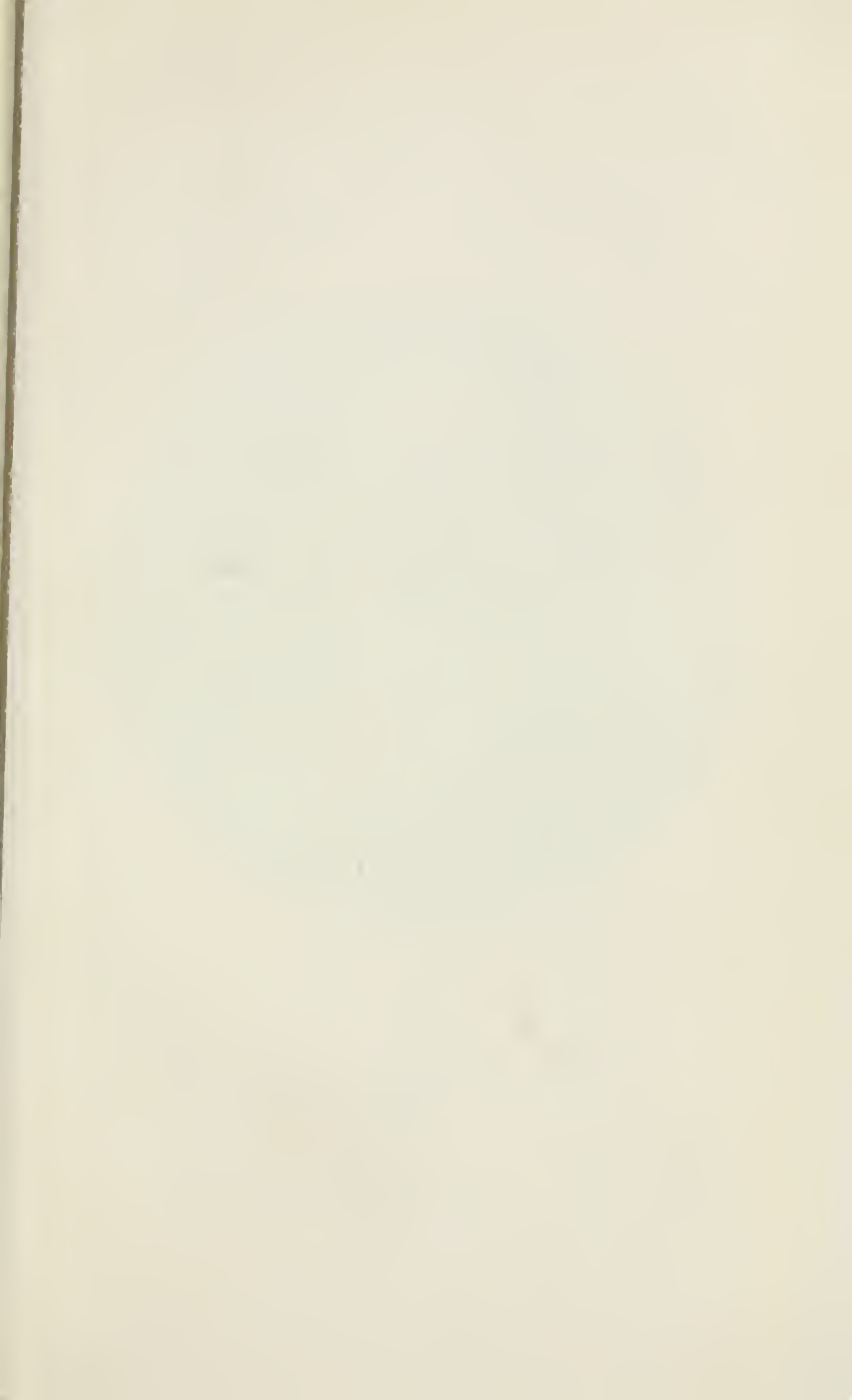
la Plata, a problem which had induced a crisis in the relations of the two nations.

In matters of internal affairs, Dr. Williman's administration marked a period of progress, shown by the great public works either begun or concluded and by the voluminous body of laws passed. In regard to the public works associated with his administration, in addition to the University buildings already mentioned may be noted, in Montevideo, the prolongation and completion of the Boulevard Artigas to the south; the completion of the Avenida Brazil; that of the Rambla Pocitos; the building of the Agricultural Market; the construction of Military and Naval School buildings and of the barracks of the Blandengues Regiment, of police stations, and of groups of school buildings, etc.

Outside Montevideo, in the Departments, constant attention was given to highway construction, to the building of bridges, sanitation, municipal utilities, canals, drainage, harbour improvements, extension of railways, the results of which were con-

spicuously apparent in the financial surplus registered in the annual budgets. A great deal of this activity was directly due to President Williman's administration. One of its achievements which, however, deserves special notice was the building of three hundred and ninety-two new schools, nearly all in the rural districts. Besides this, the wireless telegraphy system was established and two modern cruisers, *Montevideo* and *Uruguay*, were acquired, the first modern naval units to be placed in commission in the country.

At the end of his term he placed the reins of government in the hands of his successor and sailed for Europe for a much-needed rest. There he spent the year 1911, and on his return to Uruguay was, as has already been mentioned, chosen Rector of the University for the second time. He is at present President of the Bank of the Republic and of the Ateneo. He is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour of France.





Gerónimo Zolesi

GERÓNIMO ZOLESI

▪ *Journalist.*

GERÓNIMO ZOLESI, the son of Domingo Zolesi and María Leonardini, was born on the twenty-fifth of May, 1875, in the city of Montevideo.

Journalism attracted him from the first and he has followed it all his life. He began in Buenos Aires in 1899, as editor of the magazine *El Hogar Cristiano*. Together with Professor Luis Morandi, he founded the Municipal Observatory of the Prado, and in 1900 acted as its Secretary and Assistant Director. This position was continued when the Observatory was nationalized, and here he remained until 1910, when he became official of the first class in the Pedagogical Museum. At the same time, the Government appointed him *interim* Director of the Observatory,

which was now called the National Physico-Climatological Institute, of which, since 1912, he has held the post of sub-Director.

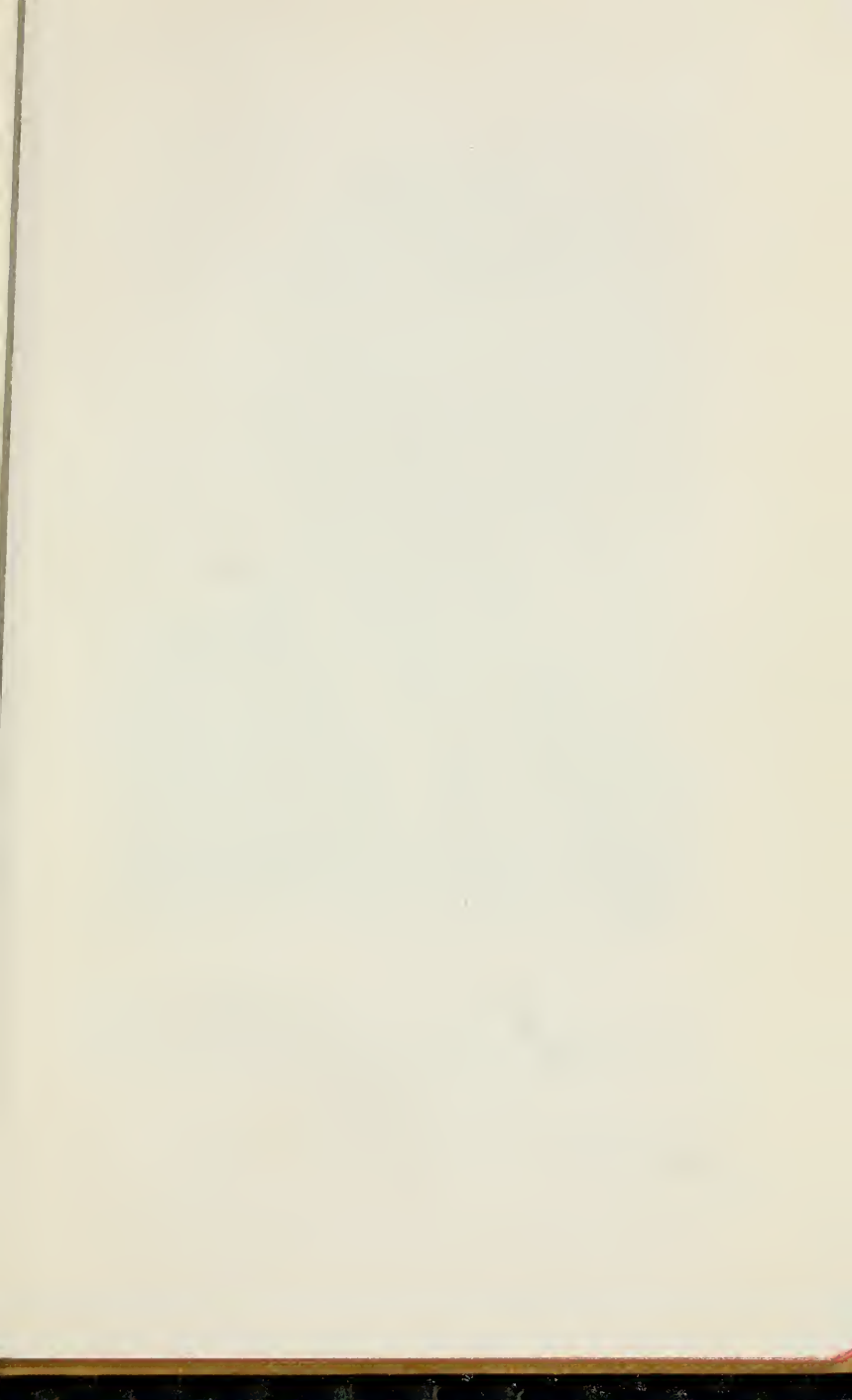
On the initiative of Dr. Eduardo Acevedo, who was then Rector of the University, Zolesi was made a member of the teaching staff, and he has continued to give courses in grammar and physical geography in the University and also in the principal secondary schools: the Instituto Universal, the Instituto Universitario, the Colegio Uruguayo, and the Escuela Elbio Fernández. In this last institution he has had charge of secondary studies since the year 1915 and is Chairman of its Board of Control.

Meanwhile, in 1905, he began to write articles on the editorial staff of *El Tiempo* and kept up his contributions to this paper until 1907, when he joined the staff of *El Siglo*, of which he became editor-in-chief. The management of this paper put into his charge the production, in 1913, of the volume to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of *El Siglo*, an exten-

sive publication which gives a summary view of all the aspects of Uruguayan national life from the year 1863 on.

Señor Zolesi is the author of numerous monographs and scientific articles, particularly on the subject of meteorology and general terrestrial physics. These works were published in the bulletins and the year-book of the Physico-Climatological Institute or in the daily papers of Montevideo and Argentina. In 1920 he was elected Treasurer of the Society of the Friends of Education.







Juan Villalobos Martin

JUAN ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN

Author ; lawyer ; diplomat.

JUAN ZORRILLA DE SAN MARTÍN, the son of Manuel Zorrilla de San Martín and Alejandrina del Pozo, was born on the twenty-eighth of December, 1855, in Montevideo. He began his education at the Colegio of the Immaculate Conception of Santa Fé, Argentina, spent three years at the University of Montevideo, from 1868 to 1871, returned to the Colegio, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1873, then went to Santiago, Chile, where he studied at the University and obtained the degree of Advocate in 1877.

On returning to Montevideo, he took up the judicial career in 1878 and became Judge in the Department of Montevideo and then Judge of First Instance, a post

he abandoned to pursue the profession of Advocate.

In 1885 he left the country to take part in the Revolution of Quebracho, and two years afterwards was elected Deputy for the term 1887-90. At the end of his term he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid and also President of the Commission to represent Uruguay on the occasion of the American Historical Exposition. He then went to Paris on a similar diplomatic mission in 1894. In 1898 he was sent on a special mission as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See and returned to Uruguay the same year.

In 1910 he represented Uruguay at Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile, on the occasion of the Centenary of Independence; in 1917 he was elected to the Constitutional Assembly, but because he was a University Professor could not take the position. In 1920 he was appointed President of the Embassy to represent Uruguay at the inauguration of President Gondra of Paraguay.

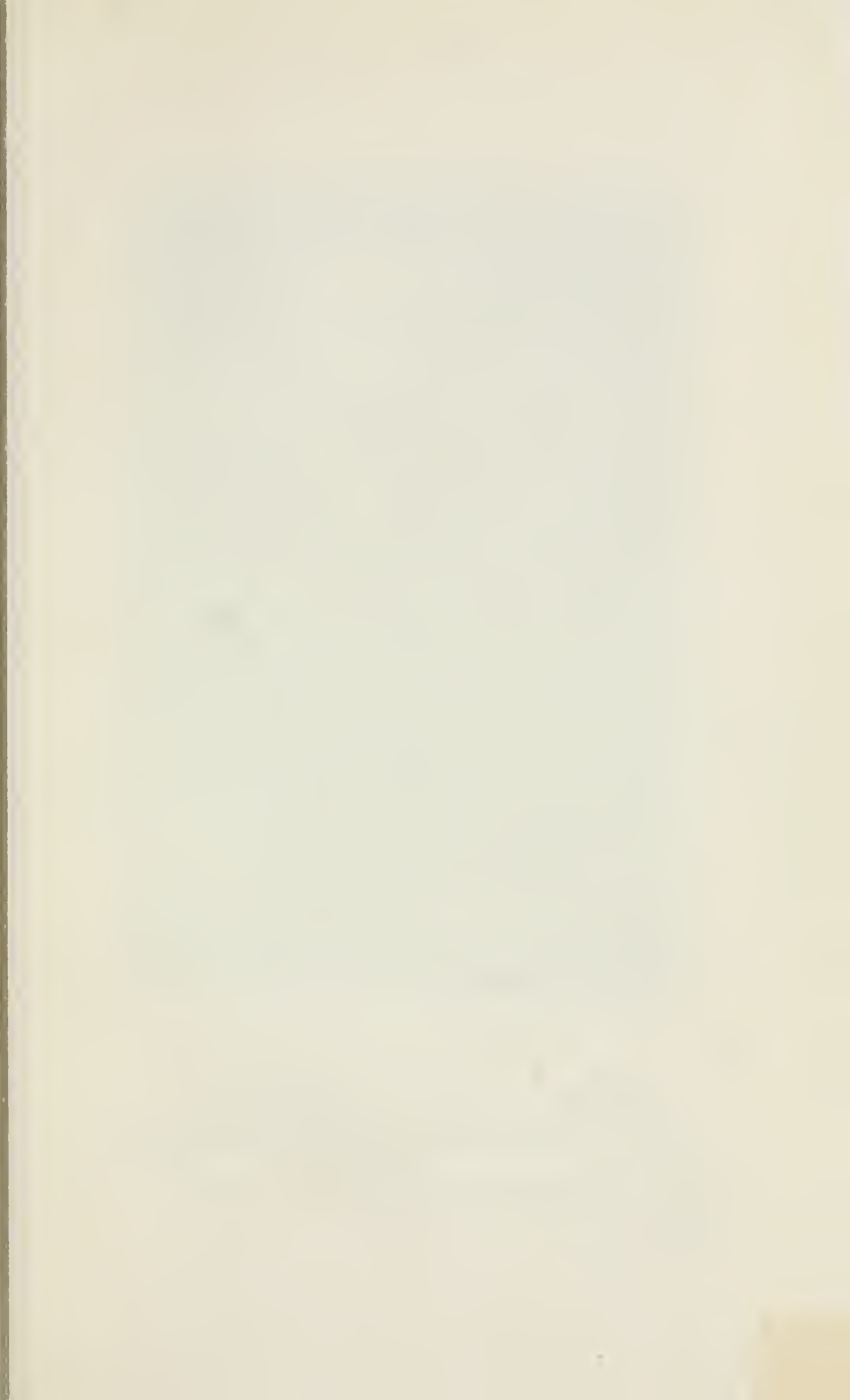
Dr. Zorrilla is Professor of Æsthetics in the Faculty of Architecture; he is the

Government representative on the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Republic; President of the Franco-American Society of Uruguay; President of the Uruguayan Historical and Geographical Institute; a member of the Uruguayan Society of International Law and of the Hague Tribunal, and a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Letters of Madrid.

Distinguished as his public services have been, it is upon his attainments as an author that his reputation chiefly rests. This phase of his career began forty-five years ago with the publication of his first book, and was continued for a considerable period in the field of journalism. On his return from Chile in 1877 he founded *El Bien Público*, a Catholic periodical which is still in existence. Since then he has been a voluminous contributor to reviews and newspapers.

He is the author of the following works: *Notas de un himno*, his first poetry, Santiago, Chile, 1876; *La leyenda patria*, a poem, 1879; *Tabaré*, a poem, 1888, of which many editions have been

published in America and Europe, which has been translated into Italian and has also been reproduced on the screen; *Resonancias del camino*, essays of travel, 1904; *Huerto cerrado*, 1898; *Conferencias y discursos*, 1904; *La epopeya de Artigas*, historical biography, 1910; *La profecia de Ezequiel*, a poem inspired by the recent war, 1921.





Francisco Zubillaga

JUAN ANTONIO ZUBILLAGA

Journalist ; author.

JUAN ANTONIO ZUBILLAGA, the son of Antonio Zubillaga and Olivia Barrios, was born on the eighteenth of December, 1870, in the city of Montevideo, where he pursued his studies.

He showed, as a young man, a decided vocation for literature and became a disciple of the historian and statesman Francisco Bauzá. In 1892 he was a constant contributor to the *Revista de Ciencias* of Montevideo, and later to the *Revista Nacional de Literatura*. In 1896 and 1897 he published his first work in permanent form and made his mark with his novel, *Zebedeo*. He served meantime as a member of the editorial staff of the newspapers *La Prensa* and *El Censor*, founded by Enrique Kubly. He acted

also for a time as editor of the daily newspaper, *Montevideo Noticioso*, on which he collaborated with Dr. Juan B. Schiaffino. In 1898 he joined with Rodó, Pérez Petit, and Martínez Vigil in establishing the newspaper *El Orden*; in 1903, with Enrique Kubly, he founded the daily paper *La Reforma*, and in 1906 he became editor of the daily paper *La Razón*.

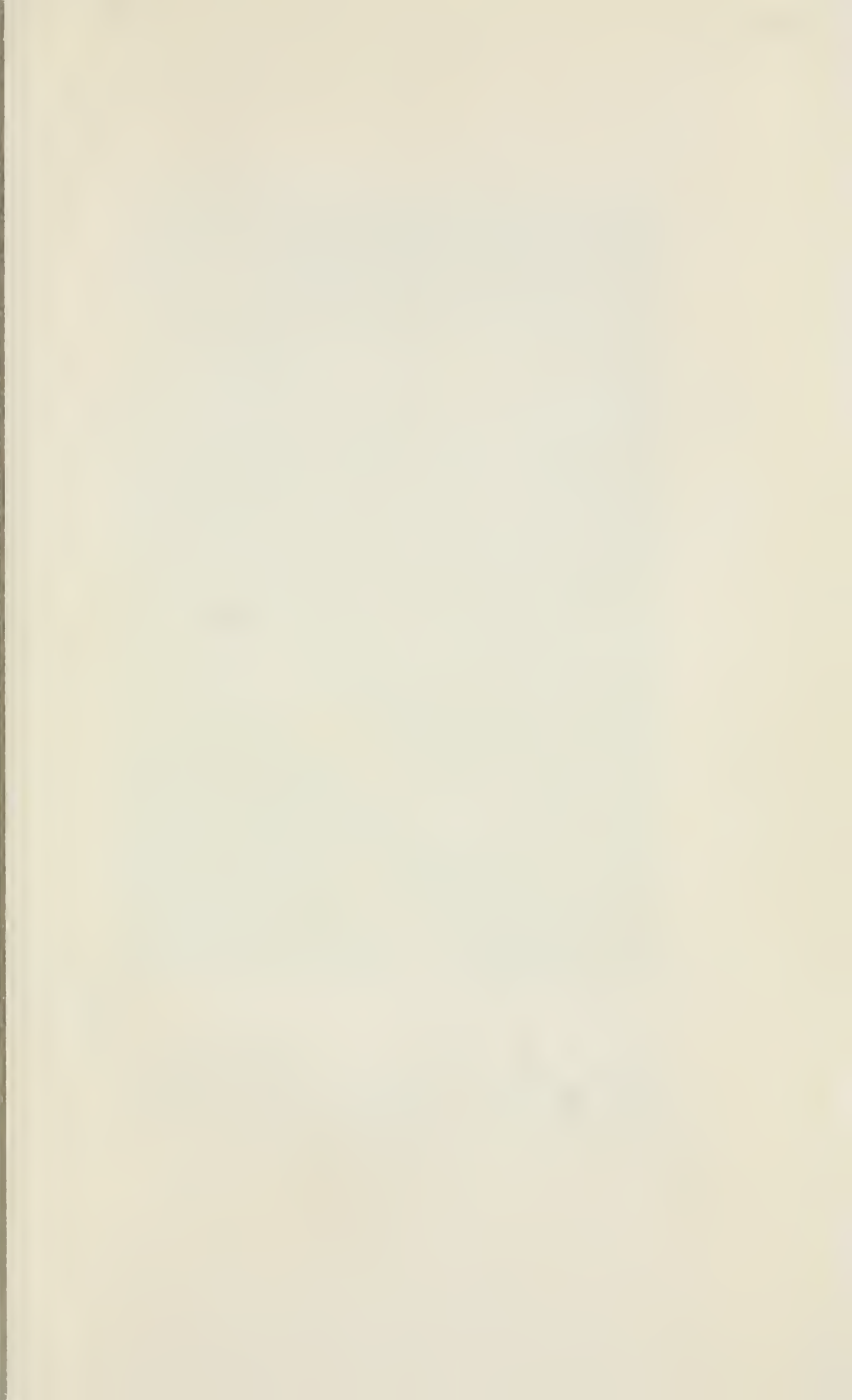
Somewhat later he removed to Buenos Aires, and there in 1911 and 1912 he was, in association with Dr. Francisco Uruburu and Mariano de Vedia, editor of *La Mañana*, in which he wrote both the editorials and his celebrated sketches, *Gente Eximia*. Besides, he contributed over his own signature to the Argentine papers *El Tiempo*, *El País*, and *La Nación* of Buenos Aires, and *La Capital* of Rosario de Santa Fé. He wrote also for the magazines, *Nosotros*, *Caras y Caretas*, and others. He has been successively Assistant sub-Director and Director of the National Library of Montevideo.

He is the author, apart from his political writing, of the following books: *La*

prensa independiente; Sátiras e ironías; Crítica literaria; La obra de Rodó; Nuevos estudios críticos; Historia de la lengua y literatura castellanas.

Of his *Gente Eximia*, the critic Rodó wrote that they revealed his power: as an observer and a psychologist. Of his *Crítica Literaria*, Zorrilla de San Martín has said, they give evidence of "exceptional gifts of thought and expression."







Alberto Zum Felde

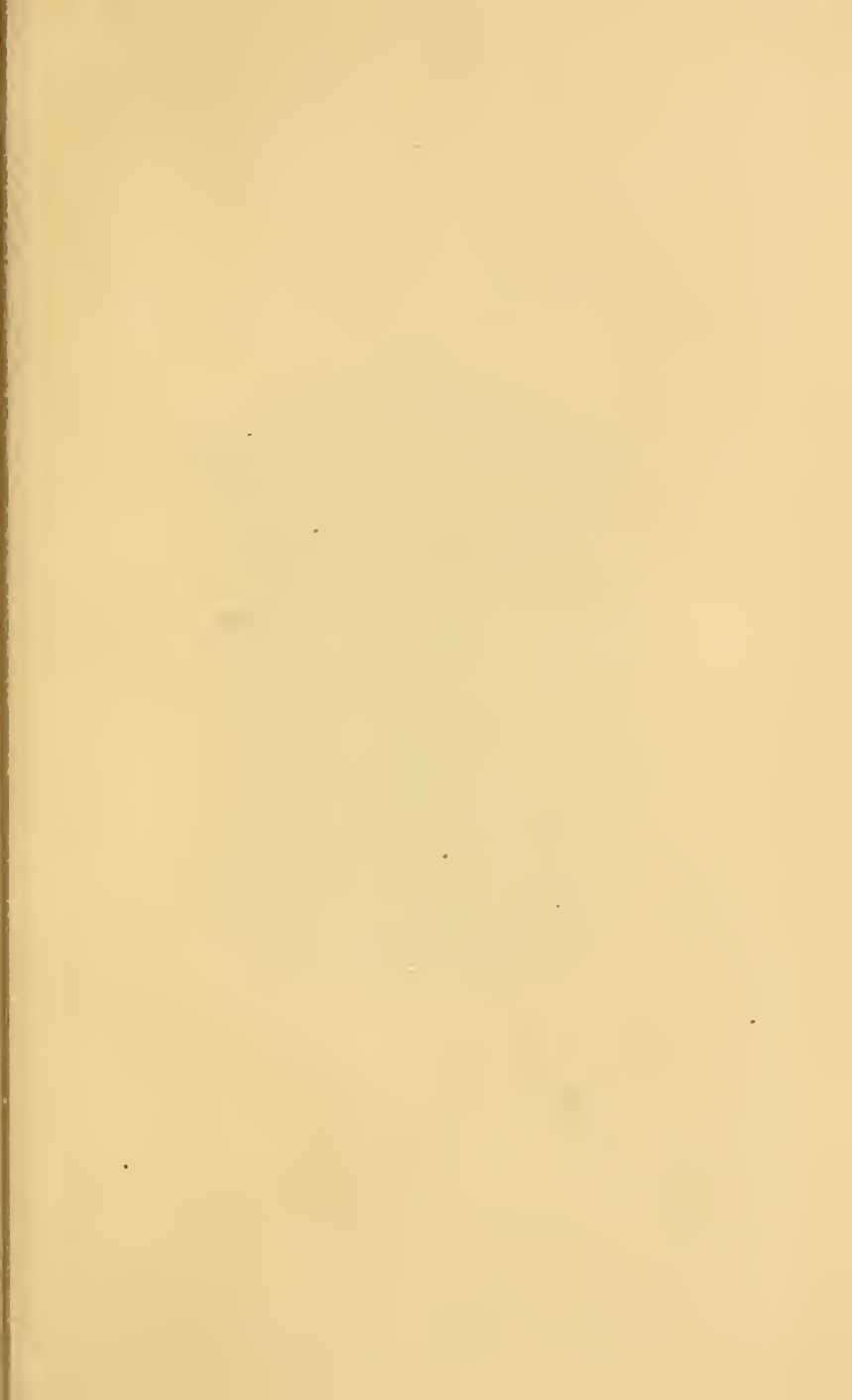
ALBERTO ZUM FELDE

Author ; journalist.

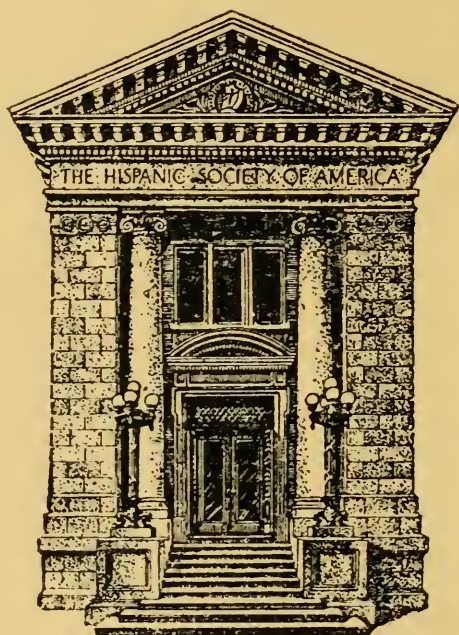
ALBERTO ZUM FELDE, the son of Emilio zum Felde and Josefa Albordi, was born on the thirtieth of May, 1888, in Montevideo. He has held the position of Chief Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and he is at present Secretary of the National Library. He has been head of the editorial staff of *El Diario*, writing under the name of "Aurelio del Hebrón." For a time he was editor in chief of *El Día*. He has taken an active part in political life as a publicist and orator, and is now a member of the House of Deputies.

Most of his writings will be found in the Journals and reviews in the La Plata district; he has published the following volumes: *Domus Aurea*, 1908; *El Huana-kauri*, 1911; *Proceso Histórico del Uruguay*, 1919; *Crítica de la Literatura Uruguayo*.





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